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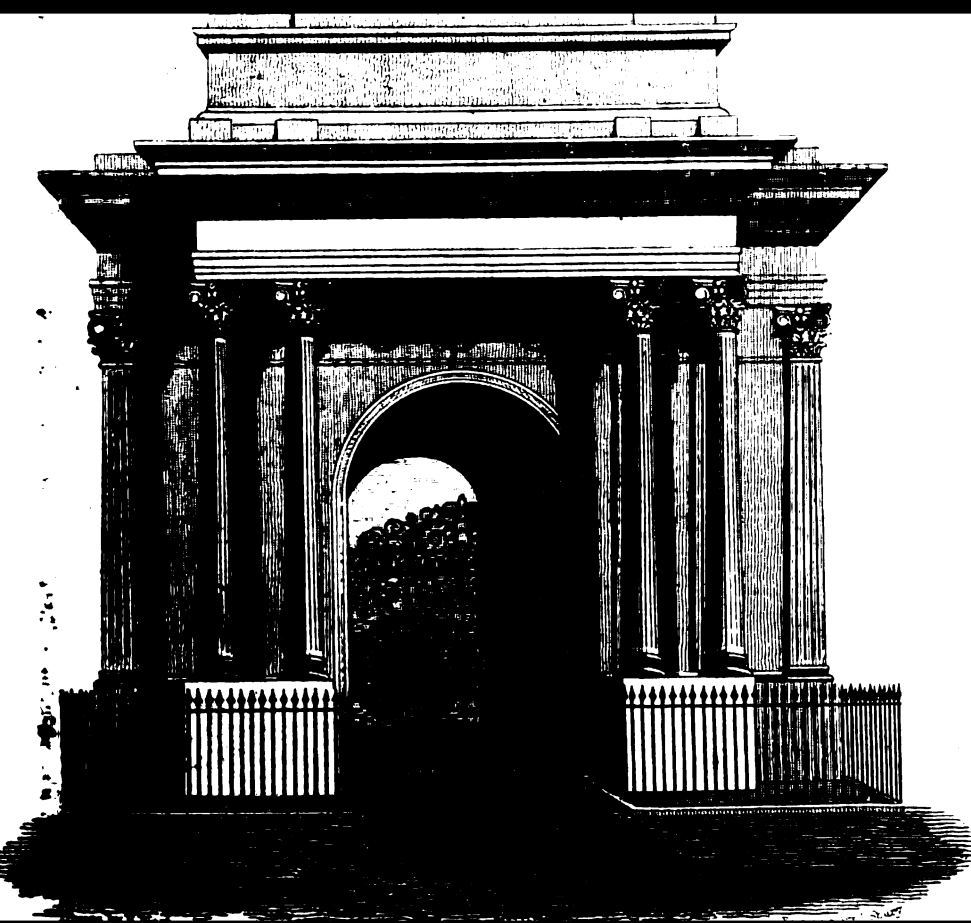
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**WITH ITS ENVIRONS**  
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*from Original Drawings*  
**BY EMINENT ARTISTS**  
**VOL. V.**



ENTRANCE TO THE GREEN PARK.

LONDON  
 18





THE  
HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES  
OF  
LONDON,  
*by Allen*  
WESTMINSTER, SOUTHWARK,  
AND PARTS ADJACENT,

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CONTINUED TO THE PRESENT TIME,  
BY THOMAS WRIGHT, ESQ., OF TRIN. COLL. CAMBRIDGE,  
AUTHOR OF "HISTORY OF ESSEX" ETC.

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VOL. V.

**London:**  
GEORGE VIRTUE, 26, IVY LANE, PATERNOSTER ROW,  
AND ALL BOOKSELLERS. . .

1837.



## ADDRESS.

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THE great success which has attended the publication of the "History of London," has encouraged the publisher to complete the work by an additional volume. In the first part of this volume, the general history of the great metropolis has been continued, from the period when the preceding volumes were first published, to the present time, and such additions have been made to the former text, as have been rendered necessary, either by more recent discoveries of the antiquities of the capital, or by additions to the number of its public buildings and institutions. It has been thought, also, that a "History of London" was not entirely complete without some account of the suburbs; particularly when under that head were included, (and consequently omitted in the former volumes,) the whole of Bloomsbury and Marylebone. This omission we have endeavoured to supply in the second part of our supplementary volume, and have extended our excursions round the outskirts of the town, as far as Chelsea, Kensington, Knightsbridge, and Paddington, inclusive, westward; Regent's Park, St. Pancras, to Caen Wood. Highgate, Islington, and Hackney, with numerous intermediate places of equal importance, northward; on the north-east, including

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#### ADDRESS.

the populous districts of Stratford-le-Bow, Stepney, Limehouse, and Poplar ; and on the south, the importantly interesting district of Lambeth, with the history and description of its archiepiscopal palace. .

Although it was no easy task to treat satisfactorily so many subjects, in so limited a compass, we venture to give this fifth volume, of the " History of London," to the public, with the hope that it will prove, in all respects, a valuable addition to a work, from its nature, so generally interesting. We, perhaps, ought to add, that the whole book has been revised, and many corrections made in the present edition.

# CONTINUATION

OF THE

## HISTORY OF LONDON.

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### CHAPTER I.

*History of London from the Accession of George the Fourth,  
to the Reign of William the Fourth.*

THE British parliament having been prorogued from the 28th of February, to the 13th of March, 1820, was on that day dissolved by proclamation; and the first parliament of George IV. began to assemble on the 23rd of April, when the Commons re-elected as Speaker, the Right Honourable Charles Manners Sutton; and on the 27th his majesty in person, opened the first session.

#### *Cato Street Conspiracy.*

The speech from the throne on this occasion, lamented in strong language, the machinations and designs of disaffected persons, which had led in some parts of the country to acts of violence and insurrection. One of the most atrocious conspiracies here alluded to, and perhaps the most extravagant on record, was that of Cato Street. The ultimate purpose of this attempt was to effect a revolution in the country; its immediate object, the assassination of the cabinet ministers. Arthur Thistlewood, the person who formed this murderous plot, was born about the year 1770; he began life with some fortune, and enjoyed the benefit of a good education. He was a subaltern officer in the militia, and afterwards in a regiment of the line in the West Indies. Resigning his commission, and having passed some time in America, he removed to France, where he arrived soon after the fall of Robespierre, and returning to his own country soon distinguished himself as the determined enemy of the government of that time, which he

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considered to be arbitrary, tyrannical, and oppressive. Gradually collecting around him a number of individuals of the same way of thinking as himself, and of desperate circumstances, these men and their associates had frequent meetings in a room hired for that purpose in Gray's Inn Lane; their conversations always turned on the necessity of murdering the ministers, and affecting a revolution. After the death of George III. the meetings were held twice a day, and at one time it was proposed that in the absence of the greater part of the troops, to attend the royal funeral, they should endeavour to get possession of the metropolis; but this scheme was rejected, as not likely to insure the destruction of the ministers.

On Saturday the 19th, it was resolved, that as poverty did not allow them to delay their purposes any longer, therefore on the succeeding Wednesday the ministers should be murdered, each in his own house: their plans were arranged on the following day of Sunday; forty or fifty men being selected to execute the work of murder, and if any of these failed from their own fault, in performing his task, he was to atone for his failure with his life. Two separate detachments were at the same time to take possession of two pieces of cannon in Gray's Inn Lane, and six in the Artillery Ground. The Bank was to be attacked immediately, the Mansion House proclaimed the palace of the provisional government, and London to be set fire to in several places.

This association again met on Monday, and on Tuesday, when one of them named Edwards, informed Thistlewood that there was to be a cabinet dinner on the following day, and consulting a newspaper, it announced that the proposed dinner was to be given at Lord Harrowby's house, in Grosvenor Square, on Wednesday evening. "As there has not been a dinner so long," said he, "there will, no doubt, be fourteen or sixteen there, and it will be a rare haul to murder them all together." It was therefore now determined, that one of their number should carry a note addressed to Lord Harrowby, and on the opening of the door the conspirators should rush in; and while some of them seized the servants, and prevented any to escape from the house, others should force their way into the room where the ministers were assembled, and murder them without mercy. It was particularly specified that the heads of Lords Sidmouth and Castlereagh were to be brought away in a bag. Two of the conspirators were to proceed from Lord Harrowby's house to throw fire-balls into the straw shed of the cavalry barracks in King Street, while the rest were to co-operate in various ways.

In the mean time spies were sent to watch Lord Harrowby's house, and to ascertain that no police-officers or soldiers were concealed within or near it. The following day was spent in putting their weapons and ammunition in a state of readiness, and proclamations were written, to be affixed to the houses intended to be set

on fire. During the day several of these infatuated wretches met at the old place of rendezvous, and toward six in the evening they all assembled in a stable, in an obscure street, called Cato Street, in the neighbourhood of the Edgeware Road. Besides the stable on the ground-floor of the building, there were two rooms above, accessible by a ladder; in the larger of these the conspirators assembled, to the number of twenty-four or twenty-five, all busy in adjusting their accoutrements, by the feeble light of one or two candles, and exulting in the near approach of the bloody catastrophe. A sentinel was placed below. In the mean time all these particulars were known to those whom they hoped within an hour to see lying butchered at their feet.

The conspirator Edwards, had for some time been in the pay of government, to whom he communicated every step that was taken. A man also of the name of Hidon, who had been solicited to enter into the plot, warned Lord Harrowby of it the day before its intended execution.

The preparations for the dinner at Lord Harrowby's house continued till eight in the evening, though in fact, no dinner was intended to be given.

A strong party of the Bow Street constables, under the direction of Mr. Birnie, arrived at Cato Street about eight o'clock, where they were met by a detachment of the Coldstream Guards. The police-officers immediately entered the stables, and ascending the ladder, found the conspirators ready prepared for proceeding to the execution of their daring attempt. The principal officer called on them to surrender, and Smithers, one of the most active of the police, attempting to seize Thistlewood, was pierced through the body by his sword, and instantly fell. The lights in the lobby were now extinguished; the conflict became general; some of the conspirators rushed down the ladder, the officers grappling with them; others forced their way through a window on the back part of the premises. Two of these were secured by the soldiers, and by their further exertions with the police, seven more were secured that evening, and conveyed to Bow Street. Thistlewood was among those who escaped in the first struggle, but was seized next morning in bed, in the neighbourhood of Finsbury Square, and two others were taken on the two following days.

On the 27th of March true bills of indictment for high treason were found against eleven of the prisoners, and on the 17th of April the trial of Thistlewood commenced; it lasted three days, when he was found guilty. Being asked, in the usual form, why sentence of death should not be passed upon him, he addressed the court at considerable length, protesting against the justice of the verdict. In the course of this address, he was frequently interrupted by the Chief-justice, as using language which the court could not permit. The following are some of the concluding sentences of this highly intemperate discourse. "High treason was committed against the



people at Manchester, but justice was closed against the mutilated and maimed, and the friends of those who were upon that occasion indiscriminately massacred. The prince, by the advice of his ministers, thanked the murderers, still reeking in the gore of their victims. If one spark of independence still glimmered in the breasts of Englishmen, they would have risen as one man; insurrection then became a public duty, and the blood of the victims should have been the watchword for vengeance on their murderers. Albion is still in the chains of slavery. I quit it without regret. I shall soon be consigned to the grave. My body will be immured beneath the soil whereon I first drew breath; my only sorrow is, that this soil should be a theatre for slaves, for cowards, for despots. My motives, I doubt not, will hereafter be justly appreciated. I will therefore now conclude by stating, that I shall consider myself as murdered, if I am to be executed on the verdict obtained against me, by the refusal of the court to hear my evidence. I seek not pity; I demand but justice; I have not had a fair trial, and upon that ground I protest that judgment ought not to be passed against me."

Ings, Tidd, Brunt, and Davidson were tried and convicted. The other six being permitted to withdraw their original plea, now pleaded guilty; and it appearing that one of the number who had attended the meeting in Cato Street was ignorant of its destined purpose, he was graciously pardoned; and the sentence of the remaining five was commuted into transportation for life.

An immense crowd of spectators attended the execution of the criminals, and universally expressed their disgust at that part of the sentence which displayed the horrid spectacle of mangling and decapitating the reeking remains of these miserably deluded men. This tribute of justice to violated laws occupied, in its shocking details, nearly an hour and a quarter; during which a strong body of cavalry lined the streets in the vicinity, and the military of the metropolis was considerably augmented during the trials and till the execution of the convicts.

#### *Proceedings against the Queen.*

The most important business which engaged the attention of parliament and the nation immediately after the death of George III., was what arose from the unfortunate situation in which the queen was placed. It will be generally remembered, that during her subordinate station of Princess of Wales, charges had been exhibited against her, and a legal process instituted, which terminated in her full and triumphant acquittal, and the disgrace of her accusers. From that period she had remained in great privacy, nearly amounting to total seclusion; yet, she afterwards changed her mode of life, and went abroad, passing in rapid succession through many distant countries: whilst thus occupied,

her name was seldom brought before the public; yet, though apparently forgotten both by friends and enemies, subsequent disclosures have evinced, that the conduct of her royal highness, whilst abroad, had undergone the strictest scrutiny, and a formal inquiry had been instituted in order, if possible, to ascertain what belief might be afforded to reports which had been spread on the Continent, charging the Princess of Wales with living in a state of habitual adultery with an individual whom she had raised from the obscure station of her courier to that of the first post in her household. It was generally thought, that if, indeed, all that was said against her were true, it was punishment enough to keep her in the situation in which she had been for some years. That situation was, indeed, a cruel one. Though no specific charges had been established against her, she had been formally excluded from the English court; and this exclusion here, had led to consequences abroad, which must have been most galling to the feelings of a high-spirited woman. Our ambassadors and envoys were ordered not to give her, in their official character, any public or official reception; they were not themselves to be instrumental in introducing her in foreign courts; and if any foreign court should think fit to give her a public reception, they were not to assist on such an occasion as ministers of England. These instructions were issued in 1817, and they had been rigorously acted upon: they were supposed to be necessary corollaries to her exclusion from the court here; but this does not appear reasonable. The personal quarrels, subsisting between her and her husband, might justify his refusing to admit into his presence a wife whom he detested; her general exclusion, however, seems unjustifiable. She had been deemed not unworthy of the presence and friendship of George III.; and from the time when he ceased to be able to hold the reins of power, to that when her exclusion took place, she had done nothing to forfeit the privileges of her situation.

To ascertain the truth or falsehood of the evil reports which had been circulated on the Continent against the Princess of Wales, the English government appointed commissioners, who repaired to Germany and the Italian States. The evidence collected by this commission, was not made public, nor were any measures of publicity then adopted by the government, in consequence of information obtained from the Milan commission; but in consequence of these reported movements, Mr. Brougham, the legal adviser and confidential servant of the Princess of Wales, had communications with Lord Liverpool, the prime minister of the Prince Regent; the result of which was, a proposal to the Princess of Wales, the purport of which was, that the income of £35,000 per annum enjoyed by her highness, but which would cease on the demise of George III., should be secured to her during her natural life, on condition that she would in conformity to the

wishes of the prince, her husband, engage to reside abroad permanently, and not assume, at any future time, the title or rank of queen of England. This singular proposal was made in the month of June, 1819, and stated to have been without the knowledge or consent of the princess. Such being the circumstances attending this fact, government accordingly replied, that there would be no indisposition on its part, at the proper time, to give due attention to the principle on which the proposal rested, provided it received the sanction of her Royal Highness. On the accession of the king, the princess his consort, became queen of England, and then it was necessary that the mode of proceeding toward her should be determined upon; and the proposed compromise was founded on the basis of that of Mr. Brougham, and now required of the queen a voluntary renouncement of her title, and to submit to a permanent exile from the realm. That it was the determination of ministers to resist as strongly as possible all public recognition of the queen's title, is apparent from their first act after the king's accession, when her name as Princess of Wales, was as a preliminary expunged from the church liturgy, and the insertion of it in her character of queen wholly omitted, by order of council.

The next step taken by ministers was an effort to obtain some declaration from her majesty, recognizing the same principles. To effect this, Mr. Brougham was again applied to, and supplied with a memorandum to communicate to the queen; it contained the terms on which government would treat with her majesty, and which was a transcript of what had been conceded to Mr. Brougham, except that in point of allowance, instead of the sum of £35,000, it was proposed to augment that to £50,000 yearly. The memorandum was as follows:

“ 15th of April, 1820.

“The act of the 54 of George III. cap. 160, recognized the separation of the Prince Regent from the Princess of Wales, and allotted a separate provision for the princess. This provision was to continue during the life of his late majesty; and to terminate at his demise. In consequence of that event, it has altogether ceased, and no provision can be made for her, until it shall please his majesty to recommend to parliament an arrangement for that purpose.

“The king is willing to recommend to parliament to enable his majesty to settle an annuity of £50,000 upon the queen, to be enjoyed by her during her natural life; and in lieu of any claim of jointure or otherwise, provided she will engage not to come into any part of the British dominions: and provided, she engages to take some other title than that of queen, and not to exercise any of the rights or privileges of queen, other than with respect to the appointment of law officers, or to any proceeding

in courts of justice. The annuity to cease upon the violation of these engagements; namely, upon her coming into any part of the British dominions, or her assuming the title of queen, or her exercising any of the rights or privileges of queen, other than above excepted. After the annuity shall have been settled upon her, on her consent to an engagement of the above conditions, Mr. Brougham is desired to obtain a declaration to this effect, signed by herself, and at the same time a full authority to conclude with such person as his majesty may appoint, a formal engagement on these principles."

It must be considered an extraordinary fact, that this memorandum transmitted to Mr. Brougham, by Lord Liverpool, by some fatality, was not communicated to her majesty, until in the course of the business, some allusion being made to it in a note to the queen, from Lord Liverpool, on the 9th of June; when, in her reply on the next day, she commands Mr. Brougham to state, that the memorandum of the 15th of April, 1820, in which a proposition since made through Lord Hutchinson, had appeared to supersede, has also been now submitted to her majesty for the first time.

The proposition alluded to, as made through the medium of Lord Hutchinson, arose from a succession of difficulties and extreme delicate circumstances, and it also may be reasonably supposed, that the great distance at which Mr. Brougham was stationed from his illustrious client, was unfavourable to that prompt dispatch, which was so peculiarly desirable on so important an occasion. The queen, who was engaged in a travelling excursion, had passed about three months in the French dominions, and quitting Toulon, on the 26th of January, had arrived in Tuscany in the beginning of February. Up to that period, no official account had reached her, of the death of George III., her only source of intelligence was the newspapers, and from them she had learned, that her name had been omitted in the liturgy of the church. Toward the end of February, her majesty visited Rome, and on her arrival, assumed the title of queen of England, demanding at the same time a guard of honour from the Papal government. Cardinal Gonsalvi, in reply to this requisition, stated, "that as no communication had been made to the papal government by the King of England and Hanover, or his ministers, his holiness did not know that the queen of England was in Rome, and in consequence could not grant her a guard of honour."

#### *Queen's Narrative.*

Incensed by this answer, her majesty wrote a letter dated the 16th of March, detailing the numerous insults she had received from different courts, which letter appeared in all the English newspapers about the middle of April.

"During my residence at Milan," she observes, "in conse-

quence of the infamous behaviour of Mr. Opteda, (he having bribed my servants to become the traducers of my character,) one of my English gentlemen challenged him; the Austrian government sent off Mr. Opteda. I wrote myself to the Emperor of Austria, requesting his protection against spies, who employed persons to introduce themselves into my house, and particularly into my kitchen, to poison the dishes prepared for my table. I never received any answer to this letter. After this, I was obliged to go into Germany to visit my relatives, the Margrave of Baden, and the Margravine of Bareuth. The shortest road for my return to Italy was through Vienna, and I took that road with the flattering hope that the emperor would protect me. Arrived at Vienna, I demanded public satisfaction for the public insult I had received in Lombardy, this was refused me, and a new insult was offered. The emperor refused to meet me, or to accept my visit. Lord Stewart, the English Ambassador, having received a letter from me, informing him of my return by Vienna, and of taking possession of his house there, (as it is the custom of foreign ambassadors to receive their princesses in their houses when travelling,) absolutely refused me his house, left the town, and retired into the country. Lord Stewart afterwards wrote a very impertinent letter to me, which is now in Mr. Canning's hands, as I sent it to England. Finding the Austrian government so much influenced by the English ministers, I sold my villa on the Lake of Como, and settled myself quietly in the Roman states. I there met with great civility for some time, and protection against the spy Mr. Opteda; but from the moment I became Queen of England, all civility ceased.

"Cardinal Gonsalvi has been much influenced since that period, by Baron de Rydan, the Hanoverian minister, who succeeded Mr. Opteda, deceased. The Baron de Rydan has taken an oath never to acknowledge me as Queen of England; and persuades every one to call me Caroline of Brunswick. A guard has been refused me as queen, which was granted to me as Princess of Wales, because no communication has been received from the British government, announcing me as queen. My messenger was refused a passport to England. I also experienced much insult from the court of Turin.

"Last year, in the month of September, (I was then travelling incognito, under the name of the Countess Oldi,) I went to the confines of the Austrian estates, to the first small town belonging to the King of Sardinia, on my way to meet Mr. Brougham, at Lyons, as the direct road lay through Turin. I wrote myself to the Queen of Sardinia, informing her that I could not remain at Turin, being anxious to reach Lyons as soon as possible, and also that I was travelling incognito; I received no answer to this letter. The post-master at Bronio, the small post-town near the villa where I then resided, absolutely refused me post-horses; in con-

sequence of this refusal, I wrote to Mr. Hill, the English minister at Turin, demanding immediate satisfaction, and the reason of such an insult. Mr. Hill excused himself, upon the plea of its being a misunderstanding; and told me that post-horses should be in readiness whenever I should require them. I accordingly set out, and arranged to go through the town of Turin, at night, and only to stop to change horses; but I received positive orders not to go through the town, but to proceed by a very circuitous road, which obliged me to travel almost the whole night in very dangerous roads, and prevented me from reaching the post-town, (where I should have passed the night,) till five in the morning, when, by going through Turin, I might have reached it by ten at night.

"Finding so much difficulty attending my travelling, I thought the most proper mode for me to pursue, would be to acquaint the high personages of my intention of passing the winter at Lyons, or in the neighbourhood of Lyons, previous to my intended return to England, in the spring. I addressed a letter to the French minister for foreign affairs, informing him of my intentions, and also that I wished to preserve the strictest incognito. No notice was taken of this letter; and one addressed to the Prefect of Lyons met with the like contempt. In fact, from the 7th of October to the 26th of January, the day I embarked from Toulon for Leghorn, I received so much insult from the governor and prefect, that I almost considered my life in danger, unprotected as I then was, in such a country. Another motive induced me to leave it; Mr. Brougham could not fix the period for meeting me any where in France.

"I have written to Lord Liverpool and Lord Castlereagh, demanding to have my name inserted in the liturgy of the Church of England; and that orders be given to all British ambassadors, ministers, and consuls, that I should be received and acknowledged as the Queen of England; and, after the speech made by Lord Castlereagh, in the House of Commons, in answer to Mr. Brougham, I do not expect to experience further insult. I have also demanded the palace may be prepared for my reception. England is my real home, to which I shall immediately fly. I have dismissed my Italian court, retaining only a sufficient number of persons to conduct me to England; and if Buckingham House, Marlborough House, or any other palace, be refused me, I shall take a house in the country, till my friends can find a palace for me in London. I have sent a messenger to England to make the proper arrangements for that purpose."

The letter to Lord Liverpool bore the same date, and was as follows:—

"Rome, 16th of March, 1820.

"The queen wishes to be informed, through the medium of

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Lord Liverpool, first minister of the king, for what reason or motive the queen's name is left out of the general prayers in England, with a view to prevent all her subjects from paying her such respect as is due to her; and it is an equally great omission toward the king, that his consort queen should be obliged to submit to such great neglect, as if the archbishop was in perfect ignorance of the Queen Caroline of England. The queen is desirous that Lord Liverpool should communicate this letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury. Lord Liverpool will with difficulty believe how much the queen was surprised at this act of cruel tyranny towards her, since she had been informed, through the newspapers of the 22nd of February, that, in the course of the debates in the House of Commons, Lord Castlereagh, one of his best friends, assured the queen's attorney-general, that the king's servants would not use towards the queen any inattention or harshness; and after that speech of Lord Castlereagh, the queen is surprised to find her name left out of the liturgy, as if she no longer existed in this world. The queen trusts, before she arrives in England these matters will be corrected, and that she will receive a satisfactory answer from Lord Liverpool.

“CAROLINE, QUEEN.”

The publication of these letters established the general belief that her majesty would proceed immediately to England, and it was, on the 18th of April, announced in the public journals, that she had reached Calais, and would be at Dover in the course of that day. Her majesty, however, was induced, by the situation of her affairs, to prolong her visit at Rome, so that she did not arrive at Geneva till the 9th of May. At that place she dispatched a letter to Mr. Brougham, requiring his immediate attendance either there, or at one of the French sea-ports. Upon the arrival of these dispatches from her majesty, a consultation took place in London, under the precedency of Messrs. Brougham and Denman, aided by certain of the queen's friends; and the result of their deliberations, was an humble request from Mr. Brougham, that her majesty would, without loss of time, repair to Calais; from whence she could easily hold communication with the shores of England; it being, at that juncture, utterly impossible to foretel how often, and on what important subjects, her law-officers might have occasion to consult with her majesty.

In consequence of this advice, her majesty quitted Geneva, directing Mr. Brougham to meet her on the 14th of May at St. Omers. To prepare for this appointment, the queen proceeded to Dijon, and from thence to Montebard, where she was joined by Mr. Wood, an alderman and M.P. for the City of London. The queen was also joined at the same place by the Lady Anne Hamilton, who had formerly belonged to her majesty's household.

On the twenty-ninth, the queen, with her suit, arrived at

Villeneuve le Roy, from whence her majesty wrote two letters; one addressed to the Duke of York, the contents of which never met the public eye; the other to Lord Liverpool, declaring her intention of being in London in five days; desiring that a royal yacht should be in readiness for her at Calais, the port she proposed embarking from; and that a residence should be provided for her temporary or more permanent habitation. By the same dispatch, Lady Anne Hamilton addressed a letter, in her majesty's name, to the First Lord of the Admiralty, Lord Melville, requesting him to give the necessary orders that one of the royal yachts should be in attendance at Calais, at the latest, on the 3rd of June.

Mr. Brougham, attended by Lord Hutchinson, arrived at St. Omers on Saturday afternoon, and took up their abode in separate hotels. The queen had been there since the morning of Thursday.

#### *Mission of Lord Hutchinson.*

This nobleman went with Mr. Brougham to St. Omers, in the confidence of the king and the ministers; he was commissioned by them to make proposals to the queen, and, if possible, prevail on her majesty not to visit England or further insist on her rights. A mysterious veil has, to the present moment, shrouded this important period of the history of the unfortunate queen; the introduction of Lord Hutchinson to her majesty by Mr. Brougham took place immediately on their arrival, she having reached St. Omers the day before. He immediately informed her that Lord Hutchinson had come, in the spirit of former friendship, to make some proposals to her in the name of the king. Her reply was, that she would be happy to receive him; and, in consequence, his lordship was immediately introduced.

The substance of Lord Hutchinson's communication was, a proposal from his majesty's ministers, that £50,000 per annum should be settled on the queen for life, subject to such conditions as the king shall impose; these conditions understood to be,—that the queen should not assume the style and title of Queen of England, or any title attached to the royal family of England. A condition was also to be attached to this grant, that she is not to reside in any part of the United Kingdom, or even to visit England.

The consequence of such a visit will be an immediate message to parliament, and an entire end to all negotiation and compromise. This was the substance of Lord Hutchinson's communication to the queen: it was sent in writing immediately after his visit to her majesty, and concluded with the following—

“I think it right to send to you an extract of a letter from Lord Liverpool to me.



‘It is material that her majesty should know confidentially, that if she should be so ill-advised as to come over to this country, there must be *an end to all negociation and compromise*, the decision, I may say, is taken to proceed against her as soon as she sets her foot on the British shores.’”

Immediately on the perusal of this letter by the queen, Mr. Brougham made the following answer in writing:—

“Mr. Brougham is commanded by the queen to acknowledge the receipt of Lord Hutchinson’s letter; and to inform his lordship, that it is quite impossible for her majesty to listen to such a proposition.

“Five o’clock, 4th of June, 1820.”

A very few minutes had elapsed after this communication, when the queen abruptly left Mr. Brougham, and stepping into her carriage, it was ordered to drive off with the utmost speed. So sudden and unexpected was this departure of her majesty, that Mr. Brougham was scarcely sensible she had quitted the room, till he saw her in the carriage.

The motive which induced this strange conduct on the part of the queen, was ascribed to a sudden suspicion, which she did not think it prudent to communicate even to her attorney-general.

A short time previous to this occurrence, Lord Hutchinson had cursorily observed that he every instant expected a courier to arrive from Paris. This casual observation led her majesty to conceive the erroneous notion that hostility must be the intended object of this courier, from a court, which had invariably manifested a marked disrespect in its measures towards her, and that as a climax, it might probably end in an interception of her journey by the agency of France. She therefore instantly embracing the opportunity, took the resolution of starting off with such celerity, lest the delay of a few minutes might allow time for the arrival of a messenger, fraught with powers to refuse her the means of travelling unrestrained; and influenced by this apprehension, she lost no time in hurrying on board an English packet-boat, the moment she reached the port of Calais. The courier to whom Lord Hutchinson alluded, had been dispatched to Paris, with letters to his lordship’s nephew, at that time residing there, requesting him to hasten to St. Omers, to assist him as his confidential amanuensis, if he should have occasion for his services.

At the moment when her majesty under the influence of this panic, was hurrying away, Lord Hutchinson was employed in writing the following letter, which after the Queen’s departure was delivered to Mr. Brougham:

"St. Omers, five o'clock,  
"4th of June, 1820.

"MY DEAR SIR—I should wish that you would enter into a more detailed explanation: but to show you my anxious and sincere wish for an accommodation, I am willing to send a courier to England to ask for further instruction, provided her majesty will communicate to you whether any part of the proposition which I have made would be acceptable to her; and if there is any thing which she may wish to offer to the English government on her part, I am willing to make myself the medium through which it should pass.

"I have the honour to be, &c.,  
"HUTCHINSON."

This letter was dispatched immediately, in an inclosure from Mr. Brougham, and was received on board by Alderman Wood; but as her majesty was then laid down and asleep, a couple of hours elapsed before it was presented to her; having perused it, she desired the alderman to acknowledge the receipt of it, and to say that she saw no reason to alter the course she had adopted.

Before her majesty's departure from St. Omers, her chamberlain and equerry, the Counts Bergami and Vasali, requested their own dismissal. They acknowledged the pleasure they had had in being her servants for six years; but having at last placed her in the protection of her friends, and her majesty being about to take refuge in the arms of her people, they presumed, from among those people she would be enabled to find persons, not more worthy of confidence than they have been, but less likely to excite prejudice. Mr. Brougham still remained at St. Omers; and the only persons in attendance upon the queen, at the period of her embarking for England, with the exception of menial servants, were, her protégé, Mr. William Austin, Lady Ann Hamilton, Alderman Wood, and his son.

On Tuesday, the 6th of June, at one o'clock, her majesty set her foot once more on British ground, after an absence of six years. The queen was received on her landing at Dover, with the most heartfelt expressions of joy, and demonstrations of welcome by myriads of people, who had assembled on the beach, to hail her return to England. A triumphal procession was arranged, preceded by a variety of flags with appropriate inscriptions, from the place of landing to the principal inn.

Prior to the queen's leaving Dover, she received an address from the inhabitants, congratulating her on her reaching this country, as well as on her accession to the throne, as the queen consort. Her answer was gracious, dignified, and appropriate to her new situation. She expressed her unfeigned delight in once more being united with so generous and noble a nation; and her

hope that the time would come, when she would be permitted to promote the happiness of her husband's subjects.

About half-past six in the evening she left Dover. She passed the night at Canterbury, and arrived in London on the afternoon of Wednesday. On every part of the road her approach was hailed by multitudes, and her progress was even retarded by their eagerness to show their devotedness to her. As she drew near to the metropolis, the cavalcade swelled into an assembled nation; and it seemed as if London had poured out its myriads from every street. The procession passed with exulting shouts along Pall Mall, and it finally stopped at the house of Alderman Wood, in South Audley Street, where she had determined to take up her abode.

If the queen's friends were thus on the alert, no supineness could be ascribed to the ministers of the king, as during this, her majesty's progress, they had been engaged in deliberations upon the measures which her sudden and almost unexpected arrival in England had rendered it expedient for them to pursue. Intelligence had been received by them of the queen's positive refusal to negotiate on Monday, the 5th of June, at which time they were also informed of her embarkation at Calais. A cabinet council was held at Lord Liverpool's house on the same night, which assembled at nine o'clock, and continued till past twelve in close conference. The ministers resumed their deliberations the next morning, and protracted them till near one, adjourning only for the dispatch of other business till half-past nine the same night. During the interval of this adjournment, the two houses of parliament assembled at their usual hour; the king went in state to the House of Lords about two o'clock, and gave the royal assent to several bills, including the Civil List Bill, which had then first passed.

#### *The King's Message to Parliament.*

Immediately afterwards, Lord Liverpool brought down the following message from the king, which was read from the woolsack by the Lord Chancellor Eldon:—

“GEORGE R.

“The king thinks it necessary, in consequence of the arrival of the queen, to communicate to the House of Lords certain papers respecting the conduct of her majesty since her departure from this kingdom, which he recommends to the immediate and serious attention of this house.

“The king has felt the most anxious desire to avert the necessity of disclosures and discussions, which must be as painful to his people as they can be to himself; but the steps now taken by the queen leaves him no alternative.

"The king has the fullest confidence that, in consequence of this communication, the House of Lords will adopt that course of proceeding which the justice of the case, and the honour and dignity of his majesty's crown may require.

"GEORGE R."

On the 7th of June, Mr. Brougham, before the royal message of the preceding day was taken into consideration, read to the house the following communication from the queen:—

"The queen thinks it necessary to inform the House of Commons, that she has been induced to return to England, in consequence of the measures pursued against her honour and her peace, for some time, by secret agents abroad, and lately sanctioned by the conduct of the government at home. Adopting this course, her majesty has had no other purpose, whatsoever, but the defence of her character, and the maintenance of those just rights which have devolved upon her by the death of that revered monarch, in whose high honour and unshaken affection she had always found her surest support.

"Upon her arrival the queen is surprised to find that a message has been sent down to parliament, requiring its attention to written documents; and she learns, with still greater astonishment, that there is an intention of referring these writings to a select committee. It is this day, fourteen years, since the first charges were brought forward against her majesty.

"Then, and upon every occasion during that long period, she has shown the utmost readiness to meet her accusers, and to court the fullest inquiry into her conduct. She now also desires an open investigation, in which she may see both the charges and the witnesses against her; a privilege not denied to the meanest subject of the realm. In the face of the sovereign, the parliament, and the country, she solemnly protests against the formation of a secret tribunal, to examine documents privately prepared by her adversaries, as a proceeding unknown to the law of the land, and a flagrant violation of all the principles of justice. She relies with full confidence upon the integrity of the House of Commons, for defeating the only attempt she has any reason to fear.

"The queen cannot forbear to add, that even before any proceedings were resolved upon, she had been treated in a manner too well calculated to prejudge her case. The omission of her name in the liturgy, the withholding the means of conveyance usually afforded to all the branches of the royal family; the refusal even of an answer to her application for a place of residence in the royal mansions; and the studied slight both of English ministers abroad, and of the agents of all foreign powers, over whom the British government had any influence, must be viewed as measures

designed to prejudice the world against her, and could only have been justified by trial and conviction."

When this communication had been read, Lord Castlereagh moved the order of the day for taking the message of the king into consideration. His lordship, after entering at great length into the defence of the conduct of ministry, concluded a speech of considerable ability, with moving, that the papers contained in the sealed bag, which on the preceding day he presented to the house, should be referred to a select committee, in order to consider fully the matter thereof, and to report thereon their opinions to the house accordingly.

The appointment of a committee was resisted by Mr. Brougham, who proceeded to a minute examination of the proposal made to her majesty, through the intervention of Lord Hutchinson; these he commented upon, and in the severest terms deeply reprobated.

Mr. Canning followed Mr. Brougham, "He declared that next to the desire that was the nearest to his heart, was his wish that this inquiry might be even now avoided; he cherished the hope that she, who was chiefly interested in the result of this inquiry, would come out of the trial superior to the accusation. After speaking at some length, he was followed by several other members, and Mr. Wilberforce rose to recommend a short delay, in consequence an adjournment of the house took place.

In the House of Peers a motion was made for a secret committee, which was carried without a division. This committee, consisting of fifteen peers, made its report on the 4th of July; and the following day Lord Dacre presented the following petition from the queen:—

**"CAROLINA REGINA.**

"The queen observing the most extraordinary report made by the secret committee of the House of Lords, now lying upon the table, represents to the house, that she is prepared this moment to defend herself against it, as far as she can understand its import. Her majesty has also to state, that there are various weighty matters touching the same, which it is absolutely necessary, with a view to her future defence, to aid details in the present stage of the proceedings. The queen, therefore, prays to be heard this day, by her counsel, regarding such matters."

Lord Dacre then moved, that counsel should be called in, but the motion was negatived.

*Bill of Pains and Penalties.*

The Earl of Liverpool then proposed the following Bill of Pains and Penalties:—

**"An act to deprive her majesty, Queen Caroline Amelia Elizabeth, of the title, prerogative, right, privileges, and exemptions of queen consort of this realm, and to dissolve the marriage between his majesty and the said Caroline Amelia Elizabeth.**

**"Whereas, in the year 1814, her majesty, Caroline Amelia Elizabeth, then Princess of Wales, and now queen consort of this realm, being at Milan, in Italy, engaged in her service, in a menial situation, one Bartolomeo Bergami, a foreigner of low station, who had before served in a similar capacity.**

**"And, whereas, after the said Bartolomeo Bergami had so entered the service of her royal highness, the said Princess of Wales, a most unbecoming, degrading intimacy commenced between her royal highness and the said Bartolomeo Bergami. And, whereas, her royal highness not only advanced the said Bartolomeo Bergami to a high station in her royal highness' household, and received into her service many of his near relations, some of them in inferior, and others in high and confidential situations about her royal highness' person; but bestowed upon him other great and extraordinary marks of favour and distinction, and conferred upon him a pretended order of knighthood, which her royal highness had taken upon herself to institute, without any just or lawful authority.**

**"And whereas, her royal highness whilst the said Bartolomeo Bergami was in her said service, further unmindful of her exalted rank and station, and of her duty to your majesty, and wholly regardless of her own honour and character, conducted herself towards the said Bartolomeo Bergami, both in public and in private, in various places and countries which her royal highness visited, with indecent and offensive familiarity and freedom, and carried on a licentious, disgraceful, and adulterous intercourse with the said Bartolomeo Bergami, which continued for a long period of time during her royal highness's residence abroad; by which conduct of her said royal highness, great scandal and dishonour have been brought upon your majesty's family and this kingdom.**

**"Therefore, to manifest our deep sense of such scandalous, disgraceful, and vicious conduct on the part of her said majesty, by which she hath violated the duty owed to your majesty, and has rendered herself unworthy of the exalted rank and station of queen-consort of this realm; and to evince our just regard for the dignity of the crown, and the honour of the nation, we your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the lords spiritual and temporal, and the commons in parliament assembled, do humbly intreat your majesty that it may be enacted, and be it hereby enacted, by the king's most excellent majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and the commons in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that her said majesty Caroline Amelia Elizabeth, from and after the passing of this act, shall be, and hereby is**

**D**

deprived of the title of queen, and of all the prerogatives, rights, privileges, and exemptions, appertaining to her as queen consort of this realm; and that her said majesty shall from and after the passing of this act, for ever be disabled and rendered incapable of using, exercising, and enjoying the same, or any of them; and moreover that the marriage between his majesty and the said Caroline Amelia Elizabeth be, and the same is hereby, henceforth, and for ever wholly dissolved, annulled, and made void to all intents, constructions, and purposes whatsoever."

This document will remain as a lasting memorial to posterity of the nature of those charges which were exhibited against the queen, and of the serious penalties which, if the bill had finally passed, would have followed the declaration of her majesty's guilt.

Whilst the city of London, followed by various other cities, towns, villages, corporations, guilds, and associated bodies were pouring in addresses of congratulation, which stream of public opinion was daily swelling to a torrent, declaratory to her majesty of the sentiments of the people, and assuring her of their determined, affectionate support, the adverse party were busily employed in preparing for the approaching investigation; in aid of which many witnesses, principally natives of the Italian states, were rapidly arriving at our different ports.

Her majesty's petitionary application for a list of times and places, referred to in the several charges, as well as names and designations of witnesses to be adduced in support of the charges, having been refused by the House of Lords, they adjourned until the 15th of August, and the House of Commons until the 21st. All means of accommodation, in the interim, being rejected, and the legal advisers on both sides, having been marshalled for the occasion, the memorable day, the 17th of August, 1820, may be considered as the commencement of the queen's trial; the examination of witnesses continued to occupy the attention of the house from the 21st of August, to the 6th of September; and on the 9th of September, upon the application of her majesty's counsel, the farther consideration of the bill was adjourned to Tuesday, the 3rd of October, on which day the queen's counsel were prepared to enter upon her majesty's defence.

Mr. Brougham accordingly commenced his address to the house on behalf of her majesty, in a speech which occupied the whole of that and the greater part of the following day. This speech has been exceedingly admired for its eloquence, he concludes with the following address:—

"MR LORNS:—I pray your lordships to pause, standing, as you do, on the brink of a precipice, before you form your judgment: a judgment, which if pronounced in favour of the bill now under your lordship's consideration, will fail in its object, and will

return upon those who give it. Save the country, my lords, from the horrors of such an occurrence; save yourselves from the consequences of such an event, by which you would risk the situation you hold in that country, of which you are the ornament, in which you would cease to flourish if no longer served by the people. Like the blossom torn from its parent stem, and dragged from the root by which its beauties were sustained, once deprived of the confidence, esteem, and support of your fellow-men, you must wither and decay. Then, my lords, I say, save that country, that you may continue to adorn it; save the crown, the people, and the aristocracy; shake not the altar itself, which would not be less in danger than the kingly throne. Your lordships willed; the king willed that the queen of these realms should be left without the solemn service of the church. In the absence of this solemnity she sustained no loss, for she still enjoyed the heart felt prayers of the people. Her majesty wants not my prayers; but I now ardently and sincerely supplicate the throne of grace, that mercy may be poured down on the people, in a larger proportion than their rulers deserve, and that your hearts may be turned towards justice."

He was followed by Mr. Williams, in an equally impressive strain of eloquence, in which the learned counsel adverted to a great variety of prominent points, sworn to in the prosecution, which he stated he should be enabled to give the clearest contradiction to, by the testimony that would now be adduced.

The examination of witnesses on behalf of her majesty then began on the 5th of October, and was continued till the 24th: when Mr. Denman proceeded to sum up the evidence for the defence in a speech which lasted two successive days, in a strain of dignified and most impressive eloquence:—in conclusion he was glad to state that in this case he was not called upon by any consideration of duty towards his illustrious client, to say one word by way of recrimination; he thanked God, and the wisdom of his learned colleagues, who had so advised her majesty, that the case upon which they built their hopes of acquittal, was one of perfect innocence, and that by avoiding recrimination, he should save the house and the country from all its consequences. Their lordships could not, unless fully prepared to violate the laws of God and man, declare against his client. That venerable bench of bishops, who formed part of the judges, could not, without violating the holy tenets of that gospel which they preached and inculcated, pronounce against the wife of their sovereign. The laws of God and of the country were upon her side, and he was sure it was not there that they would be violated.

Dr. Lushington followed, who taking a luminous and comprehensive view of the whole of the evidence for and against her majesty, applying himself particularly to those topics which



might have escaped Mr. Denman, and arguing in the clearest and most conclusive manner, that the only correct inference to be drawn from the whole was the innocence of his illustrious client, concluded by saying, that he left the honour and character of the queen in the hands of the house;—with the most perfect confidence he left her, not to the mercy, but to the justice of their lordships.

On the 27th and 28th, the king's attorney general, and solicitor-general, replied to the arguments of the counsel for the queen.

The witnesses for the prosecution and defence, with the several pleadings of the respective counsel being gone through, the lords debated the question of the second reading of the bill, on the 2nd of November. In this discussion, all the principal speakers, as well as many other peers, delivered their opinions at considerable length, such as occasioned adjournments from day to day, till the 6th instant; when the house divided on this important question, and there appeared for the second reading one hundred and twenty-three; against it ninety-five; majority for the second reading twenty-eight.

Tuesday, 7th of November, the order of the day was about to be read, when Lord Dacre stated, that since he had come into the house this morning, a protest with respect to their proceedings, on the part of her majesty, the queen, had been put into his hands to be presented. It might perhaps surprise their lordships that such a paper should have been placed in his hands, as he had taken no part in the proceedings on this important case; and he ought to apologize to their lordships for not having at an earlier stage expressed his opinion of it. His objection to bills of pains and penalties for the punishment of moral turpitude, long since committed, was so invincibly strong, that he never felt the least hesitation in declaring it. He hoped that the protest he held in his hands would be liberally heard by the house; but whatever were his sentiments in general on this proceeding, he must object to the practice of judges, jury, and prosecutors, all voting in this case against the queen. With respect to the protest now entrusted to him, he would acknowledge there was no precedent for receiving it; but the country would form their opinion of the conduct of the house, and precedent ought never to interrupt the equitable course of justice and of truth. He had scarcely had time to read over the protest of the queen, but it appeared that in the face of her family, the house, and the country, she solemnly protested against the proceedings in that house, as contrary to the constitution, to the spirit of the laws, and the principles of common justice. The noble lord concluded by reading her majesty's protest:—

*Protest.*

"CAROLINE REGINA,

"To the lords spiritual and temporal in parliament assembled.

"The queen has learnt the decision of the lords upon the bill now before them. In the face of parliament, of her family, and of her country, she does solemnly protest against it.

"Those who avow themselves her prosecutors, have presumed to sit in judgment on the question between the queen and themselves.

"Peers have given their votes against her, who have heard the whole evidence for the charge, and absented themselves during her defence.

"Others have come to the discussion from the secret committee, with minds biassed by a mass of slander, which her enemies have not dared to bring forward in the light.

"The queen does not avail herself of her right to appear before the committee, for to her the details must be a matter of indifference; and unless the course of these unexampled proceedings should bring the bill before the other branch of the legislature, she will make no reference whatever to the treatment experienced by her during the last twenty-five years.

"She now most deliberately, and before God, asserts, that she is wholly innocent of the crime laid to her charge, and she awaits, with unabated confidence, the final result of this unparalleled investigation.

"CAROLINE REGINA."

On the 10th of November, the order of the day for the third reading of the Bill of Divorce and Degradation against the queen being moved by the Earl of Liverpool, there appeared, on a division of the house, for the third reading, one hundred and eight; against it, ninety-nine: majority in favour of the measure, nine.

On declaring which, Lord Dacre observed, that he had been entrusted with a petition from her majesty, praying to be heard by counsel against the passing of the bill.

The Earl of Liverpool said, that he apprehended such a course would be rendered unnecessary by what he was about to state. In the present state of the country, and with the division of sentiment so nearly balanced, just evinced by their lordships, he had to move, "that their lordships should proceed no further with this bill." This determination was accordingly agreed to. So ended the legislative trial in the House of Lords, against her majesty, Caroline Amelia Elizabeth, queen consort of George IV.

On the evening of the day on which the bill was left to its fate as well as on the following Saturday and Monday, illuminations took place in all parts of the metropolis; and the demonstrations

of joy, exultation, and triumph, were as fully displayed as on any other occasion of general rejoicing. In most parts of the kingdom, similar scenes were indicative of the same feeling; and congratulatory addresses were abundantly voted to her majesty from various corporations, fraternities, and public bodies, who, for a lengthened period, filled the approaches to Brandenburgh House, with all the pageantry of processions, on the days appointed for their reception by the queen.

November the 29th, her majesty, preceded by a numerous cavalcade of gentlemen on horseback, led by Sir Robert Wilson, went in state to the metropolitan church of St. Paul, to return public thanks; on which occasion, the concourse of persons assembled was so immense, that it was not without the greatest difficulty her majesty's carriage proceeded from Temple Bar to the cathedral. The acclamations of the countless multitude were loud and continued, but the greatest attention to order was observed, and the day concluded without the slightest accident or indecorum taking place.

King George IV., having been proclaimed on the 31st of January, 1820, his majesty on the 6th of May, announced his intention of celebrating the solemnity of his coronation, on the 1st of the ensuing August; and in pursuance of an order in council, the persons connected with the heralds' office, proceeded on the 9th of the same month, to make proclamation of this intention. They assembled at eleven o'clock in Old Palace Yard, and were marshalled by Sir George Nayler. At twelve o'clock precisely, the cavalcade prepared to move. The heralds, who were mounted upon horses belonging to the band of one of the regiments of the horseguards, came forth from the Court Yard in front of the speaker's house, and having arrived in front of the great gate of Westminster Hall, were received by a flourish of trumpets. Mr. G. N. Leake, the Chester herald, then took off his hat, and his example being followed by the other official persons in attendance, he read the proclamation. At the conclusion, the household trumpet, accompanied by the drums, played the popular air of "God save the king."

The whole moved on in the following order, the band playing the Jubilee march: the high constable of Westminster; two horse guards; one horse guard; four farriers of the horse guards; the trumpet of the horse guards; a troop of horse guards; eight marshalsmen, in full uniform, with their staves, on foot; household band on foot, and in their state uniform; six deputy sergeants at arms (Messrs. C. Brown, Stubble, Gardner, Ruddock, Brown, and Nost) on horseback, attired in full dress court coats and waistcoats, and cocked hats, wearing also swords, and having over their shoulders silver chains, to which were appended the order of St. George, and the royal arms. The remainder of their costume consisted of coloured breeches and top boots, which, when con-

trasted with the full dress coat, had a most singular appearance, and produced a good deal of risibility among the spectators. Men were employed to walk by the side of these persons, to carry their silver gilt maces. G. M. Leake, Esq., Chester herald, pursuivant; Joseph Hawkes, Esq., Richmond herald, pursuivant; James Cuthro, Esq., Somerset herald, pursuivant. These gentlemen were covered with their official heraldic dresses.

The procession was closed by a numerous body of the life guards.

The whole proceeded slowly to Charing Cross, and up the Strand, till they arrived at a short distance from Temple Bar, the gates of which had been shut. An order was now given to halt, and blue mantle (Mr. Wood) pursuivant, attended by eight horse guards, rode up to the bar, and tapped at the gates. Mr. Wontner, the city marshal, then asked his business, when he replied, that he demanded admission to read his majesty's proclamation, relative to the royal coronation. Mr. Wontner shut the gate, and immediately joined the lord mayor, who was in attendance in his state carriage, and communicated to his lordship the purport of blue mantle's demand. The lord mayor directed that blue mantle might be conducted to him. Mr. Wontner immediately rode back, and again opening the gate, requested blue mantle to advance alone. This he did, and was forthwith introduced to the lord mayor, who asked him personally the object of his mission. Blue mantle replied as he had to Mr. Wontner, and handed to his lordship the order in council, for making proclamation of the king's coronation. The lord mayor, under the sanction of this order, immediately ordered that the gates should be thrown open. This order was obeyed, and the procession advanced in the manner already described, to the end of Chancery Lane, where the Richmond herald read the proclamation.

The procession, in its further progress to the Royal Exchange, was followed by the lord mayor, sheriffs, and several aldermen, in their carriages. The reading was repeated at the Royal Exchange. The procession then went on to the pump at Aldgate, and returned through Fenchurch Street and Lombard Street to the Mansion House, where the ceremony was concluded. Every thing was conducted with order and regularity.

Afterwards, on the 12th of July, the ceremony of the coronation was postponed to a future period, to be determined by his majesty.

On Sunday, July the 30th, a storm of thunder and lightning fell in and near the metropolis, which for grandeur has rarely been exceeded. It commenced about eleven, and did not cease till one o'clock. During the storm, the electric fluid fell on two houses, Nos. 12 and 13 in Tuttel Street, Liquorpond Street, shivered the chimney pots to pieces, and broke in the second floor of No. 12, shivered the cupboard door, and set several parts of the wood on fire; the family were in bed, but they got up and

fortunately extinguished the fire. At the adjoining house, No. 13, the electric fluid broke the roof and ceiling, caught the bell wire, and descended by it to the street door, destroying the wire and cranks, leaving a black mark of smoke along the wall, as if from gunpowder; an osier cradle on the first floor was scorched all over, and some clothes caught fire; fortunately the child was in bed with its mother at the time. An old man who lay in the room, and who had been unable to walk for six weeks before, from rheumatic pains, received so severe an electric shock, that he jumped out of bed, ran down stairs, and recovered the use of his limbs; he was as well the next day as he ever was in his life. The hair on his wife's head was very much singed, but she received no other injury. The fluid, after descending as far as the street door, shivered open the parlour door, and took a direction along the passage wall, which it tore to the back door, caught the lock and hinges, all of which it wrenched off, and threw the door in pieces into the yard, leaving a strong smell, as of gunpowder.

#### *Regent's Canal.*

The 1st of August, 1820, being the day appointed for opening the new branch of the Regent's Canal, the managing committee, with the chairman, and a number of other persons of rank and respectability connected with the undertaking, embarked near Maiden Lane, on board one of the city state barges, which had been borrowed for the occasion, accompanied by several other barges, having on board bands of music, and decorated with flags and streamers in profusion. The procession went under the great tunnel through Islington, where the band of music played several national airs, and the effects of this, by the reverberation of the sound, was grand beyond description. The party then proceeded to the grand basin in the City Road, where a salute was fired, and they were hailed with the loudest acclamations, from the numerous crowds stationed on the shore. After having gone round the basin, the party proceeded down the canal to Limehouse. At Limehouse they stopped, and partook of a magnificent dinner. Soon after the opening procession had gone through the locks, there was a great competition amongst several of the Paddington barges, for the honour of being the first to land produce on the wharf of the grand basin. A desperate struggle ensued between two of them, but after a well contested race, the honour was won by a barge, the name of which it is believed, was the William, from which was landed the first produce, and a cask of ale, which was immediately drunk on the spot by the navigators, with loud huzzas to the prosperity of the undertaking. This canal, which had been nearly seven years incomplete, unites all the principal canals in the kingdom with the river Thames. The construction

of the locks is on so excellent a principle, that only three minutes and a half are occupied in passing each of them. The work was projected by J. Nash, Esq., the royal architect, under whose superintendence it was completed. The tunnel under Islington, is about three quarters of a mile in length, and passes beneath the bed of the New River. At seven o'clock, nearly a hundred gentlemen sat down to an elegant dinner, the Earl of Macclesfield in the chair.

The British parliament assembled on the 23rd of January, 1821; and before the speech from the throne was taken into consideration, Lord Archibald Hamilton, gave notice of a motion which he intended to make on the following Friday, relative to the omission of the queen's name in the liturgy. Lord Castlereagh resisted this motion, and moved the previous question, which was carried by an overwhelming majority. Upon this, Mr. Wetherell gave notice of a similar motion for the following day, and on that day it was carried without opposition.

Though the words of the motion, related chiefly to the impolicy of the exclusion of the queen's name from the prayers of the church, the debate turned more particularly on the illegality of the measure, and of course it was managed principally by the lawyers, yet in both points of view the subject was warmly debated. The motion was in these words:—"The order in council, dated the 12th of February, 1820, in which the name of her majesty, Caroline, queen consort of this realm, was directed to be omitted in the liturgy, appears to this house, to be a measure ill advised and inexpedient."

After stating that matters could not rest in their present situation, and that her majesty could not remain satisfied merely with the allowance of a large income, which the ministers had declared to be all that they meant to do for her, the noble mover, in support of his resolution, argued that the ministers had no power to erase her name from the liturgy; that it was unfair to imprint this stigma upon her, before she had been convicted or even accused of any offence; that the prayers of the church were accorded to the royal family, not in respect of their private merits or qualifications, but on account of the situation in which they stood; and that nothing could be more unwise, than by contrasting the merits or demerits of different individuals of the royal blood with each other, to invite an inquiry throughout the nation, whether this or that prince were fit to be prayed for. The voice of the country had protested against the treatment which her majesty had met with; and while ministers persevered in the exclusion of her name from the ritual of the church, confusion and disorder must prevail.

*The Queen's Message.*

On the subject of the future provision for the queen, the ministry had come to a resolution to propose in the House of Commons, that his majesty should be enabled to grant an annual sum not exceeding £50,000, out of the consolidated fund, for the separate use and establishment of her majesty. When the day arrived for the house to go into a committee upon this subject, Mr. Brougham rose, and stated, that he had received the queen's commands to present to the house the following message:—

“CAROLINE R.

“The queen having learned that the House of Commons has appointed this day for taking into consideration the part of the king's most gracious speech which relates to her, deems it necessary to declare, that she is duly sensible of his majesty's condescension in recommending an arrangement respecting her to the consideration of parliament. She is aware that this recommendation must be understood as referring to a provision for the support of her estate, and dignity; and from what has lately passed, she is apprehensive that such a provision may be unaccompanied by the possession of her rights and privileges in the ample manner wherein former queens consort, her royal predecessors, have been wont, in times past, to enjoy them. It is far from the queen's inclination needlessly to throw obstacles in the way of a settlement, which she desires, in common with the whole country, and which she feels persuaded, the best interests of all parties equally require: and being most anxious to avoid any thing that might create irritation, she cautiously abstains from any observation on the unexampled predicament in which she is placed; but she feels it due to the house, and to herself, respectfully to declare that she perseveres in the resolution of declining any arrangement, while her name continues to be excluded from the liturgy.”

The motion of Lord Castlereagh, which secured to her majesty an annual provision of £50,000 during the term of her natural life, was ultimately carried.

The parliament was prorogued on the 11th of July, till the 20th of September; and it was afterwards from time to time prorogued by successive proclamations, till the commencement of the following year.

The following proclamation, appointing a day for the solemnity of the coronation of his majesty was issued on the morning of the 9th of June.

“GEORGE R.—Whereas, by our royal proclamation, bearing date the 6th day of May, 1824, we did, amongst other things, publish and declare our royal intention to celebrate the solemnity of our royal coronation upon Tuesday, the 1st of August, then next

ensuing, at our palace at Westminster; and whereas by our royal proclamation, bearing date the 12th of July, we thought fit to adjourn the said solemnity, until our royal will and pleasure should be further signified thereon; and whereas, we have resolved by the favour and blessing of Almighty God, to celebrate the said solemnity upon Thursday, the 19th of July, at our said palace of Westminster, we do, by this our royal proclamation, give notice of, and publish our resolution thereon; and we do hereby give strict charge and command to all our loving subjects, whom it may concern, that all persons, of whatever rank or quality soever they be, who, either upon our letters to them directed, or by reason of their offices and tenures, or otherwise, are to do any service at the time of our coronation, do duly give their attendance at the said solemnity, on the said 19th day of July, in all respects furnished and appointed, as to so great a solemnity appertaineth, and answerable to the dignity and places which every one of them respectively holdeth and enjoyeth; and of this they are not any of them to fail, as they will answer the contrary at their peril, unless by special reason, by ourself under our sign manual to be allowed, we shall dispense with any of their services or attendance. Given at our court, the 9th day of June, 1821, second year of our reign."

The 14th of the month was appointed for the ceremonial of the procession declaratory of the intended coronation, and long before the hour for the assembling of the officers and their assistants, the streets leading to the Palace Yard, were thronged with spectators, anxious to secure convenient places, which would afford a view of the procession.

A short time before eleven o'clock the heralds, serjeants at arms, &c. mounted their horses, and the trumpets having been three times sounded, Windsor herald (Francis Martin, Esq.) read the proclamation in a loud and distinct voice. At the concluding prayer of "Long live King George the Fourth," there were loud cheers, mixed with cries of "Long live the Queen also." The procession then moved on towards Charing Cross, its progress varied by alternate performances of drums and trumpets. The cavalcade proceeded up the Strand, to Temple Bar, a few minutes after twelve; where, after the usual ceremonials, the procession was admitted, and the proclamation was read opposite the end of Chancery Lane.

The cavalcade now moved on towards St. Paul's, the lord mayor and sheriffs, in their state coaches and robes of office, having joined and taken their places, immediately following the herald. Proclamation was again read at the Royal Exchange, where it was received with loud cheers.

The procession then went on to the end of Gracechurch Street, and returned by Lombard Street, in nearly the same order back to Temple Bar.



The lord mayor quitted the procession at the Mansion House, on its return, but his state coach accompanied it through the city. In its way back, through the Poultry, part of the cavalcade was received with loud and general shouts of "The Queen."

The proclamation was not read at Charing Cross, nor at the end of Wood Street.

The weather was extremely favourable throughout the day, which contributed greatly to add to the lively appearance of the streets. The crowd was immense, along the whole line of the procession, yet not a single accident occurred.

### *The Queen.*

On the 25th of June, a memorial was presented to the privy council from her majesty, preferring a formal claim to be crowned in like manner with her royal predecessors. An answer was returned to her majesty, that the law officers of the crown would be consulted on the subject. In furtherance of this procedure, on the 3rd of July, a memorial was addressed by her majesty to the king, praying to be heard by her law officers before the privy council—which accordingly assembled at Whitehall, for the purpose of hearing counsel on both sides.

Mr. Brougham contended for the queen's legal right to be crowned, evincing great research, learning, and ability, but resting his chief argument on the plea of long and uniform practice. Mr. Denman strengthened Mr. Brougham's argument in a very able and eloquent speech, which, together with that of his colleague, occupied the attention of the council during two sittings.

On the 9th, the council again assembled, and the attorney-general argued against the claim preferred by her majesty. He "admitted that usage would be evidence of a right; but if it could be shown that such usage had originated in the permission of another party, there would be an end of that right. There was evident distinction between the coronation of a king, and that of a queen. The former was accompanied by important political acts; the recognition by the people, and the engagement by the king to maintain the laws. The latter was a mere ceremony. But even the coronation of the king was not necessary to his possession of the crown; the act emanated from himself; and he had the sole direction of the time, manner, and place of its performance. The right assumed as inherent in the queen consort, was not once alluded to by any writer on the law and constitution of the country; or by any of those who had treated of the privileges peculiar to the queen consort. With respect to usage, the counsel on the other side must admit, that since the reign of Henry VIII, the majority of instances was against them; there were since that period seven instances of queens consort who had not been crowned; and only six who had." The solicitor-general

followed his learned colleague nearly in the same line of argument; and Mr. Brougham having replied, the privy council adjourned.

The decision of the council, delivered at its next meeting, on the 10th, was, that "as it appeared to them that the queens consort of this realm are not of right entitled to be crowned at any time, her majesty the queen is not of right entitled to be crowned at the time specified in her majesty's memorial."

*Correspondence of the Queen with Officers of State.*

When the queen, on the morning of the 11th of July, received, through the medium of her chamberlain, Lord Hood, this decision of the privy council, she instantly returned an answer in her own name to Lord Sidmouth, stating to his lordship "her fixed determination of being present on the 19th, and therefore demanding that a suitable place might be appointed for her." His lordship, in answer thereto, informed her majesty, that he was commanded by the king to refer her majesty to the Earl of Liverpool's letter, in which the earl had already stated "that the king having determined that the queen should form no part of the ceremonial of his coronation, it was, therefore, his royal pleasure that the queen should not attend the said ceremony." Lord Sidmouth further stated, that it was not his majesty's pleasure to comply with the application contained in her letter.—Still persevering in her resolution, her majesty caused the following letter to be addressed to his Grace of Norfolk, as Earl Marshal :

"My Lord—Her majesty has commanded me to say, as it is her intention to be in Westminster Abbey on the 19th instant, during the ceremony of the coronation of the king, your grace is required to appoint persons to receive her majesty at the door of the Abbey, to conduct her to her seat. The hour her majesty has named to be there is half-past eight o'clock. I have the honour to be, &c.

"HOOD."

"Brandenburgh House, 15th of July.

"To his grace the Duke of Norfolk."

To this letter the Duke of Norfolk replied, that having delegated his authority at the ensuing ceremony to a deputy, (Lord Howard of Effingham,) he had transmitted to him her majesty's letter, which he doubted not would receive immediate attention; and on the next day the acting Earl Marshal sent to Lord Hood the following reply to the queen's application :

"9, Mansfield Street, 16th of July.

"My lord,—The Duke of Norfolk having transmitted to me, as appointed to do the duties of the office of Earl Marshal of England

at the ceremony of the approaching coronation, your lordship's letter to his grace, of the 15th instant, I thought it incumbent on me to lay the same before Viscount Sidmouth, the secretary of state for the home department; and have just learnt from his lordship in reply, that having received a letter, dated the 11th instant, from the queen, in which her majesty was pleased to inform him of her intention to be present at the ceremony of the 19th, the day fixed for his majesty's coronation, and to demand that a suitable place should be appointed for her majesty, he was commanded by the king to acquaint her majesty, that it was not his majesty's pleasure to comply with the application contained in her majesty's letter; I have accordingly to request that your lordship will make my humble representation to her majesty of the impossibility under these circumstances, of my having the honour of obeying her majesty's commands. I have the honour to be, my lord,

"Your lordship's most obedient humble servant,

"HOWARD OF EFFINGHAM,

"Acting as Earl Marshal of England."

"The Lord Viscount Hood."

Her majesty next applied to the Archbishop of Canterbury as follows:—

Her majesty communicates to his grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, that as his majesty the king has thought fit to refuse her being crowned at the same time with the king, the queen must trust that there can be no objection to her majesty's receiving that right on the following week, whilst the Abbey still remains in a state of preparation for the august ceremony, without any additional expense to the nation; that her majesty does not wish it from any desire of participating in the mere form and ceremony of a coronation, but as a just right, which her majesty would not abandon without doing a manifest injury, not only to herself, but to future queens consort, to the British nation, and to posterity.

"Brandenburgh House, 15th of July."

This notification was instantly replied to by his grace.

"Lambeth Place, 15th of July.

"The Archbishop of Canterbury, has the honour to acknowledge with all humility, the receipt of her majesty's communication. Her majesty is undoubtedly aware that the archbishop cannot stir a single step in the subject matter of it without the commands of the king."

Thus repulsed in her various applications to the different

authorities, which the queen was instigated to make, lest her enemies might suppose her deficient in any of the legal means of securing a reception in Westminster Abbey, on the day of the king's coronation, suitable to her high rank and dignity, no other way seemed open for her majesty, but the publication of the following high-spirited, and well written protest, on the 17th of July :—

*Her Majesty's Protest against the Decision of the Privy Council relative to her Coronation.*

“CAROLINE R.

“To the king's most excellent majesty.

“The protest and remonstrance of Caroline, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland.

“Your majesty having been pleased to refer to your privy council the queen's memorial, claiming as of right to celebrate the ceremony of her coronation on the 19th of July, being the day appointed for the celebration of your majesty's royal coronation, and Lord Viscount Sidmouth, one of your majesty's principal secretaries of state, having communicated to the queen the judgment pronouncing against her majesty's claim: in order to preserve her just rights, and those of her successors, and to prevent the said minute being in after times referred to, as deriving validity from her majesty's supposed acquiescence in the determination therein expressed, the queen feels it to be her bounden duty to enter her most deliberate and solemn protest against the said determination; and to *affirm and maintain*, that by the laws, usages, and customs of this realm, from time immemorial, the queen consort ought of *right* to be crowned at the same time with the king's majesty. In support of this claim of right her majesty's law officers have proved before the said council, from the most ancient and authentic records, that queens consort of this realm have, from time immemorial, participated in the ceremony of the coronation with their royal husbands. The few exceptions that occur demonstrate, from the peculiar circumstances in which they originated, that the right itself was never questioned, though the exercise of it was from necessity suspended, or from motives of policy declined.

“Her majesty has been taught to believe that the most valuable laws of this country depend upon, and derive their authority from custom; that your majesty's royal prerogatives stand upon the same basis; the authority of ancient usage cannot therefore be rejected without shaking that foundation upon which the most important rights and institutions of the country depend.

“Your majesty's council, however, without controverting any of the facts or reasons upon which the claim made on the part of her majesty has been supported, have expressed a judgment in

opposition to such right. But the queen *can place no confidence in that judgment*, when she recollects that *the principal individuals* by whom it has been pronounced were formerly *her successful defenders*; that their opinions *have varied with their interest*, and that they have since become the most active and powerful of her persecutors: still less can she confide in it, when her majesty calls to mind that the leading members of that council, when in the service of your majesty's royal father, reported in the most solemn form, that documents reflecting upon her majesty were satisfactorily disproved as to the most important parts, and that the remainder was undeserving of credit. Under this declared conviction, they strongly recommended to your majesty's royal father to bestow his favour upon the queen, then Princess of Wales, though in opposition to your majesty's declared wishes. But when your majesty had assumed the kingly power, *these same advisers*, in another minute of council, recanted their former judgment, and referred to and adopted these very same documents, as a justification of one of your majesty's harshest measures towards the queen—the separation of her majesty from her affectionate and only child.

“The queen, like your majesty, descended from a long race of kings, was the daughter of a sovereign house, connected by the ties of blood with the most illustrious families in Europe; and her not unequal alliance with your majesty was formed in full confidence that the faith of the king and the people was equally pledged to secure to her all those honours and rights which had been enjoyed by her royal predecessors. In that alliance her majesty believed that she exchanged the protection of her family for that of a royal husband, and of a free and noble minded nation. From your majesty the queen has experienced only the bitter disappointment of every hope she had indulged. In the attachment of the people she has found that powerful and decided protection, which has been her steady support and her unfailing consolation. Submission from a subject to injuries of a private nature may be matter of expedience—from a wife it may be matter of necessity—but *never can it be the duty of a queen to acquiesce in the infringement of those rights which belong to her constitutional character.*”

“The queen does therefore repeat her most solemn and deliberate protest against the decision of the said council, considering it only as the sequel of that course of persecution under which her majesty has so long and so severely suffered, and which decision, if it is to furnish a precedent for future times, can have no other effect, than *to fortify oppression with the forms of law*, and to give to injustice the sanction of authority. The protection of the subject, from the highest to the lowest, is not only the true, but the only legitimate object of all power; and no act of power can be legitimate, which is not founded on those principles of eternal

justice, without which law is but the mask of tyranny, and power the instrument of despotism.

“ Queen’s House, July 17th.”

The publication of this protest immediately preceded her majesty’s endeavour to deliver it personally into the hands of the king on the day of his coronation, in which attempt her majesty wholly failed.

#### *Ceremonial of Coronation.*

The day at length arrived, which had been contemplated with so much interest by every class of the community. Sixty years had elapsed since a coronation had taken place in this kingdom; and, in addition to the charm of novelty, many peculiar circumstances combined to render the approaching ceremony one of the most interesting of the kind ever solemnized in England. Ambassadors extraordinary had been dispatched from all the sovereigns of Europe to be present at the coronation of King George IV. France was represented by the Duke of Grammont; Austria, by Prince Nicholas Esterhazy; Prussia, by the Prince of Hatzfeldt; Russia, by Count Stackelberg; and Spain, by the Marquis of Santa Cruz; and, in addition to these noble representatives of our allies, and their several splendid *suites*; a vast number of distinguished foreigners from various parts of Europe, had arrived in the metropolis, for the express purpose of witnessing this august and magnificent solemnity.

On the preceding evening, the 18th of July, the king slept at the house of the speaker of the House of Commons, in Palace Yard, where he was guarded during the night by the lord great chamberlain, and the usher of the black rod. On the morning of the 19th, at seven o’clock, the lord great chamberlain carried to the king his shirt and apparel, and with the lord chamberlain of the household, dressed his majesty. Breakfast was then served; after which his majesty proceeded to the chamber, near the south entrance into Westminster Hall, prepared for his reception.

The interior of the hall was fitted up in a style of great and splendid magnificence for the occasion, and at a very early hour several hundreds of spectators, who had been favoured with admission, occupied the various places assigned to them. The sides of the upper end of the hall, including the boxes for the foreign ministers and the royal family, were hung with scarlet cloth, richly edged with gold. The throne was most sumptuously adorned with crimson and gold; as were the canopied draperies over it, with the royal arms in embroidery. Before the throne was a large square table, covered with purple, having a rim of gold, and an interior square moulding of the same description, about two feet from the edge. The platform on which the throne was

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placed, and the steps immediately descending from it, were covered with brown carpeting; and two other descending flights of steps, as well as the handsome double chairs placed for the peers by the side of the tables, and the covering of the railings in the fronts of the seats, were of Morone cloth. The middle of the floor of the hall, from the throne to the north gate, was overlaid with blue cloth, and the remaining parts were matted. The side tables were covered with green cloth; and as on each side the galleries reached nearly to the top of the windows in the wall, only the upper arches of those windows and the noble roof of the old fabric appeared, except at each end, the upper one more particularly, where the sedate countenances of the Saxon kings, newly decorated, were exhibited: the light, which was only admitted from the roof windows, and those in each end, though sober, was good on the whole; and as early as half-past five, the appearance of the hall, studded with groupes of gentlemen pensioners, and various other attendants, in their fantastic and antique costumes, with the officers of the guards and others in military attire,—and above all, the elegantly dressed women who began to fill the galleries, was altogether superb.

At a quarter before six o'clock, her royal highness, the Duchess of Gloucester, arrived in the hall, and took her seat in the royal box; being soon afterwards joined by her royal sister-in-law, the Duchess of Clarence.

About half-past seven, her royal highness, the Duchess of Kent, the Princess Sophia of Gloucester, and the Princess Feodore, (daughter of the Duchess of Kent,) likewise took their seats in the royal box. The attendants on the earl marshal had begun to assemble, and attracted notice by their dark dresses, with white sashes, stockings, shoes with large rosettes, and Queen Elizabeth ruffs, with gilt staves tipped with black. The Prince and Princess Esterhazy, and the rest of the foreign ambassadors, with a number of foreigners of distinction, entered their box about the same time; and the hall, which was speedily filled by the arrival of peers and peeresses, now presented a spectacle most brilliant and imposing. The box of the foreign ambassadors and their suite, was particularly splendid, on account of the peculiar richness and variety of the foreign uniforms; decorated with a profusion of orders, and brilliant paraphernalia, affording specimens of the costume of every country in amity with Great Britain, from the dazzling military garb of Prussia or France, to the plain chintz gown and dark beard of the nephew of the Persian ambassador, who, in right of such relationship, claimed to be seated with the ministers of foreign courts. Soon after seven, an attendant, habited in the dress of Henri Quatre, laid on the table near the canopy, eight maces, to be borne in the course of the procession. The herb women soon after entered the hall from the south end, the principal one, Miss Fellows, led by a gentleman, and the six young ladies,

her assistants, followed two and two, and, traversing the hall, were seated at the north entrance: they were elegantly dressed in white, tastefully decorated with flowers, as was their hair—and their chief wore white satin, with the addition of a scarlet mantle; three large baskets filled with flowers were provided, to be borne by them.

The barons of the cinque ports were now practising the carrying the canopy they were to bear over the king during the procession. This canopy was yellow, of silk and gold embroidery, with curtains of muslin and tissue, upheld by steel rods, surmounted by silver balls, and with the splendid dresses of the supporting barons, which consisted of large cloaks of garter blue satin, with slashed arms of scarlet, and stockings of dead red, presented a singularly unique appearance.

The queen about this time, faithful to her word, arrived at the outer gates, and demanded admission, claiming her right of being present at the coronation. Her majesty had set out from her house in South Audley Street, in her state carriage, drawn by six beautiful bay horses, elegantly caparisoned, and accompanied by Lady Hood, and Lady Ann Hamilton, followed by another carriage, containing Lord Hood, and the Hon. Keppel Craven, and proceeding through the parks, to Dean's Yard, she alighted from her carriage, in expectation of being allowed to enter; but was refused at two different doors of entrance. Her majesty then proceeded towards Poet's Corner; and again alighting from her carriage in Old Palace Yard, she sought admittance at two temporary doors, which, however, were shut at her majesty's approach. Some of the people then pointed out the opening to the platform, which her majesty immediately ascended, and walking from thence to Old Palace Yard, entered first the passage to Cotton Garden, and subsequently along the covered way to Poet's Corner. At this last door Lord Hood, who accompanied the Queen, desired admission for her majesty. The door-keepers drew across the entrance, and requested to see the tickets. Lord Hood then said, "I present you your queen, surely it is not necessary for her to have a ticket." One of the attendants replied, that he did not know the queen; and positively forbade her majesty from entering without a ticket, and one of the poor knights of Windsor came up and said, there was no place for her majesty. Lord Hood had a ticket, which he produced, but was informed it would only admit one person. Finding every effort to gain admission ineffectual, her majesty returned to her carriage, and proceeded through Whitehall, Pall Mall, St. James's Street, and Piccadilly, to her house, attended by an immense concourse of people, who, by their continued cheers strongly evinced their feelings in favour of her majesty.

On her majesty's arrival at home, she immediately transmitted, through the medium of Lord Sidmouth, the following letter to the king:



" 19th of July.

" The queen requests that his majesty would be pleased to give an early answer to the demand which the queen has made to the Archbishop of Canterbury, to be crowned the following week, not wishing to increase any new expense to the nation. The queen must trust, that after the public insult her majesty has received this morning, the king will grant her just right to be crowned on next Monday; and that his majesty will command the Archbishop of Canterbury to fulfil the queen's particular desire, to confer upon her that sacred and august ceremony.

" The queen also communicates to his majesty, that during the king's absence in Ireland, her majesty intends visiting Edinburgh."

This received Lord Sidmouth's reply as under :

" 20th of July, 1821.

" Madam,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of a letter from your majesty, inclosing one addressed to his majesty the king, which I have had the honour of laying before his majesty; and I am commanded to acquaint your majesty, that the privy council to which your majesty's petition was referred at your request, having decided, after solemn argument, that the queens consort of this realm are not entitled as of right to be crowned at any time, the king does not think proper to give any orders for the coronation of your majesty. I have the honour to be, with the highest respect, your majesty's most obedient humble servant.

(Signed)

" SIDMOUTH."

When eight o'clock arrived, most of the persons entitled to walk in the procession were assembled in their respective places; and the heralds commenced arranging the order of procession from the hall. These preparations occupied the time till about twenty minutes before ten o'clock, when the principal officers of the household withdrew, to wait upon the king, and all eyes were anxiously turned towards the throne. At ten o'clock, the Duke of Wellington entered the platform from behind the throne, and announced the approach of his majesty. Lord Gwydir entered immediately after; and the king then appeared, his train supported by eight sons of noblemen; it was of crimson velvet, adorned with large golden stars, and a broad golden border, of the most costly description.

At this instant, the whole company in the hall rose, as his majesty stepped into the throne, and the full band in the gothic orchestra performed the national air of " God save the King." His majesty was habited in full robes of great size and richness; and wore a black hat of Spanish shape, with a spreading assemblage of white ostrich feathers, which encircled the rim, and was sur-

mounted by a heron's plume. The king had his hair in thick falling curls over his forehead, and it fell behind his head in a similar shape. His majesty having taken his seat on the throne, bowed with great affability to the peers, who stood on each side; and the ceremony of the delivery of the ancient regalia, by the dean and prebendaries of Westminster, then commenced in usual form.

All the regalia being deposited with great ceremony by the appointed persons, on the superb table before the throne, and the dean and prebendaries having retired, the king commanded the deputy-garter to summon the noblemen and bishops who were to bear the regalia in the procession, and the deputy lord great chamberlain accordingly placed them in the hands of the following distinguished persons.

1. St. Edward's staff: Marquis of Salisbury.
2. The spurs: Lord Calthorpe, as deputy to the Baroness Grey de Ruthen.
3. The sceptre with the cross: Marquis Wellesley.
4. The pointed sword of justice: Earl of Galloway.
5. The pointed sword of spiritual justice: Duke of Northumberland.
6. Curtana, or sword of mercy: Duke of Newcastle.
7. The sword of state: Duke of Dorset.
8. The sceptre with the dove: Duke of Rutland.
9. The orb: Duke of Devonshire.
10. St. Edward's crown: Marquis of Anglesea, as Lord High Steward.
11. The platine: Bishop of Gloucester.
12. The chalice: Bishop of Chester.
13. The Bible: Bishop of Ely.

Two bishops were then summoned by the deputy garter to officiate as supporters to his majesty; they ascended the steps and placed themselves on each side of the king.

At eleven o'clock the procession set out from Westminster Hall to the Abbey, in the following order:—the anthem of "O Lord, grant the king a long life," being sung in parts, in succession with his majesty's band playing, the sounding of trumpets, the beating of drums, until the arrival in the Abbey.

#### *Order of the Procession.*

The king's herb-woman, with her six maids, strewing the way with herbs.

Messenger of the college of Arms, in a scarlet cloak, with the arms of the College embroidered on the left shoulder.

The dean's beadle of Westminster, with his staff, in a scarlet cloak.

Two household fifers, with the banners of velvet, fringed with gold, and five household drummers in royal livery, drum colours of crimson velvet, laid and fringed with gold.

The drum-major, in a rich livery, and in a crimson scarf, fringed with gold.

Eight trumpeters, in rich liveries, banners of crimson damask, embroidered and fringed with gold to the silver trumpets.

Kettle drums, drum covers of crimson damask, embroidered and fringed with gold.

Eight trumpeters, in liveries as before.

Sergeant trumpeter, with his mace.

The knight marshal, attended by his officers.

The six clerks in chancery.

The king's chaplains, having dignities.

The sheriffs of London.

The aldermen and recorder of London.

Masters in chancery.

The king's sergeants at law.

The king's ancient serjeant.

The king's solicitor general—The king's attorney general.

Gentlemen of the privy chamber.

Sergeant of the vestry of the Chapel Royal—Sergeant porter.

Children of the choir of Westminster, in surplices.

Children of the Chapel Royal, in surplices, with scarlet mantles over them.

Choir of Westminster, in surplices.

Gentlemen of the Chapel Royal, in scarlet mantles.

Sub-dean of the Chapel Royal, in a scarlet gown.

Prebendaries of Westminster, in surplices, with copes.

The dean of Westminster, in a surplice, and rich cope.

Pursuivants of Scotland and Ireland in their tabards.

His majesty's band.

Officers attendant on the knights commanders of the Bath, in their mantles, chains, and badges.

Knights commanders of the Bath, not peers.

Officers of the order of the Bath, in their mantles, chains, and badges.

Knights grand crosses of the Bath, not peers, in the full habit of their order, caps in their hands.

A pursuivant at arms, in his tabard.

Barons of the exchequer, and justices of both benches.

The lord chief baron of the exchequer.      The lord chief justice of the common pleas.

The vice chancellor.

The master of the rolls.

The lord chief justice of the court of king's bench.

The clerks of the council in ordinary.

Privy counsellors, not peers.

Registrar of the order of the Garter.

**Knights of the Garter**, not peers, in the full habit and collar of the order, caps in their hands.

His majesty's vice chamberlain.

**Comptroller of his majesty's household.**      **Treasurer of his majesty's household,** bearing the crimson bag, with the medals.

A pursuivant at arms, in his tabard.

**Heralds of Scotland and Ireland**, in their tabards and collars of S. S.

The standard of Hanover, borne by the earl of Mayo.

**Barons**, in their robes of estate, of crimson velvet, their coronets in their hands.

A herald, in his tabard and collar of S. S.

The standard of Ireland, borne by Lord Beresford.      The standard of Scotland, borne by the Earl of Lauderdale.

The bishops of England and Ireland, in their rochets, with their caps in their hands.

Two heralds, in their tabards and collars of S. S.

**Viscounts**, in their robes of estate, their coronets in their hands.

Two heralds, in their tabards and collars of S. S.

The standard of England, borne by Lord Hill.

**Earls**, in their robes of estate, their coronets in their hands.

Two heralds, in their tabards and collars of S. S.

The Union standard, borne by Earl Harcourt.

**Marquisses**, in their robes of estate, their coronets in their hands.

The lord chamberlain of his majesty's household, in his robes of estate, his coronet in his hand, attended by an officer of the jewel office, in a scarlet mantle, with a crown embroidered on his left shoulder, bearing a cushion, on which were placed the ruby ring, and the sword to be girt about the king.

The lord steward of his majesty's household, in his robes of estate, his coronet in his hand.

The Royal standard, borne by the Earl of Harrington.

**King of arms of the Gloucester king of Hanover king of**  
**Ionian order of St.**      **arms, in his**      **arms, in his**

**Michael & St. George,** tabard, crown in his hand.      tabard, crown in his hand.  
in his tabard, crown      hand.

**Dukes**, in their robes of estate, their coronets in their hands.

**Ulster king of arms,** **Clarenceux king of** **Norroy king of arms,**  
in his tabard,      arms, in his tabard,      in his tabard,

crown in his hand. crown in his hand. crown in his hand.

The lord privy seal, in his robes of estate,      The lord president of the council, in his robes of estate,  
coronet in his hand.      coronet in his hand.

Archbishop of Ireland.

Archbishop of York, in his rochet, cap in his hand.

The lord high chancellor, in his robes of estate, with his coronet in his hand, bearing his purse, and attended by his purse-bearer.

The lord Archbishop of Canterbury, in his rochet, cap in his hand.  
Two sergeants at arms.

## THE REGALIA.

St. Edward's staff, borne by the Marquis of Salisbury.	The gold spurs, borne by Lord Calthorpe.	The sceptre, with the cross, borne by the Marquis Wellesley.
The third sword, borne by the Earl of Galloway.	Curtana, borne by the Duke of Newcastle.	The second sword, borne by the Duke of Northumberland.

Two sergeants at arms.

Usher of the green rod.	Usher of the white rod.
The lord mayor of London, in his gown, collar, and jewel, bearing the city mace.	The lord lyon of Scotland, in his tabard, carrying his crown and sceptre.
	principal king of Arms, in his tabard, bearing his crown and sceptre.
	Gentleman usher of the black rod, bearing his rod.

The deputy lord great chamberlain of England, in his robes of estate, his coronet and white staff in his hand.

His royal highness Prince Leopold, in the full habit of the order of the Garter, carrying in his right hand his baton, as field marshal, and in his left his cap and feather; his train borne by a page.

His royal highness the Duke of Gloucester, in his robes of estate, carrying in his right hand his baton, as field marshal, and his coronet in his left; his train borne by a page.

His royal highness the Duke of Cambridge, in his robes of estate, carrying in his right hand his baton, as field marshal, and his coronet in his left hand; his train borne by a page.

His royal highness the Duke of Sussex, in his robes of estate, with his coronet in his hand; his train borne by a page.

His royal highness the Duke of Clarence, in his robes of estate, with his coronet in his hand; his train borne by a page.

His royal highness the Duke of York, in his robes of estate, carrying in his right hand his baton, as field marshal, and his coronet in his left; his train borne by a page.

The high constable of  
Ireland, in his  
robes, his coronet in his  
hand, with his staff.

The high constable of  
Scotland, in his  
robes, his coronet in his  
hand, with his staff.

Two sergeants at arms.

The Deputy  
earl  
marshal, with  
his staff.

The sword  
of state,  
borne by the  
Duke of Dorset.

The lord high constable  
of England, in his robes,  
his coronet in his hand,  
with his staff, attended  
by a page, carrying his  
baton of field-marshal.

# THE HISTORY OF LONDON.

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## Two sergeants at arms.

The sceptre  
with the  
dove, carried  
by the  
Duke of  
Rutland.

St. Edward's  
crown,  
carried by  
the lord  
high steward,  
in his robes.

The orb,  
carried by  
the  
Duke of  
Devon-  
shire.

A gentleman carrying the staff  
of the lord high steward.

A gentleman carrying the coronet  
of the lord high steward.

## THE KING,

Supporter,  
Lord  
Bishop of  
Oxford,  
for the Lord  
Bishop of  
Bath and Wells.

In the royal robes  
wearing a csp of  
estate, adorned  
with jewels, under  
a canopy of cloth  
of gold, borne by  
sixteen barons of  
the cinque ports.  
His majesty's train,  
born by eight  
eldest sons of peers,  
assisted by the  
master of the robes,  
and followed by  
the groom of the  
robes.

Supporter,  
Lord  
Bishop of  
Lincoln,  
for the Lord  
Bishop of  
Durham.

Twenty gentlemen pensioners,  
with the standard bearer.

Twenty gentlemen pensioners,  
with the lieutenant.

Captain of the  
yeomen of  
the guard, in  
his robes of  
estate,  
coronet in his  
hand.

Gold stick of  
the life guards,  
in waiting, in  
his robes,  
coronet in his  
hand.

Captain of the  
band of  
gentlemen pen-  
sioners, in his  
robes of estate,  
coronet in his  
hand.

Lords of the king's bed-chamber.

The keeper of his majesty's privy purse.

Grooms of the king's bed-chamber.

Equerries and pages of honour.

Aides-de-camp.

Gentlemen ushers.

Physicians, surgeons, apothecaries.

The private solicitors to his majesty.

Ensign of the yeomen of the guard—Lieutenant of the yeomen of  
the guard.

His majesty's pages, in full state liveries.

His majesty's footmen, in full state liveries.

Exons of the  
yeomen.  
of the guard.

Yeomen of the  
guard.

Exons of the  
yeomen  
of the guard.

Gentleman harbinger of the band of gentlemen pensioners.

Clerk of the cheque,  
to the yeomen  
of the guard.

Clerk of the cheque,  
to the gentlemen  
pensioners.

Yeomen of the guard.

The processional part of this ceremony being formed of male characters alone, gave it the appearance of an ancient triumph, rather than a festival; it wanted nothing but an admixture of female dresses to make it complete.

On arriving at the Abbey, the herb-woman and her tributary maids, with the sergeant-porter, remained at the entrance within the great west door; the drums and trumpets filed off to their gallery over the entrance door. The choirs of the chapel royal and Westminster, immediately proceeded, with his majesty's band, to the organ gallery; and on his majesty's entering the abbey, the choirs commenced singing the anthem selected for the occasion.

The peers and peeresses at the same time took their places to the right and left of the coronation chair. The prebendaries and dean of Westminster filed off to the left about the middle of the nave, and there awaited the king's coming into the church; when they again fell into the procession next before the king at arms, who preceded the great officers. That part of the procession which preceded the knights commanders of the Bath, knights grand crosses of the said order, and their officers, the clerks of the privy council in ordinary, the privy counsellors, the register of the garter, vice chamberlain, comptroller and treasurer of his majesty's household, and peers, were then conducted severally to their seats by the officer of arms.

The prebendaries of Westminster went to their places near the altar. The sergeants at arms took post near the theatre. The standards were delivered by the bearers of them to pages at the entrance of the choir, and resumed and borne in the return from the abbey. The princes of the blood royal were conducted to their seats as peers. The Prince Leopold to his royal box. The barons of the cinque ports bearing the canopy, and the gentlemen pensioners remained at the entrance of the choir during the ceremony.

The king, ascending the theatre, passed on the south side of the throne to his chair of state, on the east side thereof, opposite to the altar, and after his private devotion, (kneeling down on the faldstool,) took his seat, the two bishops, his supporters, standing on each side, the noblemen bearing the four swords on his right hand, the deputy lord great chamberlain, and the lord high constable on his left; the great officers of state, the deputy earl marshal, the dean of Westminster, the noblemen bearing the ragalia, train bearers, with deputy garter, the lord lyon of Scotland, the lord mayor of London, and the black rod standing about

the king's chair. The spectacle at this period in the abbey was perhaps one of the most magnificent, as well as the most interesting that ever had been displayed since the construction of its ancient walls; a scene of sparkling splendour with jewels, waving with feathered plumes, and enriched with velvet, ermine, and every gorgeous embellishment that taste could devise or wealth procure.

As soon as the anthem was concluded, the lord archbishop of Canterbury, together with the lord chancellor, the deputy lord great chamberlain, the lord high constable and deputy earl marshal, preceded by the deputy garter, moved to the east side of the theatre, where the archbishop made the recognition, and repeated the same at the south, west, and north sides of the theatre; during this part of the ceremony his majesty continued standing, and turned towards the people on the side on which the recognition was made in the usual form, "I here present to you King George IV., the undoubted king of this realm; wherefore all you are come this day to do your homage, are you willing to do the same?"—the people replying to this demand with loud and repeated acclamations of "God save King George IV."—and at the last recognition the trumpets sounded and the drums beat in unison.

His majesty was then seated; and the Bible, the chalice, and the patine, were placed upon the altar by the bishops who had borne them in the procession.

The next of these august ceremonies was the offering. A rich cloth of gold being spread, and a cushion placed at the altar, the king, attended by the two bishops, his supporters, the dean of Westminster, and the noblemen bearing the regalia, passed to the altar; where, uncovered and kneeling, his majesty made his first offering of a pall, or altar cloth of massive gold tissue: it was delivered by the lord chamberlain to the deputy lord great chamberlain, and by his lordship to the king, who delivered it to the archbishop of Canterbury, by whom it was placed on the altar. The treasurer of the household then delivered an ingot of gold, of one pound weight, being the second offering, to the deputy lord great chamberlain, who having presented the same to the king, his majesty delivered it to the archbishop, to be by him put into the oblation basin. The prayer, "O God that dwellest in the high and holy place," was then said by the archbishop, at the conclusion of which, the king rose, and was conducted to his chair of state on the south side of the area. The regalia, except the swords, were delivered by the several noblemen who bore them to the archbishop, and by his grace to the dean of Westminster to be laid on the altar: the noblemen then returned to their places.

The litany was then read by the bishops of Oxford and St. Asaph, vested in copes, and kneeling at a faldstool above the steps of the theatre on the middle of the east side thereof. After which



was read the beginning of the communion service, and then the archbishop of York preached a sermon from the following text, 2 Samuel xxiii. 3, 4, "The God of Israel said, the Rock of Israel spake to me, He that ruleth over men must be just, ruling in the fear of God; and he shall be as the light of the morning when the sun riseth, even a morning without clouds, as the tender grass springing out of the earth by clear shining after rain."

The sermon being concluded, the archbishop of Canterbury advanced to the king for the purpose of administering the coronation oath. The king rose from his chair of state, and attended by his supporters and the deputy lord great chamberlain proceeded uncovered to the altar, where, kneeling upon the cushion laid upon the steps, and placing his hand upon the holy gospels, his majesty took the oath. The lord chamberlain of the household then holding a silver standish for the purpose, his majesty affixed his sign manual to the oath. The king then returned again to his chair, and the following hymn was sung, the archbishop repeating the first line, "Come Holy Ghost, our souls inspire."

Upon the conclusion of the hymn, the prayer preparatory to the anointing, "O Lord, Holy Father, who by anointing with oil, didst of old, make and consecrate kings, priests, and prophets," &c. After which prayer, the choirs sang the anthem, "Zadoc the priest," &c.

During the performance of this anthem, the king was disrobed of his crimson robes, by the deputy great lord chamberlain, who handed them to the master of the robes; and his majesty taking off his cap of state, the lord great chamberlain delivered the same to the lord chamberlain; and the robes and cap were immediately carried into St. Edward's chapel; the robes by the groom of the robes; and the cap by the officer of the jewel office. St. Edward's chair, covered with cloth of gold, having been placed in front of the altar, his majesty took his seat therein to be anointed; when four knights of the garter, summoned by deputy-garter, held over the king's head a rich pall or cloth of gold, delivered to them by the lord chamberlain, and the dean of Westminster holding the ampulla, containing the consecrated oil; and pouring some into the anointing spoon, the archbishop anointed his majesty on the head and hands in the form of a cross, pronouncing the words, "Be thy head anointed," &c. "Be thy hands anointed," &c. The king then kneeling, the archbishop standing on the north side of the altar, pronounced the benediction. The knights of the garter delivered the pall to the lord chamberlain. The king then arose and sat down in the chair, and the dean having first dried all the places anointed, except the head and hands, with cotton wool, closed the openings in the garments. Then a coif of lawn was delivered by the lord great chamberlain to the archbishop, and by him placed on the king's head, and linen gloves were put on his hands; meantime a short anthem was sung by the choirs.

The dean of Westminster now received from the officers of the wardrobe, a supertunica of cloth of gold, a girdle of the same for the sword, with which he arrayed the king. The dean next took the gold spurs from the altar, and delivered them to the deputy lord great chamberlain, who kneeling down, touched his majesty's heel therewith, and returned them to the dean, by whom they were laid upon the altar.

The nobleman who carried the sword of state, now delivered it to the lord chamberlain, and in return received another sword in a scabbard of purple velvet, which his lordship delivered to the archbishop, who laid it on the altar, and said the prayer—"Hear our prayers, O Lord, we beseech thee, and so direct and support thy servant, King George, who is now to be girt with the sword."—The archbishop then, assisted by other bishops, delivered the sword into the king's right hand, saying—"Remember this kingly sword," &c. His majesty then standing up, the deputy lord great chamberlain girded his majesty with the sword. The king being again seated, the archbishop repeated, "Remember him of whom," &c.

The king then rose, ungirded the sword, and went to the altar, where he offered it in the scabbard to the archbishop, and then returned to his chair. The sword was then redeemed for a hundred shillings by the nobleman who first received it; and who carried it during the remainder of the solemnity.

The king again standing, was next invested with the imperial mantle, a dalmatic robe of cloth of gold, and with the armil; the archbishop pronouncing the exhortation:—"Receive this armil, as a token of the divine mercy embracing you on every side." The king then sat down, and the archbishop having received the orb from the dean, delivered it into the king's right hand, saying—"Receive this imperial orb," &c.

The lord chamberlain next delivered the ruby ring to the archbishop, which his grace put on the fourth finger of the king's right hand; the archbishop saying—"Receive this ring." The dean then brought from the altar the sceptre with the cross, and that with the dove, and delivered them to the archbishop. The lord of the manor of Worksop presented his majesty with a pair of gloves embroidered with the arms of Howard, which his majesty put on. The archbishop then delivered the sceptre with the cross into the king's right hand, saying—"Receive the royal sceptre," &c.; and the sceptre with the dove into his left hand, saying—"Receive the rod of equity," &c. The archbishop standing before the altar, and having St. Edward's crown before him, took the same into his hands, and blessed it with the prayer, "O God, who crownest thy faithful servants with mercy," &c. Then the archbishop came from the altar, and the dean of Westminster carrying the crown, the archbishop placed it upon his majesty's head. At that moment the trumpets sounded;

cannons were fired without, and three cheers were given by the spectators.

The anthem, "The king shall rejoice in his strength," was then sung. As soon as the crown was upon his majesty's head, the peers put on their coronets, and the bishops their caps.

The dean of Westminster taking the holy Bible from the altar, delivered it to the archbishop, who, attended by the rest of the bishops, presented it to the king, saying—"Our gracious king," &c. The king returned the Bible to the archbishop, to be by him replaced on the altar.

The archbishop then pronounced the benedictions, and the bishops and peers answered each benediction with a loud "amen." The king then kissed the archbishops and bishops, who knelt before him. *Te Deum* was sung, during which the king removed to the chair on which he first sat, on the east side of the throne.

When *Te Deum* was ended, the king was enthroned by the bishops and peers; and the archbishop pronounced the exhortation—"Stand firm, and hold fast," &c., amidst the loudest acclamations from all parts of the Abbey. The archbishop of Canterbury then knelt before the king, and for himself and the other lords spiritual pronounced the words of homage, the bishops kneeling around him and repeating after him. The archbishop then kissed his majesty's left cheek, and the rest of the bishops after him, and retired. The Duke of York ascending the steps of the throne, and taking off his coronet, prepared to kneel and pronounce the words of homage; but the king without permitting the ceremony raised him, and cordially shook him by the hand: and his majesty observed the same course by all the royal dukes. The dukes and other peers then did homage in the usual form, the senior of each degree pronouncing the words of homage, and the rest of the same degree repeating after him; each peer of the same degree successively touched his majesty's crown, and kissed his majesty's left cheek, and then retired.

During this time the treasurer of his majesty's household threw about the medals of the coronation in profusion in the body of the great aisle, and through the seats of the peers and peeresses. While the homage was performing, the sceptre with the cross was held on the king's right hand by the lord of the manor of Workop; and the sceptre with the dove by the Duke of Rutland.

After the homage, the two bishops, who had read the epistle and gospel received from the altar by the hands of the archbishops, the patine and chalice, which they carried into St. Edward's Chapel, and brought from thence the bread upon the patine, and the wine in the chalice. His majesty then descended from the throne, and went to the altar, where taking off his crown, he delivered it to the lord great chamberlain to hold. Then the bishops delivered the patine and chalice into the king's hands;

and his majesty delivered them to the archbishops, who reverently placed the same upon the altar, covering them with a fine linen cloth. His majesty then received the sacrament: the archbishop administered the bread, and the Dean of Westminster the cup. The choir then sung the last anthem—"Blessed be thou, Lord God of Israel," &c., and at the conclusion, the trumpets sounded, the drums beat, and amidst the acclamations of the assembly, the king put on his crown, and taking the two sceptres in his hand, again ascended the throne, and sat there, supported and attended as before, until the conclusion of the post-communion service, and the blessing. After which, his majesty, attended as before, descended into the area, and passed through the door on the south side of the altar into St. Edward's Chapel; and the noblemen who had carried the regalia, received them from the dean of Westminster, as they passed by the altar.

The king being come into the chapel, and standing before the altar, delivered the sceptres to the archbishop, who laid them upon the altar. The rest of the regalia were delivered to the dean, to be by him laid also on the altar. Then the king was disrobed of his royal robe of state, and arrayed in his royal robe of purple velvet, by the deputy lord great chamberlain. The archbishop delivered the sceptre with the cross into his right hand, and the orb into his left. The dean delivered the sceptre with the dove to the nobleman who had before borne it, and who carried it in the returning procession.

The procession now moved forward on its return to Westminster Hall, the noblemen, who had in the former procession borne the gold spurs, and St. Edward's staff, left in St. Edward's Chapel, and the orb and sceptre with the cross, now borne by his majesty, walking in their due places, according to their degrees in the peerage.

On re-entering the hall, the barons of the cinque ports bearing the canopy, proceeded with it as far as the steps of the platform, from whence the king ascended to the throne, and from thence, retired to his chamber.

His majesty's entrance was greeted with loud and continued cheers, the gentlemen waving their hats, and the ladies their handkerchiefs. The king felt sensibly the enthusiasm with which he was received, and returned the salutations with repeated bows to the assemblage, on both sides, as he passed up the hall. The splendour of the scene at the moment, when the whole procession had completely entered the hall, through the triumphal arch, surpassed all power of description. The rich and gorgeous apparel of the peers and knights, relieved by the more light, though not less elegant dresses of the ladies, gave a magnificence to the scene, which has not been equalled at the coronation of any sovereign of Europe.

The king did not take his seat upon the throne upon his return to the hall, but proceeded immediately to his chamber; and a considerable pause intervened before the commencement of the ceremonials of the royal banquet. At length the entrance of the king was announced by one of the principal heralds.

His majesty returned in the robes with which he had been invested in the Abbey, wearing also the same crown. In his right hand he carried the sceptre, and in his left the orb, which, on taking his seat on the throne, he delivered to the two peers, stationed at his side, for the purpose of receiving them. The royal table, at which the king and the several male branches of the royal family dined, was placed opposite the throne, and partly under the canopy. It was nearly of a triangular shape, the throne supplying the place of what would have been one of the angles; at two of the sides were placed chairs, which were occupied by their royal highnesses the Dukes of York, Clarence, and Sussex, who sat on the right of the throne, and the Dukes of Cambridge and Gloucester, and Prince Leopold of Coburg, who were seated on the left. The table was covered with rich damask cloths, on which were wrought the royal arms, and the devices of the several British orders, with their mottos. On these was placed a large oval mirror, having four square pieces projecting at different sides. In the oval centre were the letters, "G. R." In the square compartments were painted the red and white rose, the shamrock, and thistle. Besides these, there were four small figures, and several stands all in gold, placed on the table.

At that end of the table, which fronted the hall, was suspended a very rich flowered white satin drapery, with gold fringe, and bullion tassels: between the festoons, were the stars of the several British orders, in gold embroidery.

On each side of the throne was placed a large sideboard, on which was displayed the coronation plate, made entirely of pure gold, consisting of large dishes, and vases richly embossed; several of which had graced the coronation banquets of many former monarchs.

The tables for the peers were ranged three on each side of the hall, splendidly covered with plate, and a cold collation, consisting of every delicacy.

This magnificent scene was illuminated by a brilliant display of nearly two thousand lights, suspended in cut glass chandeliers, or contained in superb table stands, exclusive of two branches of argand lamps, suspended at the right and left of the throne.

The first course placed upon the royal table, consisted of twenty-four gold covers and dishes, carried by as many gentlemen pensioners, preceded by six attendants on the clerk comptroller, by two clerks of the kitchen, (who received the dishes from the gentlemen pensioners,) by the clerk comptroller, in a velvet gowa

trimmed with silver lace, by two clerks and the secretary of the board of green cloth, by the comptroller and treasurer of the household, and by four sergeants at arms with their maces.

Before the dishes were placed upon the table by the two clerks of the kitchen, the great doors at the bottom of the hall were thrown open to the sound of trumpets and clarions, and the Duke of Wellington as lord high constable, the Marquis of Anglesea as lord high steward, and Lord Howard of Effingham as deputy earl marshal, entered upon the floor on horseback, remaining for some minutes under the archway. The Duke of Wellington rode to the left of the king, the earl marshal to the right, and the Marquis of Anglesea in the centre. The two former were mounted on beautiful white horses, the latter on his favourite dun-coloured Arabian, richly caparisoned. Each was followed by a groom, and a page walked at the head of each horse. In this manner they advanced gracefully towards the throne, through an avenue formed of the knights of the Bath, the knights commanders and companions, the heralds, the pages, and a vast number of officers in every variety of uniform.

While the twenty-four dishes were placed upon the royal table, these noblemen remained on horseback, at the lowest step leading to the throne; and as the gentlemen pensioners delivered their dishes, they retired backwards between the three horses, and so left the hall. They were followed by the noble equestrians, who backed their steeds with great skill down the centre of the hall; and as soon as they had retired the doors were closed.

The dishes on the royal table remaining still uncovered, the golden basin and ewer were presented by the lord great chamberlain, that his majesty might wash. He was assisted by the Earls of Abingdon and Verulam; and the lord of the manor of Heydon, was in attendance with a towel. The king having dipped his fingers in the rose water, and wiped them, returned the towel to the gentleman who had performed the service of bearing it.

Grace having been said by the dean of the Chapel Royal, the carver and assistant carver, the Earls of Denbigh and Chichester, took their stations at the bottom of the royal table, attended by the Earls of Mount Edgumbe and Whitworth, who acted as server and assistant server. The tureens and dishes were then uncovered, and the carvers proceeded to help his majesty.

The first course having been removed, a cheerful flourish of trumpets was heard, and instantly the great gates at the bottom of the hall were thrown open; when the champion made his appearance under the gothic archway, mounted on a pie-bald charger. He was accompanied on the right by the lord high constable, and on the left by the deputy earl marshal. His armour of polished steel, his costly plumes, and the trappings of his steed, showed the capacity in which he appeared. He was ushered within the limits of the hall by two trumpeters, with

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the arms of the champion on their banners, by the sergeant trumpeter, and by two sergeants at arms, with maces. An esquire in half armour, was on each side, the one bearing his lance, and the other his shield. At the entrance of the champion, the trumpets sounded thrice; and then the attendant herald proclaimed aloud the following challenge:—

“If any person, of what degree soever, high or low, shall deny or gainsay our sovereign lord King George IV., of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, son and next heir to our sovereign lord King George III., the last king, deceased, to be right heir to the imperial crown of this United Kingdom, or that he ought not to enjoy the same, here is his champion, who saith, that he lieth, and is a false traitor; being ready in person to combat with him, and in this quarrel, will adventure his life against him, on what day soever shall be appointed.”

After pausing for a short time, the champion drew off his gauntlet, and threw it upon the floor with a very manly and chivalric air. No one appearing to accept the challenge, the herald took up the gauntlet, and returned it to the champion. The cavalcade then advanced half-way up the hall, when it halted, the trumpets again sounded, the challenge was proclaimed as before, the gauntlet again thrown down, and again returned to the challenger. At the foot of the throne the same ceremony was a third time repeated, the herald proclaiming the challenge at the top of the first flight of steps. Every time the gauntlet was returned to the champion, the assemblage shouted, “Long live the king.” The knightly appearance and gallant deportment of the youthful champion obviously gave considerable pleasure to his majesty, who, after the third challenge, taking a golden goblet, which was presented to him by the cup-bearer, drank to the bold champion with a corresponding air of gaiety;—and the same cup being afterwards presented to the champion, he drank, “Long live his majesty King George IV.” A loud and involuntary cry of “God bless the king,” escaped at that moment from the hall; and a scene the most animated, and the most sublime imaginable followed.

From the galleries of the peeresses, and other ladies, which were filled with the loveliest and fairest of women, adorned with the richest ornaments, a burst of applause issued, which seemed to rend the roof of the ancient and magnificent fabric. A thousand plumes waved in joy; and a thousand voices swelled the loud acclamation.

Amidst this spontaneous expression of the general joy and loyalty, the champion having repeated his humble duties to his majesty, retreated backward from the hall, accompanied by the

noble personages who entered it with him, and bore away as his fee the golden goblet.

Immediately afterwards, Garter, attended by Clarenceux, Norrey, Ulster, and the rest of the kings and officers of arms, proclaimed his majesty's styles in Latin, French, and English, three several times: first upon the uppermost step of the elevated platform; next in the middle of the hall, and lastly at the bottom of the hall, the officers of arms before each proclamation, crying "Largesse."—After each proclamation the company shouted "God save the king," and the ladies waved their handkerchiefs and fans.

The lord mayor and twelve principal citizens of London, as assistants to the chief butler of England, accompanied by the king's cup-bearer and assistant, (dinner being concluded,) presented to his majesty wine in a gold cup; and the king having drank thereof, returned the golden cup to the lord mayor as his fee. After which the mayor of Oxford with eight other burgesses of that city, as assistants to the lord mayor and citizens of London, as assistant to the chief butler of England, were conducted to his majesty, preceded by the king's cup-bearer, and having presented to the king a bowl of wine, received the bowl as his fee. The lord of the manor of Lyston then brought up a charger of wafers to his majesty's table; and the Duke of Athol, as lord of the Isle of Man, presented his majesty with two falcons.

After these services were performed, according to very ancient custom, the peers all rose, and drank "Good health and a long and happy reign to the king!" which was received with thrice three cheers by the whole company.

The anthem of "God save the king," was then sung by the whole choir, and the chorus was swelled by the voices of the company all standing.

The Duke of Norfolk then said aloud, "The king thanks his peers for drinking his health: he does them the honour to drink their health, and that of his good people." His majesty at the same time rose, and bowing three times to various parts of the immense assembly, he drank the health of all present. Long continued shouts of applause from all sides succeeded, during which his majesty resumed his seat upon the throne.

The grace of "*Non nobis Domine*," was then sung by the choir, after which his majesty received from the noble dukes who bore them, his orb and sceptre; and retired amidst loud and universal expressions of loyalty, attachment, and respect.

In the metropolis, the public were admitted gratis to all the principal theatres; a balloon ascended, with an æronaut, about noon, from the Green Park; and after a variety of entertainments, for the amusement of the populace in Hyde Park during the day, in the evening there was a display of the most brilliant fire works in the same place, under the direction of Sir William Congreve.



All classes of the people, in every part of the kingdom, partook of the festivity of this memorable day: the demonstrations of joy being general throughout the kingdom.

Thus was concluded one of the most splendid and magnificent pageants ever witnessed by the inhabitants of Great Britain.

#### *Coronation Medal.*

A gold medal was presented to every member of parliament, it weighed a full ounce, and is well executed. On the face is a head of the king, well raised, and encircled with a wreath of olive leaves.

Around the head is inscribed "Georgius IV., D. G. Britaniarum Rex., F. D."

On the reverse, his majesty is in a curule chair, and Roman dress, with baton in his right hand, an angel is behind the chair in the act of crowning him; an altar with fire upon it is before him, and three figures standing by it with their right hands directed to the flame, and swearing allegiance, whilst their faces are towards the king. The foremost of these figures has an elegant loose robe flowing fully to the feet, and a trident in the left hand with a Minerva helmet on her head, and by the small but distinct rose upon the helmet is intended to represent England. The other two figures have Alexandrian helmets on their heads, with the same kind of loose robes falling down; but the elegance of the robe is only seen on the first figure, as the altar hides the feet of the other two. On the helmet of the middle figure is a thistle, to represent Scotland; on the helmet of the other is a shamrock, to denote Ireland. Over the figures is the inscription:—

"Propria jam jure animo paterno;" and under the figure the words, "Inauguratus die Julii XIX, anno MDCCCXXI."

Behind the angel, who has a crown in her hand, in the act of crowning his majesty, there is the trunk of a tree or pillar, at the root or bottom of which is the caduceus leaning against the tree; and also a spear, less distinct, having a wreath of flowers hanging from its top, and passing once round the trunk of a tree. On the top of the trunk or pillar, there appears to be ears of wheat, some of them upright, others with their stems broken, hanging down in disorder.

#### *Westminster Hall and the Abbey.*

A difficulty of a very serious nature occurred relative to the fittings up of these places for the coronation. In Westminster Hall every thing had remained in the state in which the ceremony had left them, until the court of claims should decide to whom they should belong. Lord Gwydir, as Lord Great Chamberlain of England, claimed the fittings up in the hall as his perquisites of office, and Colonel Stevenson of the Board of Works, put in a

claim on the part of the public, for whose benefit he contended, they ought to be sold. In the Abbey, the very reverend the dean, less ceremoniously, in the first instance removed the sittings from the choir, and afterwards finding them troublesome in the nave of the church, disposed of them for the benefit of himself and the chapter, to whom he considers they belong. Colonel Stevenson denied this assumed right; and the dean, in the mean time, paid the money into a banking house.

### *Death and Funeral of the Queen.*

The queen had complained of some slight indisposition whilst at Drury Lane theatre, on the 1st of August, and on her return home became much worse; on the morning of the following day, the first bulletin was issued announcing her illness, and that her complaint was an inflammation of the bowels. By degrees the disease assumed an alarming appearance, and baffled all the attempts of medical skill. Connected with the other symptoms, a continued nausea at the stomach, repelled both food and medicine. Towards the morning of Saturday, the queen obtained some tranquil sleep, and in the course of the day was able to keep some gruel on her stomach. She slept great part of this day, which induced some observers to believe, that an inward mortification had commenced. She, however, continued tolerably easy, and passed that night better than the preceding one; but Sunday produced no apparent change in the symptoms of her disorder. In the course of this day, Dr. Baillie was sent for by express, from Gloucestershire. During the night of Sunday she had some relief, and, for the first time, hopes began to be entertained that she had passed the crisis of her disorder. On the morning of Monday, her state was certainly more favourable than it had been. At half-past two o'clock on that day, Dr. Baillie arrived, and immediately held a consultation with the four other physicians. Her majesty had been bled with leeches, and found herself able to retain on her stomach a little arrow root, and some medicine; she had also, at her own request, been raised from her bed, and was seated in an armed chair, when she was first seen by Dr. Baillie. From these and other circumstances, the medical gentlemen viewed the case in a more favourable light than they had before done, but hesitated to pronounce the queen out of danger; though, as was natural, the hopes of her domestics, and others personally interested in her recovery, outstripped the caution of the physicians. Her majesty continued extremely weak and feeble from her long and acute sufferings, and the small portion of sustenance she had been able to take; and when she spoke, (which she did relative to the disposal of her property and other matters,) she was very faint, and felt it necessary to be revived from time to time by a smelling bottle. On the morning

of Tuesday, the 7th of the month, it was evident that her majesty, after a sleepless night, had suffered a relapse, or rather that the favourable appearances of the day had been merely delusive. The primary cause of suffering had, in fact, been permitted to go too far, before medical advice was resorted to; and the disorder was, therefore, much beyond the power of medicine when first attempted to be relieved. At this time the queen herself gave up all hope, and declared she could not survive the day. About noon she complained of violent pains in the abdomen, which were shortly followed by convulsions; a strong opiate medicine was now administered, which allayed the pain for a moment, and produced for an hour or two a disposition to doze. About three o'clock the pains returned, attended with the most alarming symptoms. Every means, that skill and attention could devise, were now employed by the physicians; but it was all in vain. About four o'clock her majesty became rapidly worse, her respiration grew difficult; about eight, she sunk into a state of entire stupor, and having lain for two hours and twenty-five minutes in that state, at length breathed her last.

The day fixed for the funeral was Tuesday, the 14th of August, according to her own desire expressed in the will, though much against the wishes of her friends and of her household. Other reasons which induced government to hasten her burial, was their desire to remove all obstructions to the public rejoicing to be held in honour of the king in Ireland. Orders were issued from the lord chamberlain's office on the 12th of August, stating the time, manner, and direction, to be observed in conducting the remains of the queen to Harwich, on the Essex coast, from whence they were to be conveyed to the continent. They were to be privately removed from Brandenburg House, at seven o'clock in the morning, in a hearse, decorated with her escutcheons, and drawn by eight horses, preceded by the knight marshal's men on horseback, followed by her majesty's carriages, each drawn by six horses, conveying the chamberlain, the ladies of the bed chamber, and others of her establishment. The whole were to be escorted by a guard, consisting of a squadron of the royal regiment of horseguards, with a standard, to be relieved at Romford by a like guard of the fourth light dragoons: similar reliefs were to take place also at Chelmsford and Colchester. At Chelmsford the queen's remains were to be placed under a military guard in the church, during the night. On the following morning, at seven, the procession was to move in the same order, with the exception of the knight marshal's men, who were to remain at the termination of the first day's journey. At Harwich, a guard of honour was to attend until the embarkation, and the colours at that station and at Landguard Fort were to be hoisted at half mast. The body to be conveyed on board the Glasgow frigate, which was appointed for that purpose. Minute guns to be fired from Landguard Fort as

soon as the body was placed in the boat, and to be continued until the firing was taken up by his majesty's ships in the bay. The desire which was shown by the government to hasten away the remains of the queen, and the publication of these orders, gave rise to a correspondence between the ladies of her household and the Earl of Liverpool, and Mr. Hobhouse, who was under secretary of state. On the Saturday, Lady Anne Hamilton and Lady Hood wrote to Mr. Hobhouse, expostulating with him on the former point, and representing to him that it was impossible for them to complete their mourning dresses before Tuesday night, and therefore they could not have it in their power to attend the funeral unless it were arranged for Wednesday morning. To this, by direction of the Earl of Liverpool, he replied that the order for the removal of her majesty's remains on the day fixed was irrevocable; and that their ladyships, if not in readiness to set out then, would probably have no objection to follow after the procession had proceeded on its route, which was frequent in such cases. Lady Hood then wrote to Lord Liverpool, again requesting a delay of a couple of days, and objecting to the military guard that had been ordered to attend the funeral, which, she thought, was likely to produce mischief. As government had never honoured the queen with a military guard during her life, she thought that they ought, on her death, to suffer the people to pay their last tribute to her without such interference. Another letter was addressed to him on the same subject, but only procured a reply, in which he declined all further discussion relating to it.

On the morning of the 14th, accordingly, the queen's executors made a protest against the removal of the body, and the measures which had been pursued with respect to it. At eight o'clock, however, the funeral procession moved from Brandenburgh House, amid heavy rain, yet attended by an immense crowd. The procession was directed to go from Hammersmith, through Kensington, into the Uxbridge Road, thence down the Edgware Road into the New Road, and along the City Road, Old Street, and Mile End, to Romford. It reached Kensington in solemn order, when its further progress in the original direction was stopped by a blockade of waggons and carts placed across the road. After waiting from half-past nine till eleven, the procession was obliged to move towards London. At Kensington Gore, a squadron of lifeguards, headed by a magistrate, Sir R. Baker, found it impossible to open the park gates, and the crowd continued to vociferate "to the city! to the city!" On reaching Hyde Park Corner, both the gate and the Park Lane were strongly blocked up, but at length the soldiers succeeded in clearing the gate, and the procession proceeded hastily to Cumberland Gate. This gate also was found closed by the populace. The soldiers made an attempt to clear a passage with their sabres, and in the conflict which ensued, the park wall was thrown down by the pressure of the crowd, and the

stones converted into missiles to hurl at the soldiers, by which many of the military and their horses were hurt. Some of the troops fired, by which means several persons were wounded, and two were killed. The procession, after having experienced some opposition in the Edgeware Road, proceeded to the turn-pike gate near the top of Tottenham Court Road. The mob were here so determined in their opposition, and had formed in the space of a few minutes so dense a barrier, that a passage was found to be totally impracticable, and the procession was obliged to turn down Tottenham Court Road. From thence it proceeded into the Strand and through the city; all the streets being strongly barricaded through which a turn could be made to the left, for the purpose of proceeding by the New Road or by the City Road. After leaving London, the procession moved along the road which had been previously determined upon, to the coast. During the Wednesday night, whilst it rested in the church at Colchester, the executors affixed to the lid of the coffin a plate bearing the inscription which was directed in the queen's will to be placed upon it, but it was displaced in the morning by those whose duty it was to direct the proceedings. They reached Harwich at five o'clock on Thursday afternoon, when the body was immediately embarked, and arrived at Stade on Monday, the 20th of August. The procession arrived at Brunswick on the evening of the following Friday, where it was received by a great concourse of people. When the funeral had reached the door of the cathedral church of St. Blaise, the multitude endeavoured to enter the church, and it was not until the way had been cleared by the cavalry, that the body could be conveyed into the church. The coffin was lifted from the car and carried by sixteen sergeants of the Brunswick cavalry, and sixteen majors bore the pall. As it passed along the aisle, a hundred young ladies dressed in white, stood on each side, and scattered flowers before it. When the coffin had been deposited in the family vault of the House of Brunswick, after a prayer by J. W. G. Wolff, the preacher of the cathedral, the hundred young ladies in white formed a circle round the platform, and strewed flowers on the floor: then having prepared some wreaths, and arranged them in different forms on the coffin, they knelt down for a few moments and retired. On the Sunday following a funeral sermon was preached by Mr. Wolff.

Orders were issued from the lord chamberlain's office on the 14th, that the court should go into mourning on Wednesday the 15th for Queen Caroline; and orders were further issued on the 1st of September, that the court should go out of mourning on the 27th of September.

Sir Robert Wilson, who had headed the procession, though he was in no way implicated in the riotous proceedings of the mob, was shortly afterwards dismissed from his majesty's service. Sir

Robert afterwards addressed a letter to the commander-in-chief, requiring some explanation of the causes of his dismissal, and demanded a public investigation of his conduct. A liberal subscription was raised for him by the public, which made ample compensation for any pecuniary loss which he had thus sustained. Sir Robert Baker was also removed from his situation at the head of the police, because he had given way to the multitude in changing the route of the procession, when he saw that the original direction could not be persevered in without bloodshed. Inquests were held on the men who had been killed at Cumberland Gate: one jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against a life-guard's man unknown; another jury was called, which gave a general verdict of manslaughter by the troops who acted.

On the 26th of August, the public funeral of Francis and Honey (the two men who were shot at the funeral of the queen) took place. Their remains were conveyed to Hammersmith, where they were buried. The society of Provident Brothers, and others, attended in procession, with mourning banners, and a band of music occasionally playing the "Dead March in Saul." The multitude assembled on this occasion was immense. Previous to its reaching the barracks at Knightsbridge, which were shut, sheriff Waithman, who was on horseback, accompanied by the deputy sheriff and the high constable of the division, assisted by two or three hundred constables of the neighbourhood, rode among the crowd, and recommended to them to observe silence, and act with proper and necessary decorum. As the funeral passed the barracks, two or three soldiers appearing at the windows, some partial disapprobation was heard amongst the people. After the procession had passed, the sheriff rode toward Kensington, but on his return he found the gates of the barracks thrown open, and a number of the lifeguards standing in the gateway. Their presence as might be feared, created irritation among the people, and an affray being on the point of taking place, the sheriff rode into the gateway, exhorted the people to keep the peace, and declared that he would cause the first disturber to be taken into custody. He then requested the soldiers to shut the gates; and on their refusing, requested to see an officer, but was told none were present. At length, however, he prevailed on them to close the gates, and quiet was restored. He then rode again toward Kensington, but on returning a second time, beheld fifteen or sixteen soldiers chasing the people on the causeway towards Knightsbridge, and a general affray seemed about to take place, when he pushed forward his horse between the soldiers and the people, stopping the progress of the former. A corporal seized his bridle; and, the sheriff for a few moments, either was, or conceived that he was in some danger. Some superior officers made their appearance, and ordered the soldiers into the barracks; and thus the affray ended.

At a court of common council, thanks were voted to Mr. Sheriff Waithman, for the presence of mind, temper, firmness, and courage displayed by him at the affray with the soldiery at Knightsbridge, on the 26th of August.

*Charitable Bequests.*

The late Mr. James Hayes, of Great Surrey Street, Blackfriars Road, by his will, left the following extensive charitable donations.

£3000 Bank stock to Bethlem Hospital.

£10,000, three per cents reduced, to Christ's Hospital, to be distributed in annuities of £10 each, to blind persons, according to the Rev. Mr. Hetherington's deeds.

£10,000 ditto, to Christ's Hospital, for the general uses of the charity.

£5000 ditto, to the London Hospital.

£5000 ditto, to St. Luke's Hospital, for Lunatics.

£5000 ditto, to the Deaf and Dumb Charity.

£5000 ditto, to the School for Indigent Blind.

£5000 ditto, to the National Society.

£4000 ditto, to be, by his executors, transferred into the name of the vicar for the time being, of the parish of Barking, in Essex, and three others, to be nominated by the vestry of the said parish, upon trust, to apply the interest of £2000 part thereof, on the 12th of February in every year, equally among six poor housekeepers of Barking, who do not receive support from the parish; and the interest of the remaining £2000, to be applied in the same manner and times among six other poor persons in the said parish, whether housekeepers or not, at the discretion of the trustees; but no one person is to partake of the interest of both funds at the same time.

£1000 to the minister, churchwardens, and overseers of the parish of Little Ilford, in the county of Essex, upon trust to pay the dividend and interest thereof, as the same shall become due, unto the poor of the said parish.

£1000 to the parish of St. Gabriel, Fenchurch Street, to be applied in the same manner.

£2000 to the parish of Christ Church, Surrey, to be applied in the same manner.

£5000 to the president and committee of the Corporation of Sick and Maimed Seamen in the Merchants' Service, upon trust to pay the interest thereof for the benefit of sick and maimed seamen.

£200 to the company of Glass-Sellers, to be distributed to the poor of the said company, at the discretion of the master and wardens.

£100 to the poor of Allhallows Staining, Mark Lane.

**Riot.**—On Sunday, the 3rd of June, 1821, the parishes of St. Giles and Bloomsbury were one scene of riot and disturbance, arising out of one of those brawls, which occasionally take place between the low Irish residing in that quarter. At three o'clock, a mob of about two hundred persons had assembled in Buckeridge Street, armed with sticks and other weapons, and commenced a most desperate fight, each party being decorated with distinguishing colours. The women employed themselves in collecting brick-bats, for their respective champions, and at length one party beat another into High Holborn. The latter then rallied, and forced the others back to St. Giles' again, there the affray was truly dreadful, and no less than twenty men were conveyed to the hospitals and doctors' shops, four of whom died soon after. At last Samuel Furzman, one of the constables of the parish, with about twenty assistants arrived, but was speedily repulsed; and it was not till Sir R. Baker sent a strong detachment of the Bow Street patrol, that any thing like order could be obtained. The officers charged upon them with drawn swords, and succeeded in apprehending about thirteen of the principal rioters, who were lodged in the strong room of St. Giles' Watchhouse. They were examined at Bow Street Office, and twelve of them committed for want of bail.

**Disturbance in the Catholic Chapel.**—The beadle of the Roman Catholic Chapel, in Moorfields, was summoned before the lord mayor, on the complaint of a person named Bromley, on a charge of having committed an assault upon him during the performance of the service.

Mr. Bromley stated, that going on Sunday to see the new Catholic Chapel, he was immediately on entering the door beset by persons with plates, who demanded a contribution; but, refusing to give anything, and proceeding to enter the body of the church, a person came up to him, and demanded threepence, that the complainant had the alternative of going out if he did not choose to pay. The complainant answered, as it was a place of public worship, no one had any right to make such demand; he, therefore, refused either to pay or retire. The dispute caused a crowd of the congregation to gather round them; when the complainant's child expressed that it should be suffocated with the heat, and the complainant unwillingly elevated it in his arms. This circumstance appeared to rouse all about him into serious ferment. They were mostly of the lower class of Irish, and spoke sharply in their own language at the complainant. The organ was stopped, and all was at a stand. Whilst the complainant was thus surrounded, the defendant came up to him, and presenting his mace of office, desired him to pay what was asked by the seat-keeper, or to go out. On the complainant's refusing to do either,



the beadle seized him by the collar, shook him, and dragged him forcibly out of the church. Four other gentlemen who were present, and interfered in behalf of the complainant, were ejected in the same unceremonious manner.

The beadle admitted that he had turned the complainant out. The fact was, that the founders of the church had an outstanding debt to pay off; and, for that purpose, they were under the necessity of raising some money at the doors. The complainant had certainly been told, that unless he would pay the customary fee, he could not be allowed to remain there, and on his refusal he had been put out, but with no more force than was actually necessary. He contended that he was perfectly justifiable in acting as he had done, particularly as it was to preserve the peace of the church, which had been broken by the conduct of the complainant.

The lord mayor was decidedly of opinion, that no one had a right to exact money in a place of public worship, and considered the conduct of the beadle, on this occasion, as highly reprehensible. But, as Mr. Bromley had brought the matter forward on public grounds, and not for the personal assault, he would probably forego a prosecution, if an apology were offered.

Mr. Bromley said he was perfectly willing to accept a written apology, properly worded.

The beadle positively refused to make any apology. The lord mayor then ordered him to find bail to answer for the assault, and the beadle having no bail present was given into custody.

### *Thames Water.*

At a court of conservancy held by the lord mayor, at the Town Hall, in Southwark, on the 8th of September, 1821, he received the report of the jury appointed to examine the state of the River Thames, particularly with respect to the gas establishment in the Middlesex district. The report stated, that the nuisance from the establishment of the South London Gas Company still continues. The jury was so fortunate as to come on the spot at the precise time that the gas-water was running into the river, which it contaminated to a visible extent of at least thirty yards from the shore. They bottled some of it for experiment, and had found it poisonous to a most serious degree. The poor of the neighbourhood had made loud complaints of the nuisance, and stated, that the water was rendered in general quite unfit for culinary purposes. Some bottles of the gas-water were produced for the inspection of the lord mayor. A juror stated, that when the jury went below, they procured a quantity of live fish, eels, and flounders, which they put into a vessel containing a quantity of fresh water, and

added a portion of gas water to them: the result was, that all the eels died in less than four minutes and a half; the flounders died in a minute after they were put in.

Another court of conservancy was held, on the same day, at the Swan Inn, Westminster Bridge. The report of this jury stated, that numerous witnesses had been examined on the subject of the gas. Some fishermen, who had obtained their living on the river from infancy, declared, that if the practice was not stopped, the fishing would be ultimately destroyed; on passing the gas-works, they had the fish in the wells of their boats destroyed at one time by the gas-water. The report further stated, that the jury had caused the bed of the river, close to Vauxhall Bridge, to be dragged, when they found the rubbish brought up strongly impregnated with the residuum discharged from the gas-works. The lord mayor ordered prosecutions against the parties offending.

In the earlier part of this year there had been informations brought against fishermen for using unlawful nets in the Thames. In their defence before the lord mayor, they complained that the water in the river had been rendered so unwholesome by the continual discharge of poisonous gas matter into it, that few fish could live in it, and the fishing had been so unprofitable for some time past, as to compel the fishermen to have recourse to unlawful nets to avoid utter starvation.

It was stated that the evil had become more extensive than ever. The baneful effects of the poisonous water were felt as far as Brentford up the river, and beyond Rotherhithe downwards, but the extent of the evil was incalculable, as the fish that entered the contaminated water were destroyed, often by whole shoals. It is well known, for instance, that there was a long bank of mud, which extended for a considerable distance before the Temple, on which the red worm was bred in great quantities, and to this bank the smaller flat fish had, before the introduction of gas reservoirs, resorted in abundance, but now that the gas water is discharged immediately into it, the numerous brood of fish that fed there, and helped to support the fishermen, have been destroyed or driven away.

Mr. Nelson, a fisherman, declared to the lord mayor, that in consequence of the injury that had been done to the river by the contaminated waters that had been discharged into it, he did not now earn £4, where he formerly had been in the habit of earning £40, and that this was the case with all his brethren. The docks had done them sufficient injury before; for these bodies of stagnant water were saturated with copper and other ingredients, to such a degree, that if a man sunk in it, death was as certain, and all attempts to restore animation as ineffectual, as if he had fallen into a brewer's vat. Such water emptied into the river from the docks, had driven away many species of fish, that formerly visited the river periodically. That salmon was sometime since

caught in abundance; but scarcely any now come up the river; and during the preceding year only one salmon had been caught. The shad and smelt, which were a short time since the source of great profit had almost entirely departed; and many fishermen who formerly supported themselves and families on the river were driven away to seek their livelihood elsewhere, or to enter into other occupations.

*Mr. Wontner.*—On Nov. 16, 1821, as the civic procession with the address to his majesty, was turning round the corner of King Street, the horse on which Mr. Wontner, the city marshal, was mounted, took fright, reared, and threw him; Mr. Wontner retained the bridle in his hand, when the animal plunged forward at him as he lay, fell down upon him and rolled over him, plunging in the most frightful manner. When it rose it plunged again at Wontner as he lay, being probably agitated at the sight of his scarlet uniform; few of those who witnessed the scene, conceived that the marshal was still alive. He was immediately carried into a shop, and thence to his house in Aldgate, where Sir William Blizard promptly arrived. One of his legs was broken in two places. The fractures were compound. His leg was amputated a little below the knee. His recovery was rapid.

*Inundation.*—On Dec. 24, 1821, the neighbourhood of Westminster Hall, Abingdon Street, and Millbank Street, were thrown into the greatest alarm, by the unusually high rising of the spring tide, aided by the floods occasioned by the late heavy rains. By three o'clock, the wharfs, &c., behind these streets, and fronting the river, were completely overflowed, and there was the greatest difficulty in many instances in getting the different cattle out of the stables. The timber, straw, &c. began to float, and the wharfs thus became scenes of confusion. By four o'clock the currents from the Thames began to make their way into the main streets, and Millbank Street in particular, as well as Vine Street, the Horseferry Road, and other outlets from it were soon overflowed, so as to become impassable, except to horses, carriages, carts, &c. Many of the old houses in this street were visited with peculiar severity, as instead of being approachable by steps ascending, they were entered by going down one or two steps into the parlour.

Above Vauxhall Bridge, the inundation was still more striking. By the Millbank Wharf, which is beyond Horseferry Stairs, the water rushed down into the surrounding fields and streets, the market gardens, and other extensive premises, laying the whole under water. But even this extensive scene of devastation was surpassed by what took place between four and five o'clock, by the breaking and overflowing of the bank beyond Vauxhall Bridge; the water hurried on like a cataract through the breach, covering

the surrounding fields and gardens. Vauxhall Road down to the Sewers Bridge, approaching Pimlico, were laid under water to the depth of several feet, so that even horses and carriages could not move along without being sunk several feet into the water. Consternation appeared every where. Hundreds of families were hurrying from their houses, apparently only anxious to save their lives; and the danger, in many instances, to men who waded through the water with heavy burdens, was very great, to such a depth were the places overflowed.

The main road from Vauxhall was covered with boats, and horses being conveyed, or conveying away their riders to places of safety. The neighbourhood of St. George's Fields were in many parts overflowed. Most of the kitchens in Great Surrey Street were about a foot under water, and the lower part of the houses in Union Street, Bankside, &c., were also in a state of immersion. Bankside particularly, from its vicinity to the river, and the several streets adjoining, were completely covered by the flood.

From a report presented to the navigation committee of the City of London, by the officers appointed to make a survey of the banks of the Thames, it appears, that during the floods, the water rose in the river to a height, exceeding by four inches the height to which it rose in 1774, as recorded by a stone let into a wall at Shepperton; and two inches higher than it is recorded to have risen in the same year, by a stone let into the wall of Isleworth Churchyard.

*Present to his Majesty.*—In the month of January 1822, four beautiful ostriches, standing when erect five feet in height, of a dark colour, were brought to town from Portsmouth in a double caravan, having been sent as a present from the East Indies to his majesty.

*Olympic Theatre.*—A singular occurrence took place here on the 19th, at seven o'clock, there being no appearance of the musicians, the audience became impatient. Mr. Oxberry, the stage-manager, at length came forward, and alluding to the absence of some of the principal performers, for reasons which he did not explain, lamented that there could be no performance that evening. He apologized for their disappointment, but said, all those, who had paid for admission, should receive their money as they went out. During the uproar, the money-takers had gone into the theatre to ascertain the state of affairs, and not being in their places when the public rushed out, a new sort of complaint arose. The crowd, finding no impediment, went on till they reached the street, where their numbers were considerably swelled by the passengers, who, without hesitation, returned with them into the theatre. It was impossible to discriminate between those who had paid, and those who had entered without paying; and consequently a difficulty arose, as to those who were entitled

to the proposed restitution. Much confusion followed, but at last it was proposed, and acceded to by the major part of the persons present, that they should take checks, and call at the theatre on Monday to receive back their money; but several of the gallery spectators, having more faith in prompt payment than in promises, became extremely pressing for the return of their money at the moment, and actually proceeded to the house of Mr. Oxberry, to enforce their claim. Here they became very clamorous, and the crowd increasing, it was not till the interference of the police, that order was restored. The actors and actresses of the Olympic, it seems, had been for the preceding month reduced to the "half-pay establishment;" and finding at length that there was little chance of an improvement in their prospects, they all agreed to bring their labours to a conclusion; and when the prompter's bell rang for the rising of the curtain, refused to assume the buskin.

*Ancient Coins.*—Some labourers employed, under the direction of Messrs. Alderman Wood and J. J. Smith, to clear away a quantity of very ancient rubbish in the Borough Compter, for the purpose of making a common sewer, discovered in digging up the foundation, several old gold coins, of the early reigns of the Henry's, and silver coins of Charles I. and Queen Elizabeth, in a very perfect state, and pieces of curiously wrought iron, supposed to be fragments of armour, and to be of Danish workmanship.

*Obstruction of the Tide.*—On the 6th of March an extraordinary phenomenon was caused on the river Thames, by the effect of a gale of the preceding morning. It blew from the S. W. with extreme violence, by which the entrance of the tide was interrupted for several hours. About one o'clock was the time of flood by the table; but at ten in the morning the tide was still ebbing with great rapidity at London Bridge, and in consequence the water in the river became so low that it was fordable in several places. Many persons were seen walking across, and as the bed of the river was exposed in large tracts, valuable articles were found, which had lain there for a long period. This was the case as far down as Gravesend. The water had not been known so low for many years, by several feet. Ships were seen aground in all parts of the river below London Bridge. About twelve o'clock the tide began to return, and with a rapidity proportioned to the check it had received, the wind having acted as a temporary dam to its progress. Such was the force of the returning current, that barges and small craft in great numbers were driven against each other, and sunk, or otherwise much injured. The time of high water did not take place till after three o'clock.

Early on Tuesday morning, the 23rd of March, a tremendous hurricane sprung up on the Thames from the N. N. W. Below the bridge, two coasters broke from their moorings, and coming in

contact, four men, who were endeavouring to right them, were thrown by the violence of the concussion into the stream, and three of them were drowned; the fourth, more fortunate, caught hold of a piece of spar that was floating, and was fortunately picked up by a boat from the Rotherhithe shore. The survivor's name was Thornton; of the three others, M'Darnal and Robinson were known to have left large families; the other was a young man not out of his apprenticeship. Considerable damage was done to other craft on the river, but it does not appear that any more lives were lost. The hurricane was not confined to the river, for in many parts of the metropolis contiguous to the Thames, the effect of the gale was experienced in the unroofing houses, sweeping away the coping stones, destroying chimney-pots, windows, &c.

*Fall of Houses.*—Early on the morning of the 25th of April, the inhabitants of Budge Row, Cannon Street, were roused from their beds by the fall of two houses, Nos. 6 and 7. Immediately after the crash, the police and watch of the ward ran to the spot, and procured, the most active and spirited workmen to dig in the ruins for those whose groans were heard under the mass of bricks, mortar, and old beams. The labourers worked hard in the midst of danger. The first person extricated was Mrs. Bowles, the wife of the tenant of No. 6; she was severely bruised, and her screams for her husband and child, who remained buried in the ruins, were most appalling. Two elderly ladies were next taken from the ruins, they were severely injured. Mr. Nichols, the tenant of No. 7, was next taken out, he was so dreadfully lacerated as scarcely to give signs of life. At nine o'clock Mr. Bowles, occupier of No. 6, was dragged out from such a heap of ruins and timber, that a general astonishment was excited at his showing any symptoms of life. He was so dreadfully lacerated, and swoln about the head, as not to be known for some time. At nearly the same time, his only son, a fine boy, about four years old, was found quite dead. It being ascertained, that a young female, who had gone on a visit to Mr. Bowles the night before, yet remained buried under the ruins, the most vigorous exertions were made during the whole of the day to effect her extrication, though from the immense heap under which she was buried, no hope could be entertained of digging her up alive, their exertions did not in the least relax.

Mr. Bowles had but recently taken the house, which was undergoing thorough repair, and in consequence of the labourers being employed in the lower rooms, he and his wife slept in the attic. The two houses, which belonged to the same landlord, had been greatly dilapidated, and bricklayers had been at work in the cellar, for the purpose of repairing the foundation.

Mr. and Mrs. Bowles, though dreadfully wounded, determined to attend the body of their infant to the grave, on the succeeding

Sunday. It was with difficulty they reached the church-yard where the funeral took place. They were objects of great compassion to the multitude; but there were persons in the crowd base enough to take advantage of their absence from home, to break into their apartments, which they soon stripped of every thing valuable. It was supposed the thieves expected to find great booty, a false report having been in circulation, that £300 had been got out of the ruins. All the little articles of plate, which were recovered from the ruins (the only things of value belonging to the unfortunate couple,) were taken by the thieves.

*Death of the Marquis of Londonderry.*—The melancholy and tragical death of this nobleman took place at his lordship's residence, at Foot's Cray, on the morning of Monday the 12th of August. On the preceding Friday, Dr. Bankhead, his physician, had called on his lordship in St. James' Square, and found the head of his patient so confused, and his pulse so irregular, that he ordered him to be cupped; this operation was accordingly performed, and seven ounces of blood were taken from him. After which, the family departed for Foot's Cray, Dr. Bankhead having promised to follow them on the next day. At seven o'clock the ensuing evening, the doctor arrived; and going directly to Lord Londonderry's room, who had remained in bed all day, his lordship immediately said, it was very odd he should come to his room first, without having gone to the dining-room; to which the doctor answered, that having dined in town, he did not wish to disturb the family at dinner. His lordship then observed, that the doctor looked very grave, as if something unpleasant had happened, and he begged to know what it was; the doctor said that he had nothing of the kind to tell; and was very much surprised at the manner of putting the question; on which his lordship apologized, adding that "the truth was, he had reason to be suspicious in some degree, but hoped that the doctor would be the last person to engage in any thing that would be injurious to him." The doctor continued in the house all the next day, and did not leave his lordship till half-past twelve o'clock on Sunday night: he then retired to rest in a room very near his lordship. On Monday morning, at seven o'clock, being summoned to attend his lordship, in his dressing-room, he entered just in time to save him from falling; his lordship said, "Bankhead, let me fall upon your arm—'tis all over," and instantly expired. He had cut his throat with a pen-knife.

A coroner's inquest was held upon the body. The maid, who was in personal attendance on Lady Londonderry, gave clear and positive evidence that his lordship had been for some days in a state of mental derangement. Dr. Bankhead's testimony was equally decisive on the same point. The jurors having viewed the

body and heard the evidence, unanimously returned a verdict to the following effect:—"That on Monday, the 12th of August, and for some time previously, the most noble, Robert, Marquis of Londonderry, laboured under a grievous disorder, and became in consequence delirious and of insane mind; and, whilst in that state, inflicted on himself, with a knife, a wound in the neck, of which he instantly died." After the verdict was delivered, the coroner read a letter, dated on the 9th of August, addressed to Dr. Bankhead, by the Duke of Wellington, requesting the doctor to call on Lord Londonderry on some pretext or other; for his conduct at the council on that day, had been so strange, that he certainly was under some temporary mental delusion, occasioned by the severe pressure of business. The duke ended by declaring the communication to be strictly confidential, and begged that the subject might not be revealed to any one. After the fatal event had taken place, various circumstances were recollected by the friends of the deceased, indicating the diseased state of his mind.

He was buried on Tuesday, the 20th, in Westminster Abbey, between the graves of Mr. Pitt and Mr. Fox. Although the funeral was considered a private one, it was attended by a number of the carriages of the nobility, and by all his colleagues in office, then in London. The lord chancellor showed deep emotion.

When the coffin was moved out of the hearse, for interment, a shout was raised which echoed loudly through every corner of the abbey! This horrid shout, however, was not that of the mob; it came from a few, and excited among the great body of the bystanders disgust and abhorrence.

*Library of George III.*—This extensive and valuable collection of books was presented to the British Museum, by King George IV., who soon after his accession wrote the following letter to Lord Liverpool, on the subject:—

"Dear Lord Liverpool,—The king, my late revered and excellent father, having formed, during a long period of years, a most valuable and extensive library, consisting of about one hundred and twenty thousand volumes, I have resolved to present this collection to the British nation. Whilst I have the satisfaction by this means, of advancing the literature of my country, I also feel that I am paying a just tribute to the memory of a parent, whose life was adorned with every public and private virtue. I desire to add, that I have great pleasure, my lord, in making this communication through you. Believe me, with great regard, your sincere friend,

"G. R.

"Pavilion, Brighton, 15th of January, 1823."



*Interment of a Lascar.*—The following ceremony, observed in performing the burial rites of this description of foreigners, took place in the month of January, 1823, in Britton's burying-ground, Church Lane, Whitechapel. The remains of the deceased (a man) were wrapped up in a sheet, and deposited in a plain wooden shell, painted black, and carried with the lid loose upon it in a blanket, by four of his countrymen, and followed close in the rear, by several others, from the Lascar Barracks, Cannon Street Road, St. George's in the East, to the place of interment, where it arrived about eleven o'clock. On approaching the grave, which was about five feet deep; they laid down the coffin, and having formed themselves into a circle round it, took off the lid, uncovered the corpse, and having sprinkled several handfuls of fine earth over its face, replaced the lid, and fastened it down by three common nails only. They then took away the blanket, and lowered the coffin down into the grave, which they instantly commenced filling with clay, some by means of shovels, and others with their hands, for they would not allow a gravedigger to take any part in the transaction. As they filled the grave they sprinkled water over it, from an earthen vessel, and burying a shovel at the feet of the corpse, poured down upon it the remains of the water. A handkerchief was then spread at the head of the grave, and on that was placed a paper containing about half a pound of moist sugar, and several apples cut into square pieces. Over this they all stood muttering some words, as if by way of prayer, and thus the ceremony ended, without the attendance of a priest of any persuasion whatever. They sat up in rotation, two at a time, provided with lights and implements of defence, for several nights.

*Mrs. Olive Wilmot Serres.*

The pretensions of this lady were set forth in a petition to the House of Commons, on the 14th of July, 1820. This petition stated "that the petitioner, Olive Wilmot Serres, was the legitimate daughter of the late Duke of Cumberland, whose marriage with her mother had been solemnized in the year 1767, and that she became the offspring of that marriage in the year 1772. These nuptials were kept secret, and the duke afterwards married again; this second marriage did not, however, vitiate the first, and the petitioner, in consequence of her royal birth, conceived herself to be entitled to certain property belonging to her deceased father." She further stated, that she had in her possession a document with the late king's sign manual, acknowledging her to be his brother's child, and she prayed the house to institute an inquiry into her claims. This petition was ordered to lie on the table, but the subsequent session of parliament passed over without the investigation being instituted.

In July, 1821, Mr. Scarlett, in the Court of King's Bench,

preferred a claim of privilege, from a person well known as claiming to be the Princess of Cumberland. After a short debate on this claim, it was rejected on account of informality; the application not having been made in time, as was determined by Mr. Justice Bayley, finally observing: "Then certainly you come too late. We cannot now inquire into the cause of delay, and there is case upon case to shew, that persons claiming privilege come too late, if they come after special bail is put in."

In October, the following notice was industriously placarded, on the walls of the metropolis:—

"Princess of Cumberland in captivity, contrary to her rights, privileges, and rank, at Mr. Davis's, 45, King Street, Soho.

"The Princess of Cumberland informs the English nation, that an execution has been served on her body for debt; and that the late king bequeathed her £15,000, which has been proved according to law, and application made to Lord Sidmouth for the payment of that sum, without effect; therefore, not having received one guinea from the government, nor any of this large sum bequeathed to her by her uncle, King George III., she is under the painful necessity of appealing to the honourable generosity of a British public."

"On the 15th of January, 1822, the lady assuming to be the Princess of Cumberland applying at the Insolvent Debtors' Court, Mr. Heath moved for a rule to show cause, why the Princess of Cumberland should not be allowed to file her petition in this court, pursuant to the provisions of the act of 1st George IV., for "the relief of insolvent debtors in England." This application was necessary, as she had not complied with one of the sections of the act, which required the petition to be filed within fourteen days after imprisonment.

The learned counsel handed in an affidavit, signed "Olive." It set forth that she was confined in the Fleet Prison, that she had but £2 in her possession, that she was entirely supported by the charity of her friends, that she had wasted no personal property, and that she would have applied within the fourteen days required by the act, had she not expected that some of her friends would have become security for her debts, until her claims were established.

The court said, that the petitioner could gain nothing by her affidavit, as it was signed "Olive" only, without the addition of her surname. In order to remove this objection, the learned counsel called the deputy tipstaff of the Fleet Prison, who stated that the petitioner was committed by the name of Olive, without any surname. Mr. Heath therefore contended, that as the affidavit corresponded with the commitment, the petitioner was entitled to her application.

The court granted the motion.

*Prerogative Court, June, 26, 1822.* In the goods of his late majesty, King George III. Sir John Nicholl gave sentence on the first stage of the proceeding instituted on behalf of the individual describing herself as, and claiming to be, Princess of Cumberland. This, he said, was an application to the court for its process to call upon the king's proctor, to see the last will and testament, or testamentary schedule, of his late majesty, bearing date the 2nd of June, 1774, propounded and proved in solemn form of law. In order to found the process of the court, the proctor for the party appearing in support of this application, had alleged that his late majesty did execute a certain will, or testamentary paper or writing, under his royal sign manual, in the manner required by law; that such will or schedule bore date on the 2nd of June, 1774; that thereby he bequeathed the sum of £15,000 to his niece, Olive, the daughter of his late majesty's deceased brother, his royal highness Henry Frederick, Duke of Cumberland; but that he did not of such his said will appoint any executor, or dispose by it of the residue of his personal estate. Affidavits were brought in proof of the handwriting of the royal sign manual, of the signature of the late Mr. Dunning, subscribed to this instrument, and of that of the Earl of Warwick, also subscribed to it. There was no affidavit in regard to the signature of the late Lord Chatham, by whom also it was signed. But the affidavit of Lord Warwick's subscription set forth, that the body of the instrument was also in that nobleman's handwriting, &c. &c.

The question, therefore, now was whether this court was required by law to issue its process, as prayed.

The party making this application had alleged, that his late majesty did not appoint any executor, or dispose of the residue of his personal property; but that his present majesty (George IV.) had become entitled, in right of his crown, to all the personal estate and personalty of his said late majesty remaining undisposed of. Now the paper itself, directed the sum named to be paid by the royal testator's heir and successor. This, therefore, was not a question between the asserted legatee and any subject, either in the character of executor, or of residuary legatee, or of next of kin. No subject was interested in opposing the present paper, the claim was directly on the reigning sovereign. Consequently, the process prayed was, in substance, a process against the sovereign; though in form it was described to be, "a business of citing the king's proctor." But it was added, "on behalf of our sovereign lord, the king, as the heir and successor of his late majesty." When this application was first mentioned, the court asked the counsel, whether they had any precedent to adduce. The object of the court in this inquiry, was, at the earliest stage of the pro-

ceeding, to set all possible research in motion ; not, however, requiring a precedent in all its circumstances precisely similar to the present case.

The history of the wills of our sovereigns, from the reign of Alfred the Great down to the present day, had accordingly been diligently searched and examined ; but no instance had been produced of probate being taken in the ecclesiastical courts of the will of any of these sovereigns, much less of such wills having been contested there against a reigning sovereign. In the rolls of parliament a single instance occurs, having some apparent reference to such a jurisdiction ; this was the instance mentioned by Lord Coke (in the 4th institute), and other writers. But what did this amount to ? In the rolls of parliament (1st Henry V.), it was set forth, that Henry IV. made a will, and therefore appointed executors. That such executors, fearing the insufficiency of the assets, declined to act ; that under these circumstances, the deceased king's effects would be to be disposed of by the archbishop of Canterbury, as ordinary, who should direct them to be sold ; but that Henry V., instead of allowing such effects to be sold, took to, and agreed to pay the appraised value of them. This was all which he, Sir John Nicholl, had been able to collect from the rolls of parliament, as to the case referred to. There, however, subjects were executors—subjects alone were interested in the effects so bequeathed—and the sovereign agreed to take the whole of them, paying the value. Except this case, mentioned in the rolls of parliament, and occurring nearly four hundred years ago, when the matter could neither have been very much discussed, nor very well considered, the court did not find the slightest trace or allusion to, and still less exercise of, jurisdiction over the wills of sovereigns.

The only royal will deposited in the registry of that court was the will of Henry VIII., and that was not an original, but a copy ; but it bore on the face of it no trace of having had probate of it granted to it under this jurisdiction. Since the date of that will, during a period of three hundred years, no instance had occurred of the will of any English sovereign having been brought into that court. The statute of the 24th Henry VIII., cap. 12, was evidently passed only with a view of checking the then frequent appeals to Rome, which appeals it for the future entirely cut off. But its object was certainly in no degree to subject the sovereign to the ordinary jurisdiction of the spiritual courts. During three hundred years, then, there was no instance of the will of a sovereign taking probate, or of probate being claimed of such a will in the archbishop's court. If it was true—as, indeed, it was enacted in the 16th of Richard II., by the bishops, lords, and commons, in parliament assembled—that, by the constitutions of this country the kings had at all times a right to make their wills, it was to be presumed that they had, in many instances, exercised

their right of testacy; and one case had occurred as late as the time of George I., who executed such a testament. But no instance was to be found of a probate having ever issued from that court, or of any sovereign's will, since the copy of the will of Henry VIII., having been deposited in the registry of this jurisdiction, and pretty decisive proof was furnished that this court had really no jurisdiction whatever in these subjects.

The learned judge proceeded to say, that supposing that even from the reign of Henry VIII. to the reign of George IV., all intermediate sovereigns, excepting only George I., had died intestate, still the inference appeared to be the same with regard to the jurisdiction of this court. That of the effects of all other persons dying intestate, the ordinary granted administration; and anciently he might do so to whom he would, but under the 1st Henry VIII., administration was directed to be granted to the widows and next of kin of intestates. That by 22nd and 23rd Henry VIII., cap. 2nd, called Statute of Distributions, the administrator became a trustee for the purpose of administering the property, and distributing it as therein required; but that of a departed sovereign dying intestate, the successor was exclusively entitled to the personal property. But in order to have legal authority to collect and recover the property, there was no instance of succeeding sovereigns, like ordinary persons, coming to this court for letters of administration. It would indeed be contrary to all principles of law, that the authority of the ordinary should be necessary to give his majesty legal powers to act. All this appeared to furnish abundant evidence, that such a jurisdiction as that which had been attributed to the court did not in truth exist. The testamentary courts of the archbishops of England, in their respective provinces, were described as "prerogative courts;" each archbishop having the prerogative of granting probate and administrations, in the case of persons dying seized of *bona notabilia* within his province. Still these were only inferior and subordinate jurisdictions. The style of these courts had no connection whatever with the royal prerogatives of the crown; for though derivatively they were the king's ecclesiastical courts, the sovereign being the fountain of all justice, ecclesiastical and civil, and the king being the supreme head of the church, yet, immediately, they were only the courts of the ecclesiastical ordinary. The ordinary, and not the crown, appointed their judges: they were subject to the control of the king's courts of chancery and common law, in case they exceeded their jurisdiction. That this court, therefore, should now, for the first time, presume to entertain a suit for so delicate an office as that of deciding on the will of his late majesty, would, under any circumstances, and in any form, require much caution and consideration, before it could be resolved upon. But it was a suit not merely to try the validity of the will of his late majesty, but to grant also the process of this court

against the reigning sovereign. It was a demand upon his present majesty, which was to be enforced adversely. That such a process could not issue directly against his majesty, seemed to be admitted by the party; who prayed it, not as against the sovereign himself, but as against the king's proctor. It would, of course, be quite a novelty in constitutional law, to implead the sovereign personally. No principle of that law seemed to be more directly laid down than this—that no one could proceed directly as against the king. The common law methods of obtaining possession or restitution from the crown of either real or personal property, are—first, by petition of right; second, by *monstrans de droit*, manifestation of plea or right—both of which may be preferred or prosecuted either in the chancery or exchequer. It was not necessary in the present case for the court to say whether a remedy could be obtained elsewhere. The learned judge, after showing that the same difficulty which he had pointed out as attaching to a process that went to impeach the king in his own courts, would attach to it if granted against the king's proctor; that he knew of no precedent in which any such process had ever been served personally on the king's proctor, either by his warrant, or *virtute officii*, empowered to represent the person of the king—concluded his sentence by pronouncing that the court had no jurisdiction. If this application were properly made, under the forms prescribed by the law and constitutions of the country, before other tribunals (and this court was not bound to suggest either the mode or the court in which such proceedings should be instituted), no doubt ought to be entertained that real justice would be done.

On the 3rd of March, 1823, Sir Gerard Noel presented a petition to the British parliament from Mrs. Olive Serres, asserting her claim of descent from the royal family; and on the 18th of June, he moved that the petition should be referred to a select committee. This was warmly opposed by Mr. Peel, who, in a speech of considerable length, endeavoured to prove that Mrs. Serres either was herself practising the most impudent imposture, or was the innocent dupe of others; and the motion for an inquiry into the matter was therefore negatived, without a division.

A meeting took place at the Freemasons' Tavern, on the 10th of August, 1823, for the relief of the *soi-disant* Princess of Cumberland. There were about fifty persons present. Sir Gerard Noel took the chair; and Dr. Tucker, of Ashburton, entered at length into the lady's claims. The result of the meeting was, that £20 were subscribed.

*Murder of Weare.*—Two extraordinary cases of crime occurred in 1823-4, which caused great and general agitation in the public mind. The first was the murder of William Weare by John Thurtell. The outlines of the story are these. Weare was a man connected

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with the gambling houses, and much given to play. Thurtell had been his acquaintance, and in some practices of play had, it was said, been wronged by him. Hunt, who also was brought to trial, was described as a public singer, and as known to Weare, but not in habits of friendship with him. Probert, another person implicated, rented a cottage in Gill's Hill Lane, two or three miles from Elstree, in Hertfordshire. To this place, Thurtell invited Weare to enjoy a day or two in shooting. Probert and Hunt, who had procured a sack and cord, proceeded in a gig to the cottage, while Thurtell drove Weare into Gill's Hill Lane, and there murdered him. At night, the murderer and the other persons implicated went to the body, rifled Weare's pockets, and afterwards put him in a sack, and threw him into Probert's pond. They afterwards removed it again to a pond near Elstree, at a considerable distance from Probert's cottage. Suspicions were raised by the report of a pistol which had been heard by people in the neighbourhood, and by marks of blood, and a bloody knife and pistol found on the spot where the murder had taken place. Probert turned evidence against them, and Hunt made confessions which led to a full conviction. Thurtell was executed, but Hunt's sentence was commuted into transportation for life. It was said to have been Thurtell's design to carry on a regular system of decoy and murder, and two men, called Beaumont and Woods, were marked out as his next victims. The trial took place on the 5th of January, 1824, the murder having been perpetrated at the latter end of the preceding October.

*Fauntleroy's trial and execution.*—Still greater excitement was caused by the trial of Mr. Henry Fauntleroy, acting partner of the banking house of Marsh & Co., Berner's Street, for forgery, because it was the cause of greater and more general distress. In 1814 and 1815, he had disposed of Bank of England stock by forged powers of attorney, to the amount of £170,000. It was urged in his excuse, that he had done it only for the purpose of supporting his bank, which had been labouring under a series of embarrassments, and many respectable persons came forward to bear witness to his character. He was, however, found guilty, and was executed on the 30th of November, 1824. The crowd assembled on this occasion was immense. Not only did the multitude extend in one compact mass from Ludgate Hill to nearly the beginning of Smithfield, but Skinner Street, Newgate Street, Ludgate Hill, places from which it was impossible to catch a glimpse of the scaffold, were blocked up by persons who were prevented by the dense crowd before them from advancing further. Every window or house-roof which could command a view of the dreadful ceremony was likewise occupied. Without overrating the number of persons assembled they might be esti-

assembled at nearly a hundred thousand. At seven o'clock, Messrs. Brown and Cope, the city marshals, advanced on horseback, and took up their station in the circle round the scaffold.

A quarter before eight o'clock the sheriffs arrived at Newgate, and proceeded immediately to the prisoner's room; who bowed to them on perceiving them present; but made no observations. Besides the ordinary of Newgate, the Rev. Mr. Cotton, there were the Rev. Mr. Springett and Mr. Baker with the prisoner. Mr. Springett had remained all night.

Mr. Fauntleroy was dressed in a black coat, waistcoat, and trousers, with silk stockings. The demeanour of the unhappy man was perfectly composed. His eyes continued closed, no emotion was visible on his countenance. His appearance had undergone little or no change since the trial. The sheriffs moved forward, and Mr. Springett and Mr. Baker each took hold of one of the prisoner's arms, and, thus accompanied, he followed the sheriffs and the ordinary. The prisoner never turned his head to the right or the left till he reached the foot of the scaffold. The moment he appeared on the scaffold the vast crowd took off their hats. In less than two minutes after the prisoner ascended the scaffold, every thing was prepared for the execution, Mr. Cotton commenced the prayer and on its conclusion the trap-door fell.

*King and Queen of the Sandwich Islands.*—These dignified personages, with their attendants, arrived at Osborne's Hotel, in the Adelphi, on the 20th of May, from Portsmouth, at which port they landed from L'Aigle, Captain Starbuck. These islanders are of a very large size, the men being above six feet, and exceedingly stout. The females are fat and coarse made, and proportionably taller than the men. The whole party were of the darkest copper colour, very nearly approaching to black. The king's name was Rhio Rhio, but his assumed regal name Kamehameha; Wahoo, one of the central islands being the place of his residence.

His majesty, but for the darkness of his complexion, might have passed for an Englishman, having in every respect correctly adopted our costume. Her majesty was by no means deficient in gracefulness of manner, or elegance of demeanour. With the exception of her head-dress, she, like her royal husband, conformed in a great degree to the English mode of dress. The royal suit was eight in number, consisting of a governor, his wife, admiral of the fleet, treasurer, secretary, steward, and two menial servants. On their way to this country they touched at Rio Janeiro, and during their stay there, their majesties were presented to the Emperor of Brazil, at a court levee, when the emperor was pleased to present the king with an elegant sword; and in return, the king presented the emperor with a curious cloak or mantle, made of the richest materials of his islands, the outside of it of feathers of rare birds.



of the most beautiful colours. Their majesties and suite landed at Portsmouth, under a salute of twenty-one guns. The following are the names of those islanders; Rhio Rhio, the king; Tamehamalu, the queen; Boky, governor; Twinny, governor's lady; Kapihi, admiral; Joanoa, treasurer; John Rives, (a Frenchman and interpreter,) secretary; Macawcaw, steward; Wawwaw, Manmua, servants.

Queen Tamehamalu died of the measles and inflammation of the lungs, on the 8th of July, and the king also died of the same disorder, on the 14th of that month. Their bodies were prepared for inhumation according to the custom of the Sandwich Islands; and government gave orders for every respect being shown to their remains, in their conveyance to Owhyhee. While the body of the queen was lying in state, the coffin was elevated about four feet from the ground by tressels. On each side were wax candles, placed at equal distances, and around were suspended the haumanu, or war cloaks, which are very beautiful, and composed of red and yellow feathers, curiously wrought. At the head of the coffin were placed the queen's cloak, and the kaili, or fan-plume; and on the lid, the rei ulu muno, or head and neck ornaments of the deceased. Bouquets of flowers were arranged on each side, and the floor strewed with rose leaves. The body was not embalmed by the usual process, but merely wrapped tightly in waxed linen. It was soldered down in a leaden coffin, deposited in one of oak, covered with rich crimson Genoa velvet; the handles and mountings were of plated Britannia metal. In the centre of the lid was a large brass plate, on which was engraven the following inscription:—

Tamehamalu eli  
No Na aina o awahi  
Make I Pelekani  
22 Makaiki Taitu  
London 8 Kemahoe o ke Maikaiki  
1824

Underneath was the following English:—

Tamehamalu,  
Queen of the Sandwich Islands,  
Departed this life, in London,  
On the 8th of July 1824,  
Aged 22 years.

The corpse of the king was likewise enveloped in waxed linen resembling parchment; it was next wrapped up in white silk, and afterwards in light blue armazine. The body having been thus secured from the action of the air, was wrapped in a winding sheet, and placed in a leaden coffin on supporters, in the middle of the room, the central part of which was divided from the other by frame-work, forming an area of about fourteen feet square, inclosed on three sides, the lower part, or that nearest the entrance of the

apartment being open. The floor within the area was covered with a number of small cloaks, worn by the chiefs in war. Around the space on the frame-work were placed war cloaks of very large dimensions, also made of feathers, and variously figured by the intermixture of scarlet, yellow, and black; some having curved stripes from side to side, others yellow and red spots; some with Vandyke stripes, others with angular figures and crescents, apparently according to the taste of the owner, and without regard to uniformity. These were surmounted by a number of caps and helmets of war, also made of feathers, and of various forms. In the centre was placed the coffin containing the body, which was covered with a black silk pall, till the outer coffin could be completed. On the coffin were placed the sword worn by the king, (which was elegantly embossed, and in a richly chased gold scabbard) and his cocked military hat. At the head of the coffin the king's war cloak was supported; this was made wholly of gold-coloured feathers, and was extremely rich in appearance, and said by his domestics, to be of great value, the feathers being extremely rare. On the upper part of the cloak was placed a tippet, or large cape, ornamented with scarlet spots and stripes of feathers. On each side of the coffin were placed three stands covered with fine linen, on which were placed wax lights and bouquets of flowers in China beakers. Between these stands were placed other war cloaks, but of smaller dimensions. The whole had a strange though imposing effect, and formed a singular contrast to the mode adopted in this country on such occasions. About various parts of the room were placed aromatic woods and flowers.

The following despatch to the prime minister of the Sandwich Islands, announcing the demise of the king, was forwarded to Falmouth.

“ Osborn's Hotel, London,

“ July 15th, 1824.

“ Dear Friend,—It is very sorrowful news for you, but being the will of heaven we must submit. I mentioned in my letter, dated July 9th, the death of our good queen. The king having lost his consort, was much agitated by the fatal shock, and unable to support the weight his manly bosom experienced, he died, my dear friend, and left us to lament the virtues we so often admired in him. You well know my feelings, and the reason I have to deplore the loss of such true friendship. All the physicians could do, all we could say by way of consolation, availed nothing; he told me, more than once, that all the English nation could give him was in vain. The fatal bargain, my dear friend, was made, and he sunk to rise no more. Their bodies will be removed to the Sandwich Islands, to give you, and the whole of our nation satisfaction that every thing was done by the English government and private

gentlemen, to promote our comfort, and assist our unfortunate monarch. Even the king of England sent his own physicians, and the noble Duke of York, his surgeon, and every thing that England produced was at our command. You will much regret, with myself, that circumstances prevented his having an interview with the king of England, who kindly expressed his hope (through his physicians) that our king would console himself, and not sink under his affliction, and that his most gracious majesty would give our king an interview as soon as his health was restored. I hope you are well; and that we shall be able to continue to labour for your welfare, is the wish of, yours truly,

JOHN D. RIVERS."

"To Mr. Pitt, Prime Minister at the  
Sandwich Islands, or Crimaku."

The leaden coffin containing the king's remains, was placed in a splendid case. On the plate was the following inscription:—

Kamehameha 2nd  
Eli no nahina—o. Awaki make  
I Polikani 28  
Makaiki kaiku I  
Ke mahoe mua  
I Kemakaike 1824.  
Aloka ino no Komakoa  
Elii Jolani.

And underneath was engraven:

Kamehameha 2nd,  
King of the Sandwich Islands,  
Died July 14, 1824.  
In the 28th year of his age.  
May we remember our beloved  
King Jolani.

*Fire at Carlton Palace.*—The king and his suite arrived at Carlton Palace, from Windsor, on the 8th of June, at half-past ten o'clock, and in about twenty minutes after, the servants in the hall were surprised by a noise proceeding from the sitting room; the door of which being opened, a volume of smoke and flame burst forth with extreme violence. The whole establishment were immediately alarmed, and his majesty, on hearing the cause of the alarm, went for safety to a remote part of the building. Sir William Knighton was one of the first on the spot, and took an active part with the servants, in attempting to extinguish the fire. Messengers were instantly dispatched for the engines. Those of St. James' parish soon arrived, and the pipes were conveyed into the interior of the edifice; a plentiful supply of water being obtained, they were speedily put in motion, and after considerable exertions the fire was happily confined to the sitting room, in which extensive damage was sustained. The ceiling was entirely destroyed, and nothing

but the girders were to be seen. Four inestimable portraits were completely destroyed by the heat; the canvass being so blistered that scarcely any traces of the portraits were visible. They consisted of a beautiful full-length portrait of the late Duke of Cumberland, painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds; another of his royal highness the Duke of Clarence, by Hopner; a portrait of Louis XV.; another of the Duke of Orleans, which was supposed to be one of the finest pictures ever executed by Sir Joshua. A half-length portrait of George II., and a full-length portrait of her majesty Queen Caroline, were the only two saved from the devastation. When the loss of the above valuable paintings was made known to his majesty, he appeared evidently very much concerned, as they were highly esteemed by his late father. This disaster originated in the following manner:—From the ceiling of the sitting room, which had of late years been used as a waiting room, was suspended a superb lustre; and to keep the dust from it, it was inclosed in a holland bag, which hung below the bottom of the chandelier. Immediately under this bag stood a small table, on which were placed several lighted candles, and the flames of these caught the bag, and caused this calamity.

*Chinese Lady.*—Yhou Fung Queon died on the 9th of July, 1824, at her apartments, No. 94, Pall Mall. This lady was of distinguished rank in her own country; she was accompanied to England by her husband, and also by her brother. The latter had previously visited this country, and resided several weeks at a hotel in London, wearing the costume and assuming the manners of an English gentleman; and his report of a country so unlike their own, had excited in his sister and her husband a desire to visit it.

Yhou Fung Queon died about the age of twenty; she was rather fair, and had long, glossy, black hair. Her features were cast in the Tartarian mould, but were regular, and far from unpleasant. She had the literary attainments of her country, and used to have Chinese books read to her by her attendants. She was extremely observant of every thing peculiar in the habits and manners of the individuals with whom she had occasion to associate; never failing to remark every little change in their appearance, dress, &c., and to inquire the cause of it. She bore an under-robe of the finest Chinese taffeta, a cloak finely ornamented with needle-work on the collar and sleeves, and rich bracelets of gold with agate, cornelian, and other precious stones. Her nails were suffered to grow to a most inconvenient length, and her foot was incredibly small.

*Thunder-storm.*—On the 14th of July, London was visited by a thunder-storm of extraordinary violence. It commenced about nine o'clock, p. m.; when the lightning flashed every instant, the

thunder pealed, and the rain descended in torrents. The lightning was peculiarly vivid, and many of the flashes had the appearance of a vast sheet of sulphureous flame. The storm continued for more than three hours, though the rain had ceased for some time; but about twelve o'clock, it fell in such torrents, that it resembled one continued stream of water. In the eastern part of London much damage was done by the rain; and, in the surrounding country, the lightning and hail was very destructive. The hail, or pieces of ice, that fell on this occasion, in some instances measured seven inches in circumference.

*Canadian Chiefs.*—Four native chiefs of Canada visited this country early in the year 1825; and, on the 8th of April, were honoured with an audience by his majesty, who hung a gold coronation medal round each of their necks. The grand chief, on receiving the medal, addressed his majesty (in French), as follows:—"I was instructed not to speak in the royal presence, unless in answer to your majesty's questions; but my feelings overpower me; my heart is full; I am amazed at such unexpected grace and condescension, and cannot doubt that I shall be pardoned for expressing our gratitude. The sun is shedding its genial rays upon our heads; it reminds me of the great Creator of the universe—of him who can make alive and who can kill. Oh! may that gracious and beneficent Being, who promises to answer the fervent prayers of his people, bless abundantly your majesty! May he grant you much bodily health; and, for the sake of your happy subjects, may he prolong your valuable life. It is not alone the four individuals who now stand before your majesty who will retain, to the end of their lives, a sense of this kind and touching reception; the whole of the nation, whose representatives we are, will ever love and be devoted to you—their good and great father."

His majesty's most gracious answer was also in the French language, to the following effect: "He observed, that he had listened with great delight to their affecting and loyal address; that he had always respected the excellent people who formed the various tribes in his North American possessions, and that he would avail himself of every opportunity to promote their welfare, secure their happiness, and prove himself to be indeed their father."

His majesty then conversed with them in the same language, in the most affable manner for above a quarter of an hour.

*The Coinage.* At the court at Carlton House, on the 14th of June: present, the king's most excellent majesty in council.

Whereas there was this day read at the board, a representation from the Right Honourable Thomas Wallace, Master of his Majesty's Mint, dated the 29th of April last, in the words following:

"In pursuance of your majesty's gracious commands, that dies for your majesty's coinage should be prepared, according to the model of a new effigy of your majesty, which I had the honour to submit for your majesty's approbation; and also that new reverses should be prepared for the gold and silver coinages. I humbly beg leave to lay before your majesty the annexed designs intended to be struck upon the several species, forming the whole series of your majesty's gold and silver monies, namely:—

"1st. The five-pound gold piece, having for the obverse impression the aforesaid effigy of your majesty, with the inscription 'Georgius IV. Dei Gratia,' and the date of the year; and for the reverse, the ensigns armorial of the United Kingdom, contained in a shield, mantled, surmounted by the royal crown, with the inscription, 'Britanniarum Rex. Fid. Def.,' and upon the rim of the piece, the words 'Decus et Tutamen,' and the year of the reign.

"2nd. The double sovereign, or forty-shilling gold piece, having for its obverse impression the aforesaid effigy, inscription, and date: and for the reverse, the ensigns armorial, as described for the five pound piece, with the same inscription and words on the rim.

"3rd. The sovereign, or twenty-shilling gold piece, having for the observe impression the aforesaid effigy, inscription, and date; and for the reverse, the ensigns armorial of the United Kingdom, contained in a shield, plain, surmounted by the royal crown, with the inscription, 'Georgius IV. Dei Gratia,' and a graining upon the rim.

"4th. The half-sovereign, or ten-shilling gold piece, having for the obverse impression the aforesaid effigy, inscription, and date; and for the reverse, the ensigns armorial, as described for the sovereign, with the same inscription, and a graining upon the rim.

"5th. The crown, or five-shilling silver piece, having for the obverse impression the aforesaid effigy, inscription, and date; and for the reverse, the ensigns armorial of the United Kingdom, contained in a shield, surmounted by the royal crown and helmet, with its mantlings, and the motto 'Dieu et mon Droit,' in a scroll beneath, with the inscription 'Britanniarum Rex. Fid. Def.' and the words on the rim, 'Decus et Tutamen,' and the year of the reign.

"6th. The half-crown, or two-shillings and sixpence silver piece, having for the obverse impression the aforesaid effigy, inscription, and date; and for the reverse, the ensigns armorial as described for the crown, with the inscription, and a graining upon the rim.

"7th. The shilling, or twelpence silver piece, having for the obverse impression the aforesaid effigy, inscription, and date; and for the reverse, the emblems of the United Kingdom, namely, the rose, thistle, and shamrock, surmounted by the royal crest, with

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the inscription 'Britanniarum Rex. Fid. Def.,' and a graining upon the rim.

"8th. The half-shilling, or sixpence silver piece, having for the obverse impression the aforesaid effigy, inscription, and date; and for the reverse, the ensigns armorial as described for the shilling, with the same inscription, and a graining upon the rim.

"Should it please your majesty to approve of the said impressions to be struck upon your majesty's coins herein respectively described, I humbly request your majesty will be graciously pleased to signify your majesty's orders thereon, that the coinage may be forthwith proceeded upon."

His majesty having taken the said representation into consideration, was pleased, by and with the advice of his privy council, to approve of the said designs which are hereunto annexed. And the right honourable the lords commissioners of his majesty's treasury, are to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

JAMES BULLER.

*Extraordinary Outrage.*—Mr. Brookes, the anatomist, appeared before the sitting magistrate in Marlborough Street, and made the following statement:—

On two nights in each week during the anatomical season, the street-door of Mr. Brookes' house in Blenheim Street, is left partly open, from eight till ten o'clock, for the accommodation of his pupils to pass in and out, on coming to attend his evening lectures. After ten o'clock, the door is always locked, and made secure inside with a strong chain. Mr. Brookes had for many years been in the habit, after the fastening of the street-door, previous to his retiring to bed, of examining under the sofas, and behind the curtains of the windows, &c., in the different apartments, in order to guard against the sudden intrusion of nocturnal visitors. On the preceding Thursday night, the dull uniformity of his nightly inspection was varied by an unexpected incident. At eleven o'clock, the street door being as usual secured on the inside, Mr. Brookes was on the point of retiring from the parlour to his bed-room, when he proceeded to make his usual survey of the premises; he first stooped, as a matter of course, to look under one of the sofas, and had partly lifted up the covering for that purpose, when, to his no small astonishment, he imagined he beheld, extended at full length, a well-shaped leg and thigh of a man. For a moment Mr. Brookes dropped the sofa cover, and stood in doubt as to the correctness of his optics, and thought, perhaps, that as he had that evening been lecturing on human legs and thighs, it might possibly be the vision of one of them that yet floated in his imagination. Determined, however, to satisfy himself as to whether this appearance was in fact shadow or substance, Mr. Brookes stooped

down to take another peep under the sofa, when a human face presented itself to his astonished view. Mr. Brookes was in the act of stooping the third time, when a huge powerful man sprang from beneath the sofa, and seized Mr. Brookes by the throat. Mr. Bookes did not at all lose his self-possession, but manfully grappled with his ruffianly assailant; a struggle for mastery now ensued, each holding by the other's throat. Thrice the combatants stumbled together upon the floor, and thrice regained their legs, without once letting go their holds on each other. In this manner, without a single syllable being spoken by either, Mr. Brookes and his murderous assailant fought their way, with alternate success, from the parlour into the hall passage, where they once more measured their lengths together on the ground; each striving to keep the other down, until at length the robber got the upper hand. Mr. Brookes now called out for assistance, exclaiming, "Help, murder! murder!" as loudly as he could vociferate. In the meantime, the assailant, while he held one hand with great violence on Mr. Brookes' mouth, to silence his cries for assistance, was making preparation with some instrument in the other hand to cut his throat. This forced Mr. Brookes to let go his hold, in order to put both his hands up to save his windpipe. The intruder finding himself at liberty darted towards the street-door, through which he made his escape, leaving behind him his hat and shoes which came off in the contest.

Mr. Brookes at the time recognized the intruder to be a person who had been for some time in his service, in the capacity of a porter; and who about six months before, while Mr. Brookes was travelling on the continent, had in his absence, thought proper to quit his situation, and had since made repeated applications to be reinstated in his service. Being quite alone, and all the family in bed in a distant part of the house, and not knowing what weapon of destruction the assailant might have about him, or how soon he might use it, Mr. Brookes thought it most prudent to be altogether silent, and not seem to know any thing of the assailant. He was afterwards seized, and sentenced to imprisonment.

*Bank Failures.*—The beginning of 1825, like the end of the year preceding, was marked by the great number of joint-stock companies which were continually forming. Early, however, in the year, the value of the shares in these companies began to decline, and the public securities showed a tendency to fail. The state of the money market began to be extremely critical after the close of the session of the parliament. In every branch of trade, great capital obtained on credit had been expended in the most extensive and even extravagant speculations. The sudden increase of the imports began to turn the rates of exchange against the country. The Bank of England, also, diminished its issues and discounts. The



demand for further funds to supply the place of those which had been rendered unavailable for present purposes became urgent, and began to raise suspicion, and to shake commercial confidence. The bankers, too, had been deceived; the abundance of money, and the low rate of interest at the end of 1824 and the beginning of 1825, had induced them to lay out their funds in discounting bills of unusually long dates, upon securities which could not be quickly realized. The distress soon reached the bankers themselves. For some days in the beginning of December, the agitation in the city exceeded every thing of the kind that had occurred for a number of years. On the 5th, the stopping of the banking house of Sir Peter Pole and Co. gave a tremendous shock to the public credit. The funds fell immediately. This was followed by the failing of several other of the London banking houses. These, as a matter of course, dragged with them a vast number of country banks. Thus the circulation of the country was completely deranged.

The City of London participating in the general alarm and agitation of the country, a meeting was held in a private room in the Mansion House, to take into consideration the existing excitement in the city, and to adopt such measures as should be deemed necessary. Only persons who had been invited by the lord mayor to attend the meeting were admitted.

The lord mayor took the chair at two o'clock, when about one hundred and fifty of the most respectable merchants and traders in the city had assembled. Among them were Messrs. Irving, Steven Thornton, Baring, Bazett, Tooke, Larpent, Thompson, Macauley, Hart, Davis, Richards, Holland, the chairman, and deputy-chairman of the East India Company, George Hibbert, — Innes, M. P., Bonham, Fletcher, Alexander, M. P., Crawford, Bainbridge, Melville, Raikes, Solby, Warre, Maclean, Gibson, Buckle, Lyall, C. Bosanquet, J. Bosanquet, Alderman Wood, Alderman Thompson, Alderman Garratt, Alderman Thorp, Alderman Atkins, T. Wilson, M. P., Longman, Hurst, Bonsor, Baldwin, Sir C. Flower, Sir James Shaw, &c. &c.

The lord mayor observed, that it was almost unnecessary to state, that the meeting had its origin in the alarm which prevailed in the City of London respecting bankers. It would seem presumptuous in him to do more than request the serious attention of the meeting to whatever might be submitted to them. If an assembly derived weight from the character of the persons composing it, the result of the present meeting could not fail to be considered of importance.

After some discussion, it was arranged that Mr. Baring, Mr. Irving, and Mr. Wilson, should retire and draw up some resolutions. Those gentlemen accordingly left the room, and in about twenty minutes returned.

Mr. Baring said, that though the resolutions he had framed were very concise, yet he had found it necessary to take some

little time in drawing them up, on account of the great importance of the subject to which they referred. The meeting would consider them as being hastily prepared; and therefore, if there was any thing either in their substance, or in the form of expression, which any person might consider objectionable, he had no desire to prevent it from being altered, if the meeting should think fit. He begged leave, however, merely to suggest, that if gentlemen did not object to the resolutions in substance, it would be as well not to express any difference of opinion on minor points. If the necessity of the case had not been so urgent, it might have been advisable to have waited till the resolutions could have been submitted to a larger meeting; but at the present moment, when houses were tumbling around them, it would be culpable to delay for twenty-four hours. The honourable gentleman then moved the following resolutions:

1. "That the unprecedented embarrassments and difficulties under which the circulation of the country at present labours, are mainly to be attributed to a general panic, for which there are no reasonable grounds; that this meeting has the fullest confidence in the means and substance of the banking establishments of the capital and the country, and they believe that the acting generally upon that confidence would relieve all those symptoms of distress which now show themselves in a shape so alarming to the timid, and so fatal to those who are forced to sacrifice their property to meet sudden demands upon them, which it is no imputation upon their judgment and prudence not to have expected.

2. "That it having been stated to this meeting, that the Directors of the Bank of England are occupied with the remedy for a state of things so extraordinary, this meeting will refrain from any interference with the measures of the Directors of the Bank, who, they are satisfied will do their duty towards the public.

3. "That, having the firmest confidence in the stability of the public credit of the country, we declare our determination to support it to the utmost of our power."

These resolutions were adopted unanimously.

After several cabinet deliberations, it was determined to make a temporary issue of one and two pound bank notes, for country circulation, which was done on the 16th of December. An order was also issued to the officers of the mint for an immediate and extraordinary coinage of sovereigns, of which, for one week, about a hundred and fifty thousand were coined per day. Meetings also were held in the trading towns of different parts of the kingdom, and resolutions adopted for the support of commercial credit, which were considerably effective in restoring some degree of confidence.

*Extraordinary Conflagration.*—On the 5th of January, 1826, the metropolis was thrown into considerable alarm by the appearance of flames, at a great height, proceeding from the manufactory of Messrs. Walker and Parker, the Patent Shot Manufacturers, on the south side of the Thames, opposite to Surrey Street. The proprietors could not account for the accident as no fire had been in the place for several days, and the fire broke out in the upper part of the building. No workmen were in the building, nor was business of any sort going on when the fire appeared.

After the breaking out of the fire at the top of the building, the wind being high, and the ventilation from the bottom upwards very strong, the fire soon descended from one floor to another until the whole pile, about one hundred and thirty feet high, was in one blaze. The upper tower fell in with a tremendous crash; and the lead in a liquid state falling down, partly outwards, in nearly a constant stream, was so frightful, and the heat proceeding from the manufactory so intense, that none of the firemen could approach the place; their efforts were therefore directed to the adjoining premises, which, with the immense property on the ground, was of the first importance, as a number of timber yards surround the premises of Messrs. Walker and Parker. They fortunately succeeded in allaying any apprehensions for the safety of the neighbourhood. But the wind blowing easterly, the flakes of fire fell so heavily in a large timber yard, situated immediately westward, that it was necessary to employ upwards of two hundred men in protecting from the fire the large piles of valuable wood which filled the yard.

*Catastrophe in St. James' Park.* Owing to the severity of the frost, the canal in the park was frozen over early in the month of January, and on the 11th of that month vast numbers of persons were assembled and engaged in skating, sliding, and practising other sports. Many parts of the ice were deemed by the men belonging to the Royal Humane Society to be unsafe, and to point out these places to the skaters, a rope was thrown across the canal. About a quarter-past two, a shout from the men, and the shrieking of the females who were assembled on the green, on either side of the canal, attracted the crowd to one particular spot, where the ice had given way, and no less than nine individuals were in the water. Before any efforts could be made to extricate any one, the ice, from their exertions to escape, cracked and separated for a considerable distance around them, and four or five clung to one strong man, who was endeavouring to get away by swimming, and drew him down, and the whole sunk together, but immediately rose to the surface and separated. The bystanders by this time had procured ropes, which were cast to the struggling persons and four were drawn out. Five yet remained

in the water, mostly in an exhausted state, and clinging to one another; two of these were dragged out, but the ropes breaking, the fate of the others seemed inevitable. One of them raising his arms shrieked out, "Oh God, save me! My poor mother! My mother!" and sunk below the ice. This distressing ejaculation seemed to stimulate to renewed exertion, and several persons ran to the brink of the broken ice, and attempted to lay hold of the drowning men, but, the ice again breaking, they themselves were immersed, and with difficulty escaped. However, ropes being fastened round three young men, they plunged in, seized the struggling persons, and rescued one youth; who was taken out in a state of insensibility. The attention of the crowd was this instant attracted toward an elderly gentleman, who at great personal risk saved the lives of two, but in his third effort the ice gave way, and he sunk beneath it. The ropes were thrown to him, but the danger was so apparent, that no one would approach to his rescue, and he appeared likely to share the fate of the remaining two; however, the ice being broken to the bank, several persons locked their hands, and advancing into the water, dragged him to the side. This was followed instantaneously by the convulsive cry of the two young men, who had grasped firm hold of each other, as they sunk to rise no more. Some watermen in a few minutes, came up with a boat and drag, and in about twenty minutes succeeded in bringing the bodies up. Some persons stripped them, and proceed to use the means recommended by the Humane Society for the resuscitation of drowned persons; they were rolled and rubbed, and the usual remedies were used for above an hour; but re-animation could not be produced.

*Death of the Elephant at Exeter Change.* This stupendous animal, which had been for some time in a restless state, on the 1st of March became unmanageable. The strong den in which he was confined, was a compartment of the grand hall, in which the superior animals of Mr. Cross's valuable collection were kept; so that, if he had succeeded in getting loose, the destruction of property would have been considerable, and some lives would probably have been lost, before he could have been killed. At half-past four o'clock, the violent exertions he made to break the door and bars of his den, in which he partly succeeded, determined Mr. Cross to send to Somerset House for the assistance of some of the guards stationed there. They soon arrived, and continued firing at the animal for one hour before he fell. There were one hundred and eighty musket balls fired at him before he fell, during which time the exasperated animal made furious but unsuccessful efforts to get to his assailants. The ball, by which he fell, entered under the ear. One of the keepers then fastened a sword to the end of a pole, and thrust it several times up to the hilt in his body. The animal stood thirteen feet high; the

body as it lay on the floor, was of the height of six feet. The attack upon his late keeper, which proved fatal, was not the only act of violence committed by this animal. Some years ago he was in the habit of rubbing his head against the side of his apartment, to allay an itching on his forehead. From his great weight and strength, this operation shook the whole building, and the keeper, with a view to prevent its continuance, took an opportunity of driving some short nails nearly to the head, upon the favourite spot on the side of the cell. The event justified the expectation. The first time the elephant resumed his amusement, his head was scratched by the projecting nails, and he discontinued the practice. The unfortunate keeper, however paid dearly for his device. On his approaching the place, the elephant, who knew to whom he was indebted for his scratched forehead, immediately attacked him, and, but for the immediate interference of the servants of the place, would have killed him on the spot. Some years ago, he had a female companion in an adjoining apartment in the Change. Upon one occasion, on his return from a provincial tour, the doors of Exeter Change were shut, and too late to replace him in his old birth, a temporary lodging was accordingly prepared for him, in a waste house behind that building. A strong post to which he was chained, was fixed in the floor, and the door was locked; thus placing him as was thought, in a state of perfect security. In the course of the night he felt a desire for the society of his old companion, and the wish was no sooner conceived than it was executed. With the first movement up came the redoubtable post from its five feet bed in the floor; and the double-locked door yielded to the first touch of his proboscis. Entering the door in the rear of the Change with almost equal facility, he proceeded up stairs, and with one thrust, in flew two pannels of the door at the top of them, opening to the grand room, at the end of which was his proper home. The crash aroused the keepers from their sleep, who, on hastening to the spot from whence it proceeded, found the elephant at the top of the stairs, with his head stuck through the door. As it was not considered practicable or prudent to resist his humour, means were immediately adopted to facilitate his entrance, and he was safely lodged in his old apartment near his companion, who died shortly after.

*State Paper Office.*—By the industry and research of Mr. Lemon, some interesting writings were discovered, in the month of May, 1826. Amongst other valuable papers, is an entire translation of Boethius, by Queen Elizabeth; the prose in the handwriting of her majesty's secretary, and the whole of the poetry in the queen's own autograph. Part of a poetical translation of Horace, written by the queen, has likewise been found. What is far more important, as it relates to the history of that period,

nearly all the documents connected with the events that occurred in the reign of Henry VIII., especially the king's various divorces, have likewise been brought to light, particularly the whole case of Catharine Howard.

*Granville Sharp.*—On the 4th of July, 1826, a fine bust of this celebrated philanthropist was placed in the council-room at Guildhall, by Mr. Chantry. The right honourable the lord mayor was present, attended by the city marshals, Mr. Prince Hoare, Mr. Tooke, Mr. Hick, Deputy Routh, Mr. Jones, Mr. Favell, Deputy Daw, and several of the city officers. The following inscription is engraved on the slab below the bust:—

GRANVILLE SHARP:

To whom

England owes the glorious verdict of her  
Highest Court of Law;

That

The slave who sets his foot on  
British Ground,

Becomes, at that instant,  
FREE.

*Bow Steeple.*—In the month of August, 1826, the family of Mr. Aughtie were awaked in the morning by a tremendous crash, as if the upper part of the house had fallen in. They found that a stone, of nearly one hundred pounds weight, had fallen from the upper cornice of the tower of Bow Church, and broken in the roof. It had hit some of the projecting cornices of the tower, by which its force was broken, and had fallen lengthways; otherwise it would probably have gone through the two floors below the attic, where it stuek, and might have occasioned the loss of lives. Mr. Gwilt, the architect, was sent for by the parish officers, to examine and report as to the cause of the accident. This gentleman reported, that the stone had, most probably, been detached by the vibration of the tower, caused by the ringing of the bells, and that the effects of this practice are manifested by large cracks in the plastering of the belfry walls, which were plastered over in 1822.

When, in 1816, the spire was found to have lost its perpendicularity, it was conceived that the mischief was caused by the ringing. Mr. Gwilt, however, ascertained that although the slipping of the tower might be attributed to that cause, yet the deviation of the spire proceeded from the injudicious use of wrought iron in its construction. The effect of ten bells upon such a steeple, may be conceived from the fact, which this gentleman ascertained from actual experiment, that the smallest bell, which weighs eight

hundred weight, shakes it from the top to the very foundation. The largest of the ten bells is upwards of two tons and a half.

*Outrages in Bethnal Green.*—On the 19th of September, 1826, the two churchwardens and the vestry clerk of St. Matthew, Bethnal Green, applied to the secretary of state, at the Home Office, where they were met by two of the magistrates of Worship Street Police Office. The object of the meeting was to devise some measure to repress the dreadful outrages of a lawless gang of thieves, consisting of five or six hundred, who had caused such alarm to the inhabitants, that they found it necessary to shut up their shops at an early hour, to protect their property from the ruffians. The gang rendezvoused in a brick-field, at the top of Spicer Street, Spitalfields; and outposts were stationed, to give an alarm, should any of the civil powers approach, when their cry was, "warhawk, warhawk," as a signal for retreat. On the brick-kilns, in this field, they cooked what meat and potatoes, or other food, they plundered from the various shops in the neighbourhood, in the open day, and in the face of the shopkeepers. On Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, being market-days, (Monday and Friday in Smithfield, and Wednesday at Barnet,) they sallied out into the suburbs, and waiting in ambush till a drove of beasts were seen, they attacked the drover, and forcibly seizing a beast, conveyed it into the marshes, till night, when they hunted it through the metropolis; and whilst the passengers and inhabitants were in the utmost state of alarm, they plundered, and, in many instances, nearly murdered, every person that stood in their way: many of these were constantly sent to the London Infirmary, without hopes of recovery. Upwards of fifty persons were not only robbed, but cruelly beaten, in the course of a fortnight; and one of the gang had been seen with nearly half-a-hatful of watches. In consequence of these outrages, the right honourable secretary gave orders, that a reinforcement of forty men, most of them mounted, should be stationed in different parts of the parish; and that they should be relieved every three hours, with instructions to patrol the disturbed part day and night. A few days after this application, the secretary of state had an interview with the magistrates of the district, respecting the state of that part of the metropolis, and anxiously inquired if the robbers were distressed weavers? But they were assured that was not the case; but that they were a set of idle and disorderly fellows, known to the police as reputed thieves.

*Convocation of the Clergy.*—The General Assembly of the Clergy in Convocation took place, as is usual on the summoning of a new parliament, for the purpose of choosing delegates, &c. His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London,

(attended by their respective secretaries and officers.) Sir John Nichol, Sir C. Robinson, with the other judges, doctors, and proctors, belonging to the Ecclesiastical Court, all in full costume, walked in procession from the Chapter House, in St. Paul's Church Yard, to the cathedral. The service, commencing with the litany, was read in Latin, by the dean; after which, the *Gloria in excelsis* was chanted previous to the sermon, which was preached also in Latin, by Dr. Monk, dean of Peterborough.

The following was the *Programme* issued on the occasion of "the order of procession of the Convocation, on Wednesday, November 15, 1826:—1. The porter, with his black rod; 2. The proctors, in their full dress gowns and hoods, the juniors going first; 3. The registrars of the province of Canterbury; 4. The registrar of the arches; 5. The advocates in their robes, the juniors going first; 6. The officers of the vicar-general of the province and chancellor of London; 7. The vicar-general and chancellor of London; 8. The beadle of the arches, with his mace; 9. The dean of the arches: proceeding from Doctor's Commons to the Chapter House; when they enter, they there divide, and let the dean of the arches, the vicar-general, and seniors go up stairs first. The form of opening the Convocation.—The archbishop arrives at the Chapter House, the north side of St. Paul's Church, about eleven in the forenoon; the dean of the arches, vicar-general, chancellor, advocates, and proctors, in their proper habits, attending his grace, at that time and place.

The bishops about the same time being assembled in the lord mayor's vestry in the Cathedral, put on their habits and convocation robes. Notice being given at the Chapter House when the bishops are ready, the archbishop preceded by the civilians, the juniors walking first, go from the Chapter House through the north-west gate into the area of the church yard, and going up the steps to the west door of the Cathedral, are met by the bishops and the dean and chapter, who from thence, with the gentlemen of the choir, in their surplices, proceed before the archbishop, the civilians dividing to the right and left at the west door, to let the archbishop pass between them, and following the archbishop to the choir, the dean of the arches, vicar-general, chancellor, and advocates, going first, and the proctors following according to their seniority. The archbishop goes into the dean's seat, and the other bishops into the prebendaries' stalls on each side of the choir, the dean of the arches, vicar-general, chancellor, and advocates, sitting next them; the prayers are then read by the junior bishop. After this follows an anthem, O pray for the peace of Jerusalem, &c., and then the sermon. After sermon the anthem, when the archbishop pronounces the blessing. Then the archbishop returns through the west door of the Chapter House, the other bishops, with the dean of the arches, vicar-general, chancellor, advocates, and proctors, and the clergy of the



lower house following them. The clergy of the lower house, after some time, return to the chapel on the north side of the cathedral, where the early prayers are usually read, to choose a prolocutor."

*Meeting of the New Parliament.*—The 21st of November having been appointed for the king's going in state to open the first session of the new parliament, the band, with the king's guards, mounted guard in their state uniforms. The novelty of beholding his majesty in public, attracted an incalculable number of persons. The balconies and windows of the different streets were filled with spectators, as well as some of the shops, the goods for sale having been removed for their accommodation. In the narrow paths the shops were shut up. Vehicles of almost every description, took stations at the wide parts of the streets, which were filled with persons, great numbers of whom paid to be admitted; every elevated place was filled; and a dense body of people were assembled in the streets. A numerous body of the life-guards patrolling the streets, to keep the centre clear.

The state and royal carriages entered the Palace Yard, of St. James', at one o'clock, at which time the royal attendants arrived. The field officer in waiting attended, and presented to his majesty the effective staff of three regiments of foot-guards. Exactly at half-past one o'clock, the king entered his state carriage, wearing his coronation dress, with his black velvet hat, with white feathers; the guards presented arms, and the band played "God save the king." His majesty looked remarkably well. The procession consisted of four carriages, each drawn by six horses, which preceded the state carriage, drawn as usual, by eight matchless cream-coloured horses, their harness ornamented with light blue ribbons. His majesty was attended by the master of the horse, and Lord Grey was the lord in waiting. As soon as the king entered the street, he was received with acclamations, and every demonstration of dutiful attachment and rejoicing, which was continued the whole line to the house of peers. The king entered the house eight minutes before two o'clock, which was announced by the waving of an artillery flag, from the roof of the house of peers, to the Lambeth shores, where a royal salute was fired from small cannon. His majesty left the house at twenty minutes past two o'clock, which was announced by the firing of another royal salute.

The Princess Carolina of Meiningen was among the spectators in the house of peers. Prince Esterhazy, the Austrian ambassador; Prince Polignac, the French ambassador; and Prince Lieven the Russian ambassador, went in state carriages; the equipage of Prince Esterhazy was very superb.

*The Two Houses of Convocation.*—The two houses of convocation, having come in procession from the Jerusalem Chamber,

were received by his majesty, seated on his throne; and surrounded by the great officers of state. The Archbishop of Canterbury, with the Dean of Peterborough, prolocutor of the lower house, on his left hand, advanced to the foot of the throne, and read the address voted by the two houses, which was received by his majesty with gracious expressions of satisfaction. The king's reply contained assurances of continued favour and protection to the church of England. The members of the upper house present, were—the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of London, Exeter, and Llandaff; of the lower house, the Dean of Peterborough, Archdeacon Pott, &c. Afterwards the two houses met at the Jerusalem Chamber, where the king's answer to their address was read to them by the archbishop, and the session was adjourned to the fourth day of the following June.

The following is a copy of the address, and of his majesty's answer:—

“ We, your majesty's dutiful subjects, the archbishop and bishops, and clergy of the province of Canterbury, in convocation assembled, humbly offer to your majesty the assurance of our attachment and inviolable fidelity to your majesty's person and government. The protection which your majesty has at all times extended to the united church of England and Ireland, demands our sincerest and warmest acknowledgments. Grateful for the past, we humbly implore a continuance of the same protecting power; for assuredly, sire, there never was a period in the history of our reformed church, that more urgently required it; whether we direct our attention to the avowed enemies of Christianity, or to those who professing the faith of Christ, sedulously labour to disparage and degrade the church, of which your majesty, under God, is the head; and which, we confidently maintain, is formed upon the model of the earliest and purest ages of Christianity. It is our duty, sir, to vindicate the establishment in the spirit by which it professes to be governed, with temper, moderation, and firmness, seeking to conciliate those who may be opposed to us, not to exasperate them; to convince, not boastfully to triumph over them. But, sir, with this understanding of our duty, we cannot dissemble to your majesty the just apprehensions we entertain of the efforts that are now making to arrive at authority and power in the state, dangerous to the existence of the Protestant constitution of the country, and leading directly to religious disturbance, animosity, and contention. But, sir, whatever be the danger to which the Established Church may be exposed, we have full confidence in your majesty's protection, and in the wisdom, discretion, and firmness of your parliament. We pray God to bless and protect your majesty.”

His majesty's answer.

My Lords, and the rest of the clergy.—I receive with great

satisfaction this loyal and dutiful address. The renewed assurances of your affectionate attachment to my person and government are most acceptable to me. I rely, with the utmost confidence upon your zealous exertions to promote true piety and virtue—to reclaim those who are in error, by the force of divine truth—and to uphold and extend among my people, the preference which is so justly due to the pure doctrines and service of our Established Church. That church has every claim to my constant support and protection. I will watch over its interest with unwearied solicitude, and confidently trust that I shall be enabled, by the blessing of divine providence, to maintain it in the full possession of every legitimate privilege."

*Death of the Duke of York.*—The most important public event in the commencement of the year 1827 was the death of the Duke of York, the heir presumptive of the crown.

He had been in a state of danger for nearly half a year, his disease having assumed the character of dropsy as early as July, 1826. By the effects of medicine, and an operation performed in the beginning of September, the constitutional complaint had been removed, but it was followed by a mortification of a considerable portion of the skin of both legs, resulting from the influence of the disease on his limbs; and this, whilst it sometimes assumed a more favourable, sometimes a more dangerous appearance, impaired his strength and constitution. He expired on the 5th of January, being then in the sixty-fourth year of his age, and his death was felt with a sincere and universal regret. He was equally popular in the army and among the people in general. In his office of commander-in-chief, he had always acted with great impartiality, and had never allowed himself to be led by party spirit. The duke had been forty-six years a soldier; and when he came into office, he declared, that no man should for the future labour under the disadvantages which he had to contend with. And it was universally acknowledged, that he had immensely improved the discipline, and raised the moral character of the army. When he heard, a few days before his death, that part of the British troops had landed at Lisbon, he observed to Mr. Peel in a faint, but triumphant voice—"I wish that the country could compare the state of the brigade which has landed at Lisbon in 1827, with the state of the brigade which landed at Ostend in 1794." The improvement which had been effected in the discipline of the army, was maintained without any increase of severity. When his royal highness came into office, corporal punishment, which had been carried to so great an extent as to become a matter of opprobrium in the eyes of foreigners, was considerably reduced by him. The Duke of York was succeeded in his office of commander-in-chief by the Duke of Wellington.

The coffin for the remains of his royal highness was carried to Rutland House, late on the evening of Wednesday, the 10th; and, soon after twelve o'clock, they were conveyed, in a hearse, to the king's palace, St. James', followed by a mourning coach, in which were Sir Herbert Taylor, Colonel Stevenson, and the king's serjeant-surgeon. The king's guard, under the command of Colonel Macdonald, were drawn out to receive the royal corpse, which was afterwards conveyed into the state-room assigned for the lying in state. This took place on the two next days. On Thursday, the privilege of entrance through the stable-yard, by tickets, lasted till eleven, when the public were admitted through the second front gate of the palace. When the crowd had passed along a covered way across the yard, they mounted the new staircase, which leads to the state apartments. This was hung with black cloth; and the landing-places were railed off, so as to break the force of the crowd, and prevent any unseemly rush in the approach to the grand suite of rooms. At eight o'clock, a captain's full dress guard, from the grenadier guards, with colours, mounted as a guard of honour. At the same hour, a captain's guard, from the 17th lancers, also mounted. A strong detachment of police had already been in attendance, and were distributed around the barriers, and in considerable force at the first entrance. The police were assisted by a large reinforcement of constables, under Mr. Lee, the high-constable. The lancers did duty outside; and the grenadier guards marched inside, and were distributed at various entrances, and along the internal passages about the palace. The yeomen of the guard had also assembled within; and about an hour before the time of public admission, took their stations in files, twenty-four in the new gallery, and twelve in the armoury room, with a yeoman usher to each party. They were dressed as usual, with the addition of black stockings, and black crape round their hats and partisans. The honourable corps of gentlemen at arms (who are, in fact, his majesty's body guard,) also gave their attendance, though unusual, except on the funeral of a king or queen. A gentleman, in deep mourning, was stationed in each room, to keep the public moving. The black drapery of the state-room, in which the corpse was placed, was so fitted up at the top, as to resemble a tent, in allusion to the military character of the duke. The sides of the room were covered with black cloth, fluted horizontally, ornamented with hatchments and silver sconces.

The coffin stood on a platform, under a state canopy; and over it was thrown a pall of black velvet, with three escutcheons on each side. At the head of the coffin, on a velvet cushion, was placed the coronet; below, on another cushion, the duke's baton, as field marshal. Three large wax candles burned on each side. On the coffin plate was the following inscription, issued from the Heralds' College:—

## CONTINUATION OF

Depositum  
 Illustrissimi Principis  
 FREDERICI  
 de Brunswick Lunenburg,  
 DUCIS EBORACI ET ALBANIE  
 Comitæ Ultoniæ,  
 Nobilissimi Ordinis Periscelidis,  
 et  
 Honoratiss. Ordin. Militar. de Balneo  
 Equitis,  
 Fratris augustissimi et potentissimi  
 Monarchæ  
 GEORGII QUARTI,  
 Dei Gratiâ Britanniarum Regis,  
 Fidei Defensoris,  
 Regis Hanoveræ, &c.  
 Obiit quinto die Januarii,  
 Anno Domini MDCCCXXVII,  
 ætatis suæ LXIV.

A few minutes before ten o'clock, General Upton took his station at the head of the coffin, Colonel Sir Henry Cook on the right side, and Colonel Armstrong on the left; these officers were attached to his late royal highness' staff, and appeared in court mourning. In the front were J. Hawker, Esq., Richmond herald; and C. J. Young, Esq., York herald. On each side were three gentlemen-at-arms, holding banners, viz., of Albany, White Horse of Hanover, Falcon and Fetter-lock, White Rose, the crest of the late duke, and the arms of his royal highness. There were also three gentlemen-ushers, and two gentlemen of the privy chamber. On each side of the platform were six grenadiers, with their musquets reversed, leaning on the butt end. The first person who entered with a ticket, was the venerable Lord Stowell. Those who passed by the solemn spectacle, moved as in a procession. The strictest silence prevailed throughout. At twelve o'clock, those in attendance on the corpse were relieved, and this was repeated every two hours. It was supposed, from a general calculation, that about twenty thousand persons entered the palace in the course of the day.

The extreme multitude and pressure of the crowd on the outside, probably equalled, or exceeded, that on any former occasion. The destruction of apparel was very great, and the newspapers were filled with accounts of accidents. The second day was less riotous than the first.

At seven o'clock, on the 20th of January, the morning of the funeral, a detachment of the second life-guards entered the courtyard of the palace; and at eight precisely, the procession moved in the following order, agreeable to the official programme:—

Trumpets and kettle-drums of the two regiments of life-guards, and the drums and fifes of the foot-guards.

Knight-marshal's men, on foot, with black staves.

Two mourning coaches, drawn by four horses, conveying the servants and pages of his late royal highness.

Five mourning coaches, drawn by six horses, conveying the medical attendants and private chaplain, the secretaries, the aides-de-camp, the equerries of his late royal highness, and the assistants to the adjutant and quartermaster-general, and their two deputies.

The state carriage of his late royal highness, drawn by six horses, conveying Norroy king-at-arms (acting for Clarencieux), with the coronet of his late royal highness, supported by two gentlemen-ushers of the privy-chambers.

Escort of the life-guards.

Ten of the yeomen of the guard, with partisans reversed.

THE HEARSE,  
adorned on each side with a long escutcheon of his late royal highness' arms, and with one of the crest at the end, and drawn by six of his majesty's black Hanoverian horses, driven by his majesty's body-coachman.

Ten of the yeomen of the guard, with partisans reversed.

Escort of the life-guards.

A mourning coach, drawn by six horses, conveying Garter king-at-arms, and two gentlemen-assistants.

Another, with the two executors, Sir H. Taylor and Colonel Stevenson.

Carriage of his majesty, drawn by six horses; the coachman and footmen in deep mourning, with scarfs and hat-bands.

Carriage of his royal highness, the Duke of Clarence.

Carriages of the Duke of Sussex, Princess Augusta, Duchess of Kent, Duke of Gloucester, Princess Sophia, and Prince Leopold, each drawn by six horses.

A body of life-guards flanked the procession; and the lancers, who had previously been stationed as piquets, attended as far as Kensington. The military, with arms reversed, moved along three a-breast, at a walking pace; and constables kept the way clear on each side. The whole scene, when viewed from the upper end of St. James' Street, presented to the mind all that is associated with solemn splendour, as the procession moved forward on its way toward Windsor.

*Royal Gift.*—His majesty on being informed of Lord Eldon's intention to resign his official engagement, determined to present him with a token of his regard, for his past services. His lordship was accordingly sent for, by the king, on Sunday, the 29th of April, and received from his majesty a magnificent silver gilt

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cup and cover. The principal subject round the cup, is the triumph of Bacchus and Ariadne, from the celebrated Borghese Vase; at the bottom is a very rich foliage of exquisite workmanship. On the top of the cup is the coronation medal, with a bust of the king, which is guarded by a lion, in the attitude of walking. Underneath the cover is the following inscription;

"The gift of his majesty King George IV., to his highly valued friend, John Earl of Eldon, Lord High Chancellor of England, upon his retiring from his official duty in the year 1827."

*Exhumation of Skeletons.*—Early in May, some labourers employed in digging through the Vauxhall Bridge Road, in order to form the great common sewer from Westminster to the Thames, found it necessary to excavate to a very considerable depth, where the soil, as they advanced from the fields, called the "Pest House Fields," was found more sandy and soft, and in many places were found fragments of timber, old buckles, and shoes, and the remains of wearing apparel, indicating, that this place, during the plague of 1665, had been the general cemetery for many hundreds of the inhabitants of London. As the work proceeded, they met with human bones of every size and kind. The "Pest House Fields," had in their centre a large building, called, "The Pest House;" to which all who could reach it before the malady had overpowered them, fled for succour. As fast as they died, they were interred in dikes dug for the purpose in the vicinity of the house, which has since been denominated, the "Five Chimnies." Of this house, or mass of building, there are at present considerable remains; and the workmen in cutting through one of the dikes, dug up a large box, resembling a coffin, which contained the skeletons of five persons, in a complete state. The teeth in three of them were perfect, and a solitary tuft of hair upon the head of one of them still remained. Upon the exposure of these bodies to the air, the bones crumbled into dust; but the skulls and some bones of three of them were purchased from the labourers by a surgeon, of Vauxhall Bridge Road.

*Queen of Wirtemberg.*—On the 16th of May, the Duke and Duchess of Clarence, and the Princess Augusta, left town for Greenwich, for the purpose of receiving her majesty on her landing. His majesty arrived at his palace in St. James's, at half-past two o'clock, where he was soon after joined by the Duchess of Gloucester, and the Princess Sophia. At about seven o'clock, the royal yacht, arrived off Greenwich. The Duke and Duchess of Clarence, the Princess Augusta, &c., went on board to welcome her majesty. The queen and the Princess Augusta, entered his majesty's landau, at twenty minutes past seven o'clock, and were escorted by a captain's guard, of the life-guards. The Duke and Duchess of Clarence, and part of her majesty's suite followed in

two other carriages. Twenty minutes before nine o'clock, the landau, containing the queen and the Princess Augusta, passed through the garden gates to the palace. The king, with the Duchess of Gloucester, and the Princess Sophia, attended by the lord chamberlain, the lord steward, the master of the horse, and the principal equerry, received the queen on her alighting from the carriage. His majesty received his royal sister in the most affectionate and interesting manner.

*King's Bench Prison.*—A whimsical and very extraordinary occurrence took place among the debtors in this prison, on the 16th of July: it was the acting of a mock election, for the newly-created borough of Tenterden (the style given by the debtors, to their gaol;) this farcical scene had been some time in preparation. Lientenant Meredith, a debtor of eccentric habits, was the first candidate proposed: a temporary hustings was raised, and it was announced that Mr. Stanton, (the unsuccessful candidate for Penryn,) and a Mr. Birch were to start for the borough. To carry on the joke, these gentlemen commenced their canvass with great spirit in opposition to Mr. Meredith, who was to be seen running about in all directions, for the purpose of securing his election. On Thursday, a sheriff, scrutineers, poll-clerks, and other officers required in a contested election, having been appointed; the candidates commenced addressing the electors from the hustings, in speeches fraught with humour. Mr. Stanton particularly distinguished himself in the frolic, and appeared on each of the days dressed up in the most grotesque manner imaginable. The following was repeated by each of the electors, on giving their vote:—"The debt for which I am confined is under £10. I have paid my chummage, and have regularly paid up all dues to the marshal." The poll-clerk then, putting a piece of wood in the voter's hand, "all this is true so help your bob—kiss your tibby." Electioneering squibs were circulated all over the prison. On Saturday, in the height of the contest, a creditor called at the gaol, and observing so much amusement going forward, and meeting none but smiling countenances, he remarked that it was no punishment to place a man there; and having sent for the individual who was indebted to him, he had him released immediately, adding, that he thought he should have a better chance of getting his money, than by keeping his debtor in prison. On that day the election was finally to close; and preparations were making for the charring, when the three candidates were ordered into close confinement in the strong room, by Mr. Jones, the marshal of the prison. He next requested the attendance of the "high sheriff," committee-men, &c., with which they declined to comply. A more peremptory message to the same effect, obtained the same answer, that they had created no riot, nor committed any offence, and would not run the risk of being treated



as their candidates had been. The marshal had recourse to military assistance; a party of the grenadier-guards, six in number, marched into the prison, with fixed bayonets, headed by a serjeant with his halberd, and accompanied by some of the turnkeys. The turnkeys pointed out two of the individuals who had been required to attend the marshal, and they were seized and conducted before Mr. Jones. A Lieutenant Newman was the next person seized; and having shown a disposition to offer resistance, the serjeant presented the point of his halberd towards him, and he then went quietly along. Mr. Rooke, a gentleman well known as holding an official situation in a county adjacent to London, another of the persons whose presence in the marshal's room had been required, having retired to his own apartment, with a determination not to remove from it except by force, was fetched down by the soldiers, and conducted in the same manner as the other persons, before Mr. Jones, who immediately ordered them all to be instantly conducted to the strong room. Mr. Rooke said, "Am I not allowed to make an observation, Mr. Jones?" To which the marshal replied, "Go along into the strong room, sir, or you will be taken there by force;" and at the same moment the door was opened, and the soldiers again appeared. The four gentlemen were then locked up with the other three, in a room twelve feet square, and remained there all night. This room was in a filthy condition, and has a privy in one corner, near the fireplace. Mr. Rooke insisted on being allowed to send for a gentleman of the legal profession; but this was not permitted. He then asserted his right to lay a complaint upon affidavit, before the lord chief justice, *instantly*, and demanded that a messenger should be sent to procure the attendance of his lordship's clerk, in order to take his affidavit; but this was not done. At an early hour in the morning, Lieutenant Meredith, was seized with strong convulsions, and continued in a dreadful state for several hours, occasionally discharging a quantity of blood from the stomach, and exhibiting other very alarming symptoms. A surgeon attended him, and pronounced him to be in danger, yet he was kept in the very offensive situation of the strong room till the afternoon, when he was suffered to be taken to his own room within the prison. Mr. Rooke was informed in the morning, that if he would make an apology, he would be liberated; but his answer was, that having committed no offence, he could have nothing to apologize for, and he would remain there the rest of his days rather than do so. About one o'clock, he was conducted before the marshal, who again asked him if he would make an apology, and again received a decided negative; and after a few moment's conversation, he told Mr. Rooke he might go inside the walls "for this once." The soldiers remained in the prison the whole night, and the turnkeys, and Mr. Gibbins the chief tipstaff, and his men, were also on duty; but not the

slightest manifestation of disturbance took place. The public coffee and porter rooms were cleared by ten o'clock, by a constable and the serjeant of the military guard, the former ordering those who happened to be there to go to their own apartments. The latter part of this mandate, however was not obeyed by those who were inclined to walk on the parade. When the soldiers first seized Messrs. Holt and Murphy, there seemed a strong inclination on the part of some of the prisoners to offer resistance, but Mr. Holt strongly urged them to be quiet, and they acted upon his suggestion. "The election" had gone on for three days without interruption, during those days, the turnkeys themselves entered and polled one by one, and seemed highly to enjoy the fun.

*Death of Mr. Canning.*—Soon after the close of the session of parliament, an event happened which caused universal regret : this event was the death of Mr. Canning. His health had been for some time in a very delicate state, and the mental anxiety which he must have experienced during the session, was not much calculated to favour his recovery. After the prorogation of parliament, he was attacked by an illness, which, however, appeared to give way to medical treatment. To seek tranquility and enjoy a purer air, he went to the seat of the Duke of Devonshire at Chiswick. There the disease returned, inflammation was found to have commenced, which proceeded with great violence and rapidity, and Mr. Canning expired, in the same house in which Mr. Fox had breathed his last, on the morning of the 8th of August. Thus England lost, unexpectedly, one of the ablest statesmen and finest orators of the age.

On the 16th, Mr. Canning's remains were deposited in Westminster Abbey. Application was made by several public bodies and private individuals, for permission to evince their respect for the departed statesman, and their sympathy in the general grief for his loss, by attending at the funeral, and forming part of the procession ; but it was intimated that the body was to be followed to the grave only by the near relations of the deceased, a few of his particular private friends, and those of his official colleagues who remained in town. The procession marched up the aisle to the place of sepulture in the transept, amidst the audible sobs of some, and the suppressed grief of others of the mourners. During the whole of the ceremony, we are told by those who were witnesses, it would be impossible for words to convey an adequate idea of the intense feeling which pervaded the assembly. There were tears in the eyes of Lord Goderich, Lord Seaford, the Duke of Devonshire, and three or four other individuals. Some of Mr. Canning's servants mingled in the crowd around the grave.

During the performance of the burial service, the coffin was supported on a temporary platform erected for the purpose, and

placed over the grave of Mr. Pitt. The coffin was covered with crimson velvet, and had upon it the following :—

Depositum.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE GEORGE CANNING,  
One of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council,  
First Lord Commissioner of his Majesty's Treasury,  
Chancellor and Under-Treasurer of the  
Exchequer of Great Britain and Ireland,  
And a Governor of the Charter-house, &c. &c.  
Born 11th of April, 1770,  
Died 8th of August, 1827.

*Destruction of Fish.*—On the morning of the 18th of August, the river Thames appeared covered with an oily film, which proved in a high degree destructive to the fish. An immense quantity of eels and flounders are brought alive to Billingsgate every morning; but on the above-named morning, shoals of them were found dead on the surface of the water, supposed to have been killed by some deleterious drug. The Dutch eels, which are brought alive to the market, in vessels, at the bottom of which are holes to admit the water, died immediately on entering that part of the Thames on which the oily fluid appeared. Various conjectures were entertained regarding the cause of it. Some persons supposed it to have arisen from a recent fire at Cripple-gate, there it was said, a great quantity of oil was turned down the common sewer, which communicates with the Thames; and others that an inordinate quantity of the refuse of gas had been thrown into the river. The last and most probable conjecture was, that some vessel freighted with oil had been lost, but nothing occurred to strengthen this supposition.

*Lord Mayor's Day.*—The ceremony of swearing in the new lord mayor before the barons of his majesty's exchequer took place on the 9th of November, and was accompanied with more than usual splendour.

The magnificent banquet which followed was interrupted by an untoward accident. In one of the compartments of the great window, at the eastern end of the hall, just over the lord mayor's head, was an anchor, in variegated glass lamps, affixed to a board. This board, which was about seven feet square, being but slightly nailed, became detached, and fell, with a terrible crash, upon the heads of the lord mayor and the lady mayoress. The consternation of every individual near the spot, who might justly have conceived that this part of the edifice was falling on their heads, diverted attention for an instant to those more exposed to danger. Dukes, judges, servants, and trumpeters were intermixed, and looking with astonishment in each others faces. Fortunately, the

lady mayoress sustained no injury besides the fright, and the total derangement of her dress by the oil. The lord mayor did not escape quite so well, his head being a good deal lacerated by the broken glass; but the board having fallen obliquely, spent its force innocently on the chairs. One gentleman was seriously hurt, and several had their heads cut. The Duke of Clarence received two slight wounds. After a time, the anxiety felt at the lower part of the hall was relieved by the toastmaster announcing that "all was safe."

The conviviality of the evening was however interrupted; the ladies retired to their ball room, and the lord chancellor took his departure, followed by most of the other distinguished guests.

*Fall of the Brunswick Theatre.*—The new theatre of this name, situated in Well Street, and intended for the entertainment of the eastern parts of London, was opened on Monday, the 25th of February, 1828; and on Friday, the 29th, about half-past eleven in the forenoon, when the company were on the stage to commence the rehearsal, and a number of mechanics and artificers were still employed on the inside of the building, the front wall fell down outwards into the street, destroying ten houses on the opposite side, and crushing under its mass a dray and horses which were standing in the street: the roof also fell in. A Jew clothesman, who was reading the play-bill on the front of the theatre, was killed on the spot, and a servant girl who was standing at the door of a house opposite, died of the injuries she received. In the theatre eleven persons were killed, among whom was Mr. Maurice, one of the proprietors. About twenty more received fractures and contusions more or less severe, one of whom died. Mr. P. Farren, the stage-manager, was among the ruins, but escaped almost miraculously. He was sitting on the front of Mr. Maurice's box with his feet on the stage, and Mr. Maurice was standing before him; when suddenly a strange noise was heard, not a cracking, but a strangely discordant rumbling sound, which continued several seconds. It fixed general attention, and just at that moment, Mr. Farren, looking upwards, whence it seemed to proceed, saw one the lustres trembling; this appearance attracted the attention of Mr. Maurice at the same moment. Mr. Farren then threw his legs over into the box, and exclaimed, "the wall! the wall!" and at that instant he saw Mr. Maurice retreating from him toward the centre of the stage, and he also saw a little girl with her head cut, and bleeding very much; she was still within his reach, and he pulled her off the stage. In an instant the crash took place; down came the roof, bringing with it the galleries, boxes, and scenes; in one minute from the time he was on the front of the stage-box in conversation with Mr. Maurice, Mr. Farren found himself clinging to a beam of wood, with the little girl closely grasping between his legs, and so far removed from any footing,

as to render an attempt to extricate himself almost certain death. In this situation he remained for twenty-five minutes, as nearly as he could calculate the time, during which he heard distinctly the cries and moans of the unfortunate persons under the ruins. At one time he discovered the stage-carpenter, who had struggled and got his head and shoulders from under the mass, and to whom he applied for help. But the poor man replied he needed help himself, and that Mr. Farren's situation was the better of the two, recommending him to hold fast by the beam, and it would save him; the carpenter was afterwards dug out a corpse. Mr. Farren then thought he saw the means of escape, and that he could gain a footing on the ruins below, if he could any way provide for the safety of the child; at his suggestion the little girl made an effort to get on his back, in which she was successful, and with her in this situation he attempted his descent; they were both taken out in safety. Mr. Goldsmith, another performer, likewise observed the shaking of the chandelier, and had only time to leap into the stage-box on the opposite side to Mr. Farren, when the roof fell in. A large beam pressed down by the weight of the gallery, fell and fixed itself above him in such a manner, as to form a complete defence against the superincumbent mass, till he was taken out unhurt.

*Privileges of Baptized Jews.*—On the 4th of March, the Court of Aldermen came to a final decision upon a subject which had long been considered a most important one to the citizens of London, viz.—whether baptized Jews were entitled to the privilege of purchasing their freedom. A petition sent into the court by Messrs. Saul, praying to be allowed to carry on business in the city, had been long pending. Those gentlemen, though born of Jewish parents, had been brought up from their infancy in the Protestant faith; but in conformity with the prejudices of their mother, the ceremony of circumcision had been performed upon them in their infancy.

In the year 1785, the court of aldermen made a standing order, that baptized Jews should not be admitted to the freedom of the city; and upon the strength of this resolution, all succeeding courts had rejected the applications of individuals who had renounced the forms, customs, and opinions of the Jews, and of those who were at all events as rigidly Christians as themselves, from the moment they understood the meaning of the word Christianity. The petitioners determined to persevere against the apparently unalterable intention of the court, and they were encouraged by the advice of Aldermen Wood, Waithman, and Sir Peter Laurie.

Mr. Law, who appeared for the petitioners, argued, that there was nothing in the spirit of the standing order, which could affect his petitioners, for they never were Jews. They were not

baptized Jews, unless the court would pervert the meaning of language. They were baptized it was true, in the year 1803, but they never were Jews; he would defy the court to prove that they were Jews before that period. It might as well be said, that a man was of a certain trade or profession, because his father had happened to belong to it, as to say, that religious opinions must be an inevitable inheritance. He then called upon the court to consider the circumstances under which the obnoxious standing order was made. In the journals of 1783, the following note appeared; "At a court of aldermen held the 27th of July, Mr. Chamberlain laid before the court, a case respecting the admission of persons who had renounced Judaism, and been baptized, and also Mr. Recorder and Mr. Common Sergeant's opinions as follow:

"You are desired to give your opinion upon this matter, agreeable to the order of the court of aldermen, made for that purpose, respecting the admission of persons into the freedom of the city, who have renounced Judaism, and have been baptized."

I am of opinion that Jews, so circumstanced as described in the order of the court of aldermen, and taking the customary oath, are entitled to their freedom.—J. Adair.

Question 1. Whether Jews being baptized only, and offering to take the oath upon the New Testament, is a complete and sufficient renunciation of Judaism?

"I am of opinion that it is."—J. Adair.

"I do not find a good authority to prove that any other requisites are necessary."—Thomas Nugent.

Question 2. Whether it will be politic or advisable in the corporation to admit such baptized Jews to the freedom of the city?

"I think the admission of such persons politic and advisable; but as this is a matter of discretion, not of law, I submit it wholly to the court of aldermen."—J. Adair.

"The determination of this question resting entirely with the court of aldermen, and as from the state of this case it appears other Jews intend to follow the example of Galindo, (the person applying,) there may be so many applications of this kind, even from the lowest sort of that people, as may be attended with great inconvenience to the public: therefore the court will well consider the propriety of the measure, before the applicant is admitted to his freedom."—Thomas Nugent.

Mr. Law urged that the authority of the Recorder of that day ought to carry weight with it; that of the Common Sergeant, which was more congenial to the views of the court, could be easily accounted for, as he had looked to a higher situation than he possessed; whereas the recorder could not obtain

a higher, and was probably more sincere, because more independent.

Afterwards, a discussion took place among the aldermen, the order was rescinded, and it was directed that the petitioners should be sworn in.

*Waterloo Regatta.*—On the 18th of June, in commemoration of the battle of Waterloo, his royal highness, the lord high admiral, gave a very splendid regatta on the Thames. For this purpose, the lord mayor granted the use of the City Navigation barge. Four of the city barges were brought up the river, and stationed in the following order:—The lord mayor's on the right of the stern of the navigation barge, the Merchant Tailors' on the left, the Vintners' on the right of the head, and the Drapers' on the left. Men belonging to the different barges appeared in their various uniforms; the barges displayed their full complement of standards, and were under the direction of the lord mayor and Captain Woolmer. The arrangements were the same as those adopted on similar occasions at Venice. The Navigation barge was chosen on this occasion on account of its great size, being one hundred and forty-six feet long, and nineteen feet wide, on the deck, which was entirely covered with an awning. The royal standard was hoisted at the mast head, an union jack at the bowsprit, and the city ensign at the stern; she was also completely dressed, with her signal flags. At the stern of the vessel was a shallop, from Woolwich, containing the Trinity band; and at the head was another boat, in which was the band of the first regiment of foot-guards.

About half-past two o'clock, the Duke and Duchess of Clarence, the Duke of Sussex, the Princess Augusta, the Duchess of Gloucester, the Princess Sophia Matilda, and the Duchess of Saxe Meiningen, arrived, and were followed, shortly after, by Prince Leopold.

The company continued arriving till about four o'clock, from Somerset House stairs, where boats had been stationed for their conveyance, to the number of between four and five hundred, by command of his royal highness.

Soon after the duke arrived, the regatta commenced. The candidates for the prizes started from Waterloo Bridge, rowed round a boat moored off the House of Commons, down the Middlesex shore, round a boat moored off Somerset House, up through Waterloo Bridge, and again round the boat at the House of Commons; they then returned down the Middlesex shore, round the boat off Somerset House, and up through Waterloo Bridge, to a boat with a flag moored off Whitehall. The three first were scarlet, light blue, and pink. This heat ended at a quarter before four o'clock. The royal party then partook of a

magnificent dejeuner, in the state cabin, after which the second heat commenced.

*Grimaldi*.—On the 27th of June, this great favourite of the town took his leave of the stage, in Drury Lane Theatre. The entertainment included an extravaganza, called *Harlequin Hoax*, in which Miss Kelly played columbine, Mr. Harley, harlequin; and the whole concluded with a collection of popular scenes, from the most approved comic pantomimes, in which the entire pantomimic strength of the metropolis assisted. At the close of the performances, Grimaldi addressed the audience thus:—

“Ladies and Gentlemen.—I appear before you for the last time. I need not assure you of the sad regret with which I say it; but sickness and infirmity have come upon me, and I can no longer wear the “motley.” Four years ago, I jumped my last jump, filched my last custard, and ate my last sausage. I cannot describe the pleasure I felt on once more assuming my cap and bells to night—that dress in which I have so often been made happy in your applause; and as I stripped them off, I fancied that they seemed to cleave to me. I am not so rich a man as I was when I was basking in your favour formerly, for then I had always a fowl in one pocket, and sauce for it in the other. I thank you for the benevolence which brought you here to assist your old and faithful servant, in his premature decline. Eight and forty years have not yet passed over my head, and I am sinking fast. I now stand worse on my legs, than I used to do on my head. But I suppose I am paying the penalty of the course I have pursued all my life. My desire and anxiety to merit your favour, has excited me to more exertion than my constitution would bear; and like vaulting ambition, I have overleaped myself. Ladies and Gentlemen, I must hasten to bid you farewell; but the pain I feel in doing so, is assuaged by seeing before me a disproof of the old adage, that favourites have no friends. Ladies and Gentlemen, may you and yours ever enjoy the blessing of health is the fervent prayer of Joseph Grimaldi; farewell, farewell.” (Here the audience rose and cheered him loudly, with waving of hats, &c.) “Farewell,” he continued, “God bless you!”

*Kensington Canal*. The ceremony of opening this canal took place on the 12th of August, the king's birth-day. On this occasion, Lord Kensington, and a number of friends to the undertaking, embarked in a barge at Battersea Bridge, and proceeded up the canal, accompanied by numerous vessels, loaded with timber, coals, sand, &c., the first fruits of the speculation. The canal runs from the Thames, near Battersea Bridge, directly north, two miles and a quarter, terminating close to the Great Western Road, half a mile distant from Kensington Palace. It is one hundred feet broad, and is adapted to the conveyance of vessels of one



hundred tons burden; the bason is four hundred feet long, by two hundred broad, and is situated in the most thriving part of the town. This canal, which is the only water conveyance to Kensington, was completed at the expense of about £40,000; and its income from wharfs, tonnage, &c., is calculated at about £2500 per annum.

*Arrival of the Queen of Portugal in England.*—The emperor of the Brazils, before he had been made acquainted with the conduct pursued by his worthless brother, had sent his daughter to Europe. She was to land at Genoa, and to proceed to Vienna, with her grandfather, the emperor of Austria. When the frigate in which she sailed arrived at Gibraltar on the 2nd of September, her conductors learned the particulars of Miguel's usurpation, and it was thought prudent to repair to England. She landed accordingly, at Falmouth, on the 24th of September. She was received with every demonstration of respect due to her rank, and the frigate was saluted on her entrance, by the garrison and men of war, and again, on the royal standard of Portugal being hoisted at the main-mast, after coming to anchor. The viscount Etabayana, the marquis Palmella and his lady, general Valdez, and others, immediately went on board to pay their respects to her. On her way to London, congratulatory addresses were presented to her by the corporations of the principal towns through which she passed. On the 7th of October, after the arrival of the young queen from Bath to London, an address was presented by a deputation of the Portuguese nobility, gentry, and principal merchants then in the British metropolis, to which she answered, "Faithful Portuguese,—I am grateful for the sacrifices you have made for my sake. Believe me, I shall never forget the martyrs of legitimacy." The Duke of Wellington and Lord Aberdeen shortly afterwards arrived to welcome her to the metropolis. Messages of congratulation were also sent from the king, who was at the royal cottage at Windsor. On the 12th, about two hundred Portuguese nobles and officers took the oath of allegiance, to the queen and the constitution.

*Bishop of London.*—The election of Dr. Blomfield to the Bishopric of London took place in August, 1828, and on Saturday, the 16th of that month, he attended at Bow Church, in order that the necessary forms consequent upon his election to the metropolitan see, by the dean and chapter, might be complied with. His lordship was attended by Dr. Arnold, the vicar-general of the archdiocese of Canterbury, and several advocates and proctors. After prayers, the customary proclamation for all impugnors of the election to come forward was made by the apparitor of the arches court. None appearing, the confirmation was proceeded with. The vicar-general read the king's writ of

*congé d'elire*, the return made to it by the dean and chapter, and other documents connected with the occasion; after which the new bishop came to the foot of the table, and kneeling, administered to himself the oaths of canonical obedience to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and that against simony. The ancient Bow bells were now rung, the use of which is prohibited except on similar occasions.

The enthronement of Dr. Blomfield, was on the 16th of January 1829; on his arrival at the Chapter-House, at half-past ten o'clock, he was met by Dr. Copleston, Bishop of Llandaff, and Dean of St. Paul's; by the prebends and canons of the cathedral; by Dr. Lushington, chancellor of the diocese; and by the registrars, and other officers, who were to form part of the episcopal procession. After his lordship had taken the oaths of office, he proceeded with his train to the cathedral, passing into it by the grand western entrance. About the same time, the lord mayor, Mr. Alderman Venables, and some other of the civic authorities, arrived in state, and took their seats in the places allotted them in the choir. After the Bishop of Llandaff had placed Dr. Blomfield in his throne, the different members of the procession took the seats allotted them, and the morning service was performed, to the end of the first lesson. The Bishop of Llandaff then left his stall, and going up the choir to the bishop's throne, conducted him to the episcopal stall, opposite to that reserved for the lord mayor of London. He then installed his lordship in the following form of words:—

"I, Dr. Copleston, of the cathedral church of St. Paul, do induct, instal, and enthrone you, the Right Reverend Father in God, Charles James, by divine permission, Bishop of London, into the bishopric and episcopacy of London, and the Lord preserve thy going out and coming in. from this time forth for evermore, and mayest thou remain in justice and sanctity, and adorn the place thou art delegated to by God. God is powerful, and may he increase your grace."

A prayer was next recited for Dr. Blomfield as lord bishop of the diocese, and this concluded the ceremony of induction. The morning service then proceeded as usual to the end of the litany, and as soon as it was finished, the procession returned to the Chapter House, where the dean and other members of the church acknowledged all due canonical obedience to the newly installed bishop. His lordship, in return, thanked them for their attendance, and trusted that they should long have mutual intercourse for the benefit of the church. His lordship, after receiving their congratulations on his accession to the bishopric, returned to his own residence.

*Fire in Westminster Abbey.*—On the 27th of April, 1829, about ten o'clock in the evening, flames were seen issuing from

the north transept of Westminster Abbey. On the alarm being given, and the ten o'clock bell continuing to ring, crowds of people were immediately collected to the place. The dean was out of town, but every assistance was afforded from his house, which is in the cloisters, and a supply of water was furnished by buckets. There was some difficulty in reaching the place where the fire had broken out: the fire-escape was tried, but proved too short to reach the spot. The door leading to the vaulting of the edifice was opened, and several men having ascended the stairs nearest the flames, it was ascertained that the screen had caught fire, and fallen on the boards, which were in a blaze. The fire was rapidly rising toward the roof, and for some time threatened destruction to the building. The engines soon arrived, but the firemen were unable to bring the leathern pipes to operate effectively, yet they came in time to prevent the further spread of the conflagration. Had the alarm been given half an hour later, the roof of the abbey must have been entirely consumed, and probably the greater part of the building. The damage done was fortunately very trifling, being merely the destruction of a screen or partition, formed out of a cast-off scene formerly used in the Westminster plays; it had been put up to form a partition by which a recess was completed in the corner of the gallery, nearly over the communion table, and the space so inclosed was used as a lumber-room. It was a part of the building into which no person had access, except the workmen usually employed in repairing the roof, and as there were no repairs in progress, the cause of the fire was involved in mystery. No combustible matter was found. An investigation was instituted before the magistrates of Queen's Square office, but it led to no discovery. Mr. Hollicombe and Mr. Carter stated that the hours in which the workmen were admitted to the abbey, were from nine o'clock in the morning till six o'clock in the evening, when all the gates were made securely fast, and the keys safely deposited. Two Italian modellers and a labourer, who were the only persons employed in that part of the building where the fire occurred, were closely examined, but without any criminal or even suspicious disclosures. A number of workmen who had for a considerable time been at work about the abbey, were also examined, but it was proved that on the day of the fire, they were engaged at a house in the little cloisters. It appeared evident from examination, that any person, who had access to the abbey, would find it easy to pick the locks in the chapel of King Henry VII., from their simple construction and defective state, being supposed to be above two hundred years old; they seemed from their appearance to have been picked, particularly at the door where it was supposed the entrance was gained. Orders were consequently given for new locks to be put on the doors of both aisles of this chapel. Mr. Carter stated, in answer to some question by the

magistrates, that the men who were employed in modelling, were not permitted on any occasion the use either of fire or candle. It was stated in the examinations, that footmarks were traceable in a passage near a door where the incendiaries were supposed to have entered, the stairs being indented with rough hobnails, and marks of iron-shod shoes: accordingly the shoes of most of the workmen were inspected, but they did not tally with the marks. One of the witnesses deposed to finding a piece of lead weighing nearly half a hundred weight, near the door at Poet's Corner, which it was supposed had been taken from some part of the abbey. The general opinion was, that the fire had been occasioned accidentally, by some persons who had entered the abbey for plunder, or rather had remained concealed in it after service in the afternoon. The difficulty was, how they had made their escape. This was supposed to have been effected by a small door on the right of the south of Henry Seventh's Chapel, this door was rarely opened, and was only fastened by a bolt in the inside. The staircase communicates with the northern transept; at the bottom of these stairs the lead above mentioned, was found, which had been stripped from the roof; and the door in question, was open. A few yards opposite from the door, is the iron railing which surrounds the chapel, marks and footsteps were plainly traced, and the top of the railing had the appearance of a place over which some persons had escaped.

*Admission of Catholic Peers to their seats in Parliament.—*

The English Roman Catholic Peers who acquired by the Catholic Relief Bill, a restitution of their ancient right to sit in the British Parliament, were eight in number; the Duke of Norfolk, the Earl of Shrewsbury; and the Barons Stourton, Petre, Arundell, Dormer, Stafford, and Clifford.

On Tuesday, the 28th of April, the house of lords resumed its sitting after the Easter holidays. On the left side of the house several ladies were seated, to witness the expected introduction of the Catholic peers; and soon after, the Duke of Norfolk, Lord Clifford, and Lord Dormer, entered, accompanied by several noble friends, and proceeded to the table of the house, and severally took the oath prescribed by the bill.

On the 1st of May, Lord Stafford, Lord Petre, and Lord Stourton, took their seats.

*Bethnal Green Riots.*—The nightly depredations of a gang of rioters, continued during the whole of the month of May, and did extensive injury to the property of silk masters who had reduced or refused to raise the rate of wages, and the workmen in whose hands the silk of the proprietors was deposited, offered no resistance. On the afternoon of Wednesday the 27th, two men named Boyd and Pencroft, foremen to Mr. Ambrose Moore, silk-manu-

facturer, pursuant to instructions received from their master, proceeded to the house of a journeyman weaver, named John Wilkins, to receive from him the silk he had in his possession belonging to Mr. Moore. For their own personal safety, they called at a public house where a party of patrol were stationed, and requested the officers on duty to accompany them to Wilkins' in order to keep the peace, as they (Boyd and Pencroft,) had been followed by more than five hundred of the operatives, who were informed of the object of their expedition. Accordingly, three men named Bell, James, and Hugglestone, attended them to the house; the two foremen took away all the unwrought silk they could find belonging to their employer, and having gained the street, a signal was given by the leader of the mob, and immediately, bricks, stones, and whatever came to hand, were showered upon Boyd and Pencroft, and the officers. One of the officers named Bell, was struck on the temple with a heavy stone, with such violence, that he fell to the ground, the blood flowing from the wound. The officers drew their pistols from their holsters, and showed their cutlasses, thinking to intimidate the mob, instead of which the production of the weapons only tended to increase their fury. At length finding retreat impossible, the officers fired their pistols in the air, and commenced flourishing their cutlasses, but all was of no avail. A reinforcement of patrol repaired to the scene of confusion, and as well as they were able, combatted the assailants, who had now gained about half of Bethnal Green Road. One of the patrol having seized a leader of the mob, the fury of the rabble became greater than ever, and the officers, with their prisoner had to seek refuge in a neighbouring house, till a strong body of police arrived from Worship Street.

*Accident at St. Sepulchre's.*—While the ten bells of St. Sepulchre's Church, on Snow Hill, were ringing a merry peal, as the lord mayor's procession passed by, the tenor or great bell, weighing three thousand three hundred pounds, fell out of its hangings with a most tremendous crash into the pit beneath, to the great alarm of the ringers, who were three floors under. The accident was caused by the gudgeons, by which the bell was suspended, giving way, owing to their having been worn by constant friction, during a period of nearly two centuries. The crown and upper part of the bell were completely severed from the remaining part, as if cut with a knife.

*Attack of a Leopard.*—In the forenoon of Saturday, the 2nd of October, 1830, one of the leopards in the menagerie in the Tower, attacked a young man of the name of Cronney. The employer of Cronney had contracted with Mr. Copps, the manager of the exhibition, for the bones of the carcases with which the wild animals are fed; and he was sent on Saturday morning with a

horse and cart, to remove them. The keepers having been the same morning engaged in cleansing the dens, and laying the bones ready for removal. In securing the cages again, they had neglected to bolt the door of the leopard's den, which worked in a groove, backwards and forwards, similar to a glass case. Croney, having entered the yard alone, with a basket to remove the refuse, commenced his work, but had not been many minutes employed, when on raising his head, he perceived the leopard push back the door with his paw. Seeing the perilous situation in which he was placed, he made for the keeper's apartment, but before he could stir many paces, the infuriated beast sprang from his den towards him. Croney flew behind some timber to avoid the fury of the animal, but that moment the leopard pounced upon him, and sticking his immense claws on either side of his neck, grasped the back part of it with his tusks, and kept a firm hold. The poor fellow shrieked out in excruciating pain, and with the animal firmly attached to him, he hobbled to the keeper's room, but found the door fastened by a latch, which he could not open. However his cries being at length heard by two of the keepers, they came immediately to his assistance; but before their arrival, the animal had got his victim on the ground, keeping fast hold of him by the neck. The men endeavoured to entice the beast away, but finding all attempts to allure him fruitless, one of them seized a fowling piece, and commenced beating him over the head with the butt-end, till he became stunned with the blows, and dropped down senseless on the ground, but this was not done till the gun was broken to pieces. The young man was immediately carried to the house of a surgeon on Tower Hill, where the wounds in his neck were dressed, and from thence he was taken to Guy's Hospital; where upon examination, the vertebræ of the neck were found to be extensively lacerated by the teeth of the beast, and each side of the neck and the shoulders were equally injured by its talons, which had penetrated to a great depth.

*Funeral of Sir Thomas Lawrence.*—On the 21st of January, the remains of this eminent artist were interred in St. Paul's Cathedral. They had been removed the night before, from his place of residence to Somerset House, where the body lay in state in the model-room, which was fitted up for the occasion; it was hung with black, and the armorial bearings of the deceased placed at the head of the room. The academicians, associates, and students were all in attendance, at about ten o'clock, in the Royal Academy, and none but the private friends of the deceased were admitted to witness the lying in state. Shortly before ten, the mourning coaches and carriages of the nobility entered the square of Somerset House, and placed themselves in four lines. At a quarter-past twelve o'clock, preparations were made to convey the corpse to St. Paul's Cathedral. Policemen were stationed along

the Strand, to prevent any vehicles, except those connected with the procession, from passing. Among the carriages there were those of the Duke of Wellington, Mr. Peel, the lord chancellor, all the ministers, the American minister, and about two hundred others; among which were noticed those of the Duke of Devonshire, the Duke of Richmond, the Duke of Bedford, the Duke of St. Albans, Marquis of Londonderry, Marquis of Stafford, Earl Bathurst, Lord Melville, Earl of Essex, Earl Spencer, &c. &c. None of the carriages of the royal family followed the procession. The shops in the immediate neighbourhood of St. Paul's cathedral, were closed until after the funeral ceremony was performed.

*Destruction of the English Opera House.*—On the 16th of February, a little before two o'clock in the morning, this theatre was discovered to be on fire, the alarm had scarcely been given, when the flames burst forth, and the whole body of the theatre was in a blaze. Engines were speedily on the spot; but from the difficulty of placing them in effective positions, they were for a while quite unavailing. The scene that ensued in Exeter Street baffled description: when the evident appearance of danger was generally known, the female inhabitants were seen running about shrieking in the most piteous manner, these were generally lodgers, who are very numerous on these premises; the owners of the houses occupied themselves in casting out their property into the street. At half-past two the fire became terrific, and a great destruction of property appeared inevitable, as the flames were spreading in the rear towards the Courier Office; and had communicated to the houses right and left in Exeter Street, burning with inconceivable violence and rapidity. About this time Messrs. Braithwaite's steam-engine arrived, and took its position in the Strand, immediately facing the Courier Office, at the corner of Wellington Street, and in a few minutes commenced forcing large bodies of water over the parapets of the houses, on to the burning mass behind. By the powerful assistance of this engine, the premises of the Courier Office, and all the houses on the western side of the English Opera House, were preserved. About a quarter before four, the roof of the theatre fell in with a loud crash, and the next moment the atmosphere for a considerable distance was filled with burning embers. This was a signal for the whole force of the engines to combine their efforts, and the fire was checked. Five houses were burned down in Exeter Court, and four in Exeter Street. With one exception, they belonged to Mr. Arnold, the proprietor of the theatre, and were uninsured, as was also the theatre. The whole of the theatrical wardrobe was consumed. The fire was supposed to have originated from a stove behind the boxes.

*Skeletons discovered.*—The workmen employed to excavate the

ground on the eastern side of Somerset House, for the erection of the new university, on the 24th of February, discovered the remains of a human skeleton without any coffin or shell; and on digging deeper, they discovered about a cart-load of skeletons, some of which were nearly entire. The circumstance was mentioned to the authorities of Somerset House, but no one could give any information respecting it, or throw any light on the subject. Stow, the historian, relates, that several buildings were pulled down to make room for Somerset House, among which was the original church of the parish of St. Mary-le-Strand, which then stood on the site of the houses east of Somerset House, opposite the present church. On the demolition of the sacred edifice, the bodies exhumed were buried in a hole made for the purpose. The exact place of it is not mentioned, but there is very little doubt the repository discovered by the workmen was the place chosen for the occasion, and this supposition is strengthened by the fact, that the pit appears to have been of a square form, and the bodies with very few exceptions, had been regularly placed one upon another. Among them were two skulls, and several bones, of extraordinary dimensions, and which must have belonged to persons of gigantic structure.

#### *Last Illness and Death of George IV.*

His majesty had a severe illness, early in the year 1830, and though, from the extreme seclusion in which he had for some time lived, the public had no knowledge of what was passing in the royal palace, those who had correct information, had well grounded apprehensions that his reign was drawing to a close. It was not, however, till the 15th of April, that a bulletin was issued by the royal physicians, stating that the king had had a bilious attack accompanied by an embarrassment in breathing. Bulletins continued to be issued, which however did not contain any very precise information; and rumours of various kinds were raised, and kept the public mind in a state of constant excitement. Loud complaints were urged against his majesty's physicians for not affording more decided information; but it appears from the statements afterwards made by Sir Henry Hallford, that they did not consider that their duty to their patient permitted them to be more particular. At a scientific meeting at a subsequent period, that physician, who was his majesty's principal attendant, introduced some particulars respecting the late king's illness. "The public," he stated, "in their solicitude for the recovery of such a patient, frequently desire disclosures incompatible with his safety. The bulletins may become known to the royal sufferer himself, and it cannot be admitted for a moment, that to relieve the anxiety, or gratify the curiosity of the public, the physician ought to do any thing to endanger the life or comfort of his patient."



But whilst it is his object to state as accurately as possible the present circumstances and the comparative condition of the disease, he will consider that conjectures respecting its cause and probable issue are not to be hazarded without extreme caution. He will not write one word which is calculated to mislead; but neither ought he to be called upon to express so much as, if reported to the patient, would destroy all hope, and hasten that catastrophe which it is his duty, and his first wish, to prevent. Meantime the family of the monarch, and the government, have a claim to farther information than can be with propriety, or common humanity, imparted to the public at large. In the case of his late majesty, the king's government and the royal family were apprised as early as the 27th of April, that his majesty's disease was seated in his heart, and that an effusion of water into the chest was soon to be apprehended. It was not until the end of May that an opportunity occurred of acquainting his majesty with his real situation. He then appointed an early day for receiving the sacrament, and expressed himself as having derived great consolation from this exercise of devotion. After this Sir Henry thought himself warranted in interpreting the symptoms as favourably as they would admit, and was thus enabled to support the spirits of his royal patient in the intervals of his suffering, and prevent him from dwelling on the painful contemplation of death until a few minutes before he expired.

All hope of his majesty's recovery which might exist among his subjects, was destroyed, when, on the 24th of May, the Duke of Wellington stated in the house of lords, that he had a message, signed by his majesty, to lay before their lordships. His grace then placed the message in the hands of the lord chancellor, who read as follows:—

“GEORGE R.

“His majesty thinks it necessary to inform the house that he is labouring under a severe indisposition, which renders it inconvenient and painful to his majesty to sign, with his own hand, those public instruments which require the sign manual.

“His majesty relies on the dutiful attachment of parliament to consider, without delay, of the means by which his majesty may be enabled to provide for the temporary discharge of this important function of the crown, without detriment to the public service.”

A message exactly similar to that delivered to the peers was presented to the commons by Sir Robert Peel. And on the following day the lord chancellor moved for leave to bring in a bill to supply the royal signature. The nature of the proposed measure was stated in the following terms. We propose that a commission under the sign manual shall issue, authorizing any

one or more persons who shall be therein named, to affix the king's signature by means of a stamp, to be prepared for that purpose, to all such instruments as may require it. By way of security, and for the purpose of guarding against abuse, we propose, that those who are named in this warrant or commission, shall not affix that signature on any occasion whatever, except in the presence and by command of his majesty: We propose that the persons named in the commission shall not have authority to affix the stamp until, upon the instrument to which it is to be affixed have been indorsed, both the character and object of the instrument, by three of his majesty's ministers. In addition to these securities, we propose that the stamp shall be prepared and attested, and kept in the custody of one of the highest officers of the crown. It is not meant that this should for ever supersede the sign manual; to guard against that, there is an express clause in the act, that his majesty may, as usual, and according to the accustomed form, affix his sign manual, and that it shall have the same force and effect as if this act had not passed.

The bill met with the nearly unanimous consent of the house, a few remarks being made upon the great importance of guarding against the possibility of any abuse being made of so important a power as that of affixing the royal signature. It was provided that the act should remain in force no longer than the duration of the present session of parliament.

In the house of commons proceedings exactly analogous took place, and the bill received the royal assent by commission, four days after being first proposed.

After long struggling with his painful disease, his majesty expired rather suddenly, on the morning of the 26th of June. In the official account published of the appearances of the body after death, it is stated, that "the original disease of his majesty consisted in ossification of certain large blood vessels in the immediate neighbourhood of the heart, which must have existed for many years, and which, by impeding the passage of the current of blood flowing from the heart to the other parts of the body, occasioned effusion of water into the cavities of the chest, and in other situations. This mechanical impediment to the circulation of the blood also sufficiently explains those other changes in the condition of the body, which were connected with his majesty's last illness, as well as all the symptoms under which the king had laboured. The immediate cause of his majesty's dissolution was the rupture of a blood-vessel in the stomach.

## CHAPTER II.

*History of London continued from the Accession of William the Fourth.*

As soon as the death of George IV. was known, the lords of the privy council assembled at St. James' palace, in order to do homage to the Duke of Clarence, now become king, under the title of William IV. His majesty addressed the council in the following terms:

"I am convinced that you will fully participate in the affliction I am suffering on account of the loss of a sovereign, under whose auspices, as regent and as king, this country has maintained during war its ancient reputation and glory—has enjoyed a long period of happiness and internal peace—and has possessed the friendship, respect, and confidence of foreign powers.

"In addition to that loss I sustain in common with you, and with all who lived under the government of a most beneficent and gracious king, I have to lament the death of a beloved and affectionate brother, with whom I have lived from my earliest years, in terms of the most cordial and uninterrupted friendship, and to whose favour and kindness I have been most deeply indebted.

"After having passed my life in the service of my country, and having, I trust, uniformly acted as the most faithful subject and servant of the king, I am now called upon, under the dispensation of Almighty God, to administer the government of this great empire. I am fully sensible of the difficulties which I have to encounter; but I possess the advantage of having witnessed the conduct of my revered father, and my lamented and beloved brother; and I rely with confidence upon the advice and assistance of parliament, and upon its zealous co-operation in my anxious endeavours, under the blessing of Divine Providence, to maintain the reformed religion established by law, to protect the rights and liberties, and to promote the prosperity and happiness of all classes of my people."

The proclamation of the king then took place with all the usual ceremonies. On presenting himself at the window of the palace his majesty was received with the most rapturous cheers by a large assemblage of his subjects. The frank and affable manners of the sailor king, as he was familiarly termed, raised him to a height of popularity, equal, if not greater, than had ever been enjoyed by any of his predecessors—a popularity which was probably increased by the contrast his manners presented, to the reserve and seclusion to which the people had been accustomed by his brother. Pre-

cisely at ten o'clock, the Park and Tower guns having been fired by signal, Sir George Naylor, garter king-at-arms, read the following proclamation :—

Whereas it hath pleased Almighty God to call to his mercy our late Sovereign Lord King George the Fourth, of blessed memory, by whose decease the imperial crown of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, is solely and rightfully come to the high and mighty Prince William, Duke of Clarence; we, therefore, the lords spiritual and temporal of this realm, being here assisted with those of his late majesty's privy council, with numbers of other principal gentlemen of quality, with the lord mayor, aldermen, and citizens of London, do now hereby, with one voice and consent of tongue and heart, publish and proclaim that the high and mighty Prince William, Duke of Clarence, is now by the death of the late sovereign of happy memory, become our only lawful and rightful Liege Lord William the Fourth, by the Grace of God, King of Great Britain and Ireland, Defender of the Faith (and so forth). To whom we acknowledge all faith and constant obedience, with all humble and hearty affection, beseeching God, by whom kings and queens do reign, to bless the Royal Prince William the Fourth, with long and happy years to reign over us.—Given, &c.

God save the King!

At the conclusion the air was rent by cries of "Long live King William," and handkerchiefs were waved in a manner the most loyal and enthusiastic. The procession then moved slowly along the Strand, towards Temple Bar, the gates of which were closed according to custom. On a herald demanding admission in the name of King William IV., the gates were opened by the city marshal, who conducted the herald to the lord mayor, who attended by the sheriffs, and other municipal authorities, awaited in their carriages the approach of the cavalcade. At the end of Chancery Lane, the proclamation was again read. It was also read at the end of Wood Street, Cheapside, and again at the Royal Exchange. The last proclamation took place at Aldgate. At the conclusion of each proclamation, "God save the King," was played by the state band, and the assembled multitude every where uttered enthusiastic expressions of loyalty.

*Meeting of Parliament.*—On the same day on which the late king died the parliament met in the usual routine of their proceedings, but the time was chiefly occupied by the ceremony of taking the oaths of allegiance to the new monarch.

In a few days, a message was presented from the king, intimating his intention of dissolving parliament as early as possible, and recommending the house to make necessary provision for the

public service, in the interval that might elapse between the close of the session and the meeting of a new parliament.

Addresses of condolence and congratulation, (for the one was mingled with the other,) were unanimously voted by both houses, the members of all parties seeming to vie with each other in pious remembrance of the late, and loyal reception of the new sovereign.

*The Royal Funeral.*—The remains of George IV. were deposited in the tomb of his ancestors, at Windsor, on the 15th of July, with every possible solemnity, the king himself acting in person as chief mourner, supported by all his royal brothers. The customs of a nation are inexplicable: the nobles of the land seldom testify their regard for the memory of the nearest relative by following his body to the grave; yet the poorest peasant sees the turf laid on the head of his friend, and the king of England showed his warmth of heart by shedding a tear over the tomb of the companion of his earliest years. Thus the highest and the lowest meet together.

In London, the lord mayor had called upon the citizens, by public notice, to show respect to the memory of the late king on the day of his funeral; and the call was not only readily and generally, but zealously and almost universally complied with; every shop and place of public business was closed, and in many instances, the windows even of private dwellings. The streets, however, were crowded with passengers during the day, partly in consequence of the cessation of all ordinary business, partly of anxiety to witness some part of the ceremony at Windsor, towards which numbers were seen hastening in the early part of the day. The continued tolling of the bells, particularly in those parts of the metropolis where the churches are most numerous, had an exceedingly solemn and mournful effect. The intervals of the tolling were regularly one minute, during the day. Sixty minute guns were fired at the following places:—At Gravesend, from six to seven o'clock; at Purfleet, from seven to eight; at Woolwich, from eight to nine; at the Tower of London, from nine to ten; at St. James' Park, from ten to eleven; and at Windsor, from eleven to twelve o'clock.

*Horse Guards, July 31.—The Army—General Orders :—*The king has been pleased to command, that the sergeants of regiments of infantry shall be armed in future with fusils instead of pikes. *August 2.*—The king has been pleased to command, that the following alterations shall take place in the army—The uniform of the officers of the regular forces to be laced in gold, except those of the household troops, who are to continue to wear their present gold embroidery. The whole of the cavalry, with the exception of the royal horse guards (blue), to be dressed in red, at the next issue of clothing. The mustachios of the cavalry

(excepting in the life-guards, the royal horse-guards, and the hussars,) to be abolished, and the hair of the non-commissioned officer and soldier, throughout the regular forces, to be cut close at the side and back of the head, instead of being worn in that bushy and unbecoming fashion adopted by some regiments. The four regiments of hussars to be dressed perfectly alike. Their officers to have one dress only, and that of a less costly pattern, which will forthwith be prepared. The cap-lines and tassels worn on the caps of the officers and men of the infantry to be abolished, and the feather of both officer and soldier to be shortened, so as not to show more than eight inches above the cap. The gorget to be abolished. The officers and men throughout the army, to wear a green tuft, instead of a feather. The bands of infantry regiments to be dressed in white clothing, with the regimental facings. The star upon the strap of the officers' epaulet to be that of the Order of the Bath, instead of that of the Order of the Garter, with the exception of those regiments for which a national badge has been authorized. The king has been further pleased to command, that the feather which has been specially allotted to the general officers of the army, shall on no account whatever, be worn by either staff or regimental officers, who are hereby enjoined to adhere strictly to the feathers prescribed for them by regulation. The king has been pleased to dispense with officers of the army appearing, either at the levees or drawing rooms, in shoes and buckles; they will accordingly appear, upon those occasions, in shoes and trousers prescribed by regulation.

*Abandonment of the King's Intention of visiting the City of London, on the Lord Mayor's Day.*—It was evident, from the language of ministers, that of the various parties opposed to them, they had made up their minds to propitiate the ultra-tories. The Duke of Wellington's decided declaration against all reform, was looked upon as intended to have this effect. It produced great and very general dissatisfaction throughout the whole country. The demand for reform had now become so irresistible, that many even of those who were little inclined to innovation of any description, conceived it necessary that some concession should be made to the popular wish, which, if resisted, might by and bye, bear down every barrier that could be opposed to it, and overthrow all the ancient institutions of the country in indiscriminate fury. Of this opinion were considerable numbers of the best partisans of the ministry, and these his grace's rash declaration much disappointed. The warmer friends of reform were every where indignant, and both in and out of parliament the invectives against the government were neither few in number nor measured in terms.

It is difficult to give any credit for correct political feeling to the motley mixture of knaves and fools which form the principal part of a London mob. Anything whatever which causes much excite-

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ment is eagerly seized upon by them as a pretext for raising a disturbance; therefore, it is no great compliment to the reform cause, that on this occasion the populace of London were loud in their clamours against the ministry. The Duke of Wellington was repeatedly insulted in his way to the house of peers, and a very general disposition to turbulence was manifested.

This, though in itself not a matter of great importance, gave rise to an incident which, by covering the ministers with ridicule, tended not a little to weaken their influence.

According to ancient usage, his majesty had agreed to honour the corporation of the city of London by being present at the banquet given on the inauguration of the lord mayor, which was fixed for the 9th of November. Preparations were in progress to receive the royal guest with all magnificence, when on the 7th, the lord mayor elect, without consulting his colleagues, wrote to the Duke of Wellington, stating that it was the intention of some desperate characters to make an attack on his grace, expressing doubts if the civil force would be able to protect him, and advising him to come with an armed force; but the duke determined to stay at home, and having communicated the fact to his colleagues, they advised his majesty to suspend his visit, who consented.

Sir Robert Peel communicated this change of intention to the civic body:—"I am commanded by the king," said he, "to inform your lordship, that his majesty's confidential servants have felt it to be their duty to advise the king to postpone the visit which their majesties intended to pay to the City of London on Tuesday next.

"From information which has been recently received, there is reason to apprehend that, notwithstanding the devoted loyalty and affection borne to his majesty by the citizens of London, advantage would be taken of an occasion which must necessarily assemble a vast number of persons by night, to create tumult and confusion, and thereby endanger the properties and lives of his majesty's subjects.

"It would be a source of deep and lasting concern to their majesties were any calamity to occur on the occasion of their visit to the City of London, and their majesties have therefore resolved, though not without the greatest reluctance and regret, to forego for the present the satisfaction which that visit would have afforded to their majesties."

The city was thrown into the greatest alarm by this announcement that the royal procession to Guildhall had been stopped. The walls were, at an early hour, posted with a notice from the lord mayor, to that effect. The circular from the home secretary, to the same purport, was also perused with the deepest attention. No sooner had the citizens read these official notices with consternation, than accounts came that a park of artillery from Woolwich was in the Kent Road, a part destined for the Tower, the other

Detachments marching to the west end of the town; the part destined for the city passed into the Tower—the guard at the Bank of England was doubled. In addition to all these formidable preparations, a thousand rumours were circulated—one hundred thousand men were marching upon London; all the troops in the metropolis were under arms in the Park. It was immediately reported that an extensive conspiracy against the government had been discovered; the terror of an insurrection at home was heightened by the report of an immediate armament for Belgium, arising from a notice from the navy office for three transports to be ready forthwith to proceed to Deptford; and this being the usual conduct of the board, even if fifty were wanted, added to the general confusion. The citizens hurried from their usual avocations into the streets and coffee-houses to discuss the mass of news, and discover if there were adequate causes for the general consternation which was depicted in the eager faces of the tumultuous assemblies in the public thoroughfares. In this general hubbub, of course, the stock exchange opened in the greatest state of excitement, and the funds fell three per cent. in a few hours.

The subject was immediately broached in parliament, and the ministers pressed to explain upon what grounds they had thus unsettled the public confidence, and had placed in a point of view as if he were afraid to visit the capital of the empire, the most popular monarch England had enjoyed for a long period.

In the house of commons, on the following evening, Lord Althorp rose for the purpose of asking the right honourable secretary of state what could have been the cause of the extraordinary course which his majesty's ministers had advised their sovereign to adopt, namely, that of declining to dine with the lord mayor and corporation of the city of London. He felt most anxious to know the cause, being certain that such a course could never have been warranted, had not his majesty's government had some intimation of the dangerous consequences that would result from the adoption of the course originally intended to be pursued by his majesty.

Sir Robert Peel said, I have no hesitation in saying that the letter which appeared in the newspapers of this day is authentic, and that the signature which it bears is my own. I have felt myself bound to give that advice to his majesty, from a desire to preserve the public peace. His majesty feels perfectly satisfied of the loyalty and affection of the citizens of London; but he was at the same time well aware, that when thousands of innocent people were assembled together at night, and in such a situation, any person might, for the purpose of plunder or outrage, produce such disorder that might be productive of the worst consequences. There was one good and sufficient reason why the government should have taken the step they had done. A new body of men had been appointed by the house to preserve the



public peace, and if his majesty had gone to the city, a great number of that body must have been withdrawn from all parts of the metropolis, and from nine o'clock in the morning all the streets leading from St. James' Palace to Temple Bar must, as it was desirable to preserve the peace by civil force, be guarded by the new police; and, as many of them had to be on duty all night, many parts of the town must be left neglected, and, consequently, if any mischievous designs were in contemplation, those parts would be exposed to plunder. That such designs were in agitation, there was great reason to apprehend. In fact, he was of opinion that there was not a sufficient civil force to preserve the peace. Let the house consider the disturbances of Friday and Saturday last; and they must have noticed the industrious attempts made to influence and inflame the public mind against the new police. Many thousands of hand-bills were printed and circulated against the civil force, some of which he would read. The right honourable gentleman then read several, the first beginning, "To arms! to arms!—All London meets on Tuesday next;—and, Englishmen, shall such an opportunity for redressing our wrongs be lost?" The next bill began, "Liberty and arms! Englishmen, remember that London meets on Tuesday. You may rest assured that there are six thousand cutlasses in readiness for Peel's bloody gang! Fly to arms," &c. Now, he would ask what chance there was of the public peace being preserved when such means were being resorted to? The military must be called in, and as such must inevitably be the case, he saw no reason for exposing the lives of innocent men, women, and children. He regretted as much as any one the expense that took place; but he thought the public peace paramount to every other consideration. These were the reasons that induced ministers to advise their majesties not to visit the city of London, and thereby spare them the pain they would endure in case human blood had been shed. He knew it had been said his majesty's ministers had become unpopular; but he would rather it should be said so, than that it should be said he gave advice, or agreed to a procession, which was likely to be attended with danger to the lives of individuals.

Mr. Brougham said, that, in his humble opinion, his majesty's government had acted most culpably in the advice they had given. He could assure the right honourable gentleman, that his letter, which appeared in the newspapers of this morning, had caused the greatest alarm and consternation. All mercantile transactions had sustained the greatest inconvenience, and he could assure the house as a fact, that the stocks had this very day fallen three per cent, and this, it should be remembered, was after a fall of four per cent, during the past week. Such a state of things could not be looked on without the greatest alarm and apprehension. An individual, without any fault of his own, without any

speculation, who was worth tens of thousands to-day, might be reduced to beggary this day week. He thought the letter of the right honourable secretary was a sufficient ground for the country to suppose that ministers felt great alarm at his majesty's intended visit. The king never could go in procession without a great crowd being collected, and it was only justice to the people of London and Westminster to say, that his person, whatever might be the crowd, would be safe. The king was as popular as ever. The king could go as safely through London as ever. The king should go, and leave the unpopular duke at home. Let him be shut up in his house, and be there defended. Would to God I had not lived to see the day when the Duke of Wellington, by his conduct, had put himself into that situation, in which he could not accompany his sovereign in the midst of his people, to partake of a social repast!

Colonel Davies said, it had been said it was probable the police would be attacked—if there was a probability of that, had his majesty gone into the city, the attack was now much more likely to be made to-morrow night, if his majesty did not go. Was it said that an attack would be made on the duke's house? That also was much more likely to take place, if the royal visit was not made.

Alderman Waithman said, when he met the court of aldermen that morning, there was but one opinion expressed throughout, which was their utmost surprise at such a step having been taken as had been adopted. When the royal committee were asked, whether, in their opinion, there was the slightest cause for apprehension, they expressed their most decided judgment in the negative. It was the most astounding circumstance, that the lord mayor elect should have communicated that information deemed so important as to occasion more than one or two cabinet councils, and to end in such a result, and not to have made the slightest communication of it to the magistrates of London. The result was a gross reflection upon the whole magistracy of the city of London, importing that they were incompetent to preserve order in the city, which reflection they were ready, one and all, indignantly to repel.

Sir Robert Peel said, he felt bound, in justice to the lord mayor, to state, that the information he communicated had been confirmed by information that had subsequently come to his knowledge.

Alderman Thomson rose for the purpose of confirming the statement which had been made by Alderman Waithman, which was doubtless correct, though the alderman had mentioned some matters which he should not have thought himself justified in introducing there. True it unquestionably was, that only one feeling—a feeling of affection and loyalty to the king—pervaded the whole body of the citizens of London; and, in his own mind, he

had no doubt that, from the arrangements which the magistrates had made, the entertainment to his majesty would have passed off without any breach of the peace. Every measure for the preservation of the peace had been taken, and no fewer than sixteen hundred special constables had been appointed, in addition to the ordinary police force of the city. Farther than this, a body of respectable citizens, residing in the eastern part of the metropolis, amounting to between four and five thousand, had sent in their names and places of residence, and offered their services for the purpose of keeping the peace. The court of aldermen had that day come to the resolution, that "they most unequivocally and decidedly disavow knowledge of any communication made to the government of the inability of the magistracy to preserve the peace of the metropolis on his majesty's visit to this great city; and they cannot but lament that any representation should have been made which has had the effect of influencing the postponement of his majesty's visit to the loyal city of London."

Sir Robert Peel said, he could only state, that on Saturday, two aldermen came to him, as from the city authorities, one of whom was the lord mayor elect, and the other, a gentleman who said he was deputed from the late lord mayor. These gentlemen told him that the civil power in the city would not be sufficient for the preservation of the public peace, and asked for the attendance of a body of the military. He referred these gentlemen to the horse-guards. Now, after receiving such a communication as this, and listening to the speech of Alderman Thomson, he must say, that, considering the heavy responsibility that rested with him, he wished that the magistrates of London would be good enough to depute proper persons to make communications to the government.

Mr. Hume said, it was lamentable to see the situation into which the metropolis had been plunged in the short space of nine days. He maintained that the personal popularity of the sovereign was undiminished; but he contended that it was a lamentable thing that, in consequence of the presence of one single individual, the Duke of Wellington, this metropolis had been put in imminent danger, for he understood that the presence of the noble duke was one of the main causes of the alarm. He trusted that the house of commons would feel it their duty immediately to lay an address before his majesty, respectfully soliciting him to dismiss the noble duke and his colleagues from his councils, for the whole population in this city, and in the country, was against them.

The chancellor of the exchequer agreed with the honourable member for Middlesex, that if his majesty's ministers deserved to be dismissed from office, it was the duty of those honourable members in that house who entertained that opinion, to move an address for their removal.

Sir James Graham was very unwilling to come forward at a

moment of great excitement, when more mischief might be done by a member's expressing his sentiments than by his retaining them to himself. The right honourable gentleman, in his letter published that morning, had stated that it would be dangerous for his majesty to go in a procession in the city "by night." Why, within one short week from that day his majesty had gone in a procession "by night;" he had gone to the theatre, and he had encountered no danger whatever, but was, on the contrary, rewarded by the most loyal and enthusiastic demonstrations of affection on the part of an attached and devoted people. What had since intervened? There had intervened that declaration of his majesty's prime minister, wherein he had stated that nothing would induce him to discuss the question of reform; and that if it should be brought forward by others, it should be opposed by him. He, Sir James Graham, was in contact with a great body of constituents—he was tolerably well acquainted with the opinions of the population of this country, and he would say, that upon that point, in reference to which the Duke of Wellington had declared that he would concede nothing, his grace was at direct issue with the people of England. That declaration of the Duke of Wellington which had rendered him so unpopular, had astounded, alarmed, and confounded the people of England. The noble duke had previously enjoyed a portion of the confidence of the public, but that declaration had made him the most unpopular minister that was ever known in England.

Sir Robert Peel said, he had an interview with the lord mayor elect after the receipt of that communication, and if the information which had reached his majesty's government on the subject had been solely received from him, he conceived that they should certainly have paused before they proceeded to act upon it; but the information which he had received from the lord mayor elect, had been confirmed to him from, at least, twenty other different quarters. He thought that the lord mayor elect was perfectly right in what he had done.

The same subject was introduced in the house of peers by Earl Grey, Lord Radnor, and others, who called upon the Duke of Wellington to explain the reasons of what had been done.

Lord Radnor thought it incumbent on his majesty's ministers, before they advised his majesty to a course so calamitous, to have inquired well into the foundations of the ground on which they proceeded. He wished to know whether, when the letter was written by the secretary of state for the home department, to the lord mayor elect, his majesty's ministers had not so little confidence in the reports that were abroad, and the letter written by the lord mayor, as to direct the person who took the letter to his lordship to inquire whether the whole was not a hoax. He also wished to be informed, not so much for his own satisfaction as for that of his majesty's loyal people, whether the letter sent by the

secretary of state to the lord mayor, had not been sent without the knowledge of his majesty, there being reports in circulation that it had.

The Duke of Wellington felt sorry that the noble lord should still persevere in calling the non-visit of his majesty to the city a calamitous measure.—The noble lord had been pleased to catechise him; he wished to know first, whether or not the letter, written to the lord mayor, had been laid before his majesty, and his pleasure taken upon it. He would at once answer the noble lord that it had, and that he should have considered himself as having grossly forgotten his duty, had he attempted to sanction the writing of such a letter without his majesty's approval. Another question propounded by the noble lord was, whether the letter written by the lord mayor, was, or was not, the only ground, or what share it had, in inducing his majesty's ministers to adopt the course they had done. Now, the house would recollect that he had stated, the other day, that he had received many letters, in some of which names were given, and in others not, stating what would probably result from his majesty's visit to the city. To these, however, he had not paid any particular attention, till he received the letter from the lord mayor elect, on Saturday in the afternoon; he immediately conferred with his majesty's secretary of state on the subject. Further information was received on the following day, and under these circumstances his majesty's ministers had thought fit to adopt the course against which the noble lord declaimed. The lord mayor in that letter had stated the necessity of having military in the city, in order to preserve peace. Such being the case, its preservation might have caused bloodshed. For himself he felt proud, and gloried in what he had done.

The lord mayor elect was censured by the common council of the city; and even their political supporters blamed the ministers, if not altogether for what they had done, at least for the manner in which they had done it.

"The error of ministers," said a publication of the day which usually advocated their policy, "lay in adopting a course which could not fail to excite immense alarm, without taking the proper measures to ascertain whether it could be avoided. It was nothing to say that, even on their own showing, every thing would have passed off quietly, if the Duke of Wellington had only staid at home. He knows little of mobs who imagines that a nocturnal rabble, bent on mischief against an individual, will be tranquil because that individual has escaped them. The threats against the Duke of Wellington, as well as those directed against the police, which was most unpopular with all the blackguards in London, were important principally as indications of a general determination to have a tumult; and assuredly, if the festival had proceeded, had the royal person been exposed to unseemly

scenes, and had blood been shed, ministers would have been as deeply blamed for incurring the risk of tumult, rather than sacrifice a piece of parade, as they now were for having acted on the warnings which they had received. But they erred in acting on too limited information. The mayor elect was scarcely an official person; he was not responsible for the peace of the city. There was the lord mayor and aldermen, there was a committee for superintending all the necessary preparations—they were never consulted. If the home secretary had sent his information to the proper civic authorities, with, ‘What do you say to this—is that other thing true—and by what arrangements do you propose to secure the public peace?’—the disappointment and alarm would, in all probability, have been avoided.”

The result of all this was, that although the funds speedily again rose, the public confidence in the strength of the ministry was shaken; and how much the strength of a ministry depends upon the general opinion of their stability, they had an opportunity of learning, when, on the 12th of November, the settlement of the civil list for the new reign was brought before the house of commons.

*Riots.*—On Monday, the 8th of November, and also on the following Tuesday, the streets of the metropolis were unusually crowded, and a considerable degree of excitement prevailed. A meeting took place on Monday, at the Rotunda, in Blackfriars Road, at which Mr. Hunt presided as chairman. It did not terminate till half-past eleven o'clock at night, when Mr. Hunt retired. The instant he left the meeting, an individual exposed a tri-coloured flag, with “Reform” painted upon it, and a cry of “Now for the West End” was instantly raised. This seemed to act as a signal evidently preconcerted, as the individuals composing the meeting, one and all, assented, and sallied forth in a body, the individual unfurling the tri-coloured flag. They then proceeded over the bridge, in number amounting to about one thousand, shouting, as they passed along, “Reform,” “Down with the police,” “No Peel,” “No Wellington.” In their route they were joined by others, and in this manner they proceeded through Fleet Street and the Strand. The Adelphi Theatre was closing, and the audience were about to leave, when the shouts of the mob being heard, the doors were instantly closed, and the audience kept in the house till they had passed. As they proceeded, they were joined by a considerable number of notoriously bad characters, who were very loud in their exclamations against the police. The mob first proceeded into Downing Street, where they formed themselves into a line immediately in front of the residence of Earl Bathurst. A gentleman in the house, upon hearing the tumult, presented himself at the balcony, armed with a brace of pistols, and, addressing the mob, warned them against committing

any illegal act, declaring that he would fire upon the first man who attempted to enter the house. Yells and groans followed this declaration, and the cry of "Go it," "Go it," was raised by the mob. Another gentleman, at this moment, came out upon the balcony, and took the pistols out of his hand, upon which the mob gave loud cheers. A strong body of the new police arrived from Scotland Yard, and formed themselves into a line at the end of King Street, to prevent the mob from going to the House of Commons, to which they intended to proceed. A general fight now ensued, in which the new police were assisted by several respectable looking men, who used every endeavour to put the mob to the rout. In the skirmish many received broken heads, and the flag was captured. Inspector Lincoln, of the E division, arrived with a body of seventy men, and an equal number of the D division also came up; when the mob, upon seeing this reinforcement, took to flight in all directions, and the most perfect quietude succeeded. Three of the most desperate of the rioters were arrested, and carried to the watch-house in the Almonry, Westminster. A reinforcement of the royal horse guards (blue,) were mounted in the yard of the Horse-Guards, under the command of Captain Prickett, and remained there during the night, and extra policemen paraded the streets in bodies.

Early on the morning of Tuesday, new police were called out in considerable numbers; and, by five o'clock in the evening, a double row flanked the edges of either pavement on the Westminster side of Temple Bar for a considerable distance. This precaution was not taken without occasion, for, before this period, a dense mob had collected within Temple Bar, and a mob had also assembled in the city. As early as six o'clock, the shops in St. Paul's Church Yard, Ludgate Hill, and Fleet Street, were completely closed, in consequence of the number of men assembled. The city police in motion in the course of the day amounted to from five hundred to six hundred men, including the firemen, ticket-porters, and tackle-porters.

*Milward's Charities.*—Towards the close of the year 1830, John Milward, Esq., died at his house, in Artillery Place, Finsbury Square, in the ninety-fourth year of his age. He was, for many years, an active magistrate for Middlesex. This gentleman was, in his lifetime, a very liberal supporter of the charitable institutions of the metropolis; and his will contained a list of donations to hospitals and charitable associations which has seldom been equalled. Among the legacies are the following:—The hospitals of Bridewell, Bethlem, St. Luke's, and the London, each £3000. Samaritan Society, for the relief of patients in the London Hospital, £2000. City of London Lying-in Hospital, £5000. St. Luke's Charity Schools, £4000. Indigent Blind, £4000. Deaf and Dumb Asylum, £4000. Ophthalmic Infirmary, £3000. So-

ciety for the Widows and Orphans of Medical Men, £3000. Royal Sea-bathing Infirmary, £3000. Royal Lying-in Charity, £3000. Finsbury Charity School, £2000. Marine Society, £5000. Refuge for the Destitute, £3000. Society for the Relief of Persons Imprisoned for Small Debts, £2000. Infirmary for Asthmas, Consumptions, &c., £2000. British Lying-in Hospital, £2000. Female Orphan Asylum, £1000. London Female Penitentiary, £2000. Society for the Relief of Sick and Disabled Merchant Seamen, £1000. Philanthropic Asylum, £2000. City of London Truss Society, £2000. London Dispensary, £2000. Orphan Working School, £3000. Clapham New Orphan School, £2000. Upper Clapton and Stamford Hill National Schools, £3000. Society for the Relief of Aged and Infirm Dissenting Ministers, £2000. Society for the Relief of the Widows and Orphans of Dissenting Ministers, £2000. Norton Folgate Female Charity School, £1000. Magdalen Asylum, £2000. Total £75,000. The residue is given to the London Hospital.

*Death of Lord Rivers.*—On the 27th of January, 1831, an inquest was held on the body of the Right Honourable Lord Rivers, which had been found on the 25th, in the Serpentine River, in Hyde Park. It was stated by his lordship's steward, Mr. John Ambrose, that on the preceding Friday he received a letter from his lordship, requesting him to come to No. 10, Grosvenor Place, his lordship's town residence, for the purpose of paying over the rents. He arrived there for that purpose, about three o'clock, on Tuesday, in the afternoon, and found the family in the highest state of alarm and agitation; and inquiring the cause, he learned that Lord Rivers had been absent since Sunday evening, and that, though the strictest search and inquiry had been made, no tidings of his lordship had arrived. Being informed that persons were then dragging the Serpentine River, in expectation of finding the body of his lordship, he repaired to the place, and found the men dragging at the east end, near the waterfall, and in about five minutes the body of Lord Rivers was raised to the surface and drawn out, it was found in the river, about two or three yards from the footpath; and was immediately conveyed to the house in which they were assembled. There were no signs of life, and the body appeared to have been immersed two or three days. The deceased lived on good terms with his lady and family, and always appeared most happy in their society. Witness knew of no occurrence which could possibly have deranged his lordship's mind, so as to have caused him to commit suicide. On the contrary, his lordship's affairs were in the most prosperous state, and he lived on the most affectionate terms with Lady Rivers. He was very near-sighted, so as not to be able to discern an object at any distance without the help of his glass, which he always carried with him, and when shooting he



always wore spectacles. It was a probable conjecture, that from this defect in his sight, his lordship had fallen from the footpath into the river.

James Basten, Superintendent of the Humane Society's Receiving-house, deposed to finding the body in the presence of the last witness; and produced a gold repeating watch with the appendages, and £1 3s. 6d. in money, which he had taken out of his lordship's pockets. The witness added, that this part of the river was so exceedingly dangerous, that no less than ten persons fell in from the causeway on a foggy night, a short time ago, and were with difficulty saved.

John Baker, a footman to Lady Rivers, said that his lordship dined with Lady Rivers and his family, consisting of two daughters and a son, on the afternoon of Sunday. He appeared much as usual, witness observed nothing about him, indicative of mental disease. He left his residence on foot about nine o'clock as was usual with him.

The jury, after a short consultation, returned the following verdict:—"Found drowned near the public path at the head of the Serpentine River, considered very dangerous for want of a rail or fence, where many persons have lately fallen in."

*Illumination.*—Parliament having been dissolved on the 22nd of April, on account of the hostility manifested by the house of commons to the Reform Bill, which had been *introduced by ministers*, the popular feeling manifested itself in a general illumination throughout the country, as if some great victory had been gained, and in addresses of thanks to the king for having dissolved the late parliament. The watchword, on the commencement of the election, was the same from one extremity of the kingdom to the other, "The Bill, the whole Bill, and nothing but the Bill," and for this were all those candidates, who had any chance of success with popular constituencies, obliged to promise their suffrage.

London was splendidly illuminated, on Wednesday the 27th, in honour of the dissolution, and as usual, the effects of popular displeasure visited those who refused to comply with the general wish. The windows of the mansions of some of the most decidedly anti-reform members of the legislature were broken, not by the people certainly, but by a mob chiefly of boys, who on such occasions usually take upon themselves the office of general censors. A numerous rabble proceeded along the Strand, destroying all windows that were not lighted. On their arrival at Northumberland House, they instantly demolished the windows: advancing to Pall Mall they there broke several unilluminated windows. The United Service Club, in Waterloo place, and several other club houses in the vicinity, were seriously damaged. In St. James' Square, they broke the windows in the houses of the Bishop

of London, the Marquis of Cleveland, and Lord Grantham, and Mr. W. W. Wynn, seeing the mob approach, had candles placed in the windows, which thus escaped. They next went to the Duke of Wellington's residence in Piccadilly, and discharged a shower of stones, which broke several windows. The duke's servants fired out of the windows over their heads to frighten them, but without effect. The policemen then informed the mob that the corpse of the Duchess of Wellington was on the premises, which arrested further violence against Apsley House. In their progress up Park Lane, and to Privy Gardens, &c., they broke various unilluminated windows, among which were those of the Duke of Gloucester, and the whole of the windows in front of the Marquis of Londonderry's mansion; those of Sir Robert Peel, and various other gentlemen.

*Sale of the Coronation Robes of George IV.*—A portion of the late king's splendid wardrobe, including the magnificent coronation robes and other costumes, was sold by auction on the 9th of June, by Mr. Phillips, at his rooms in New Bond Street. There were one hundred and twenty lots sold, of which the following were the principal.—No. 13. An elegant yellow and silver sash of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic order, £3. 8s.—17. A pair of fine kid trousers, of ample dimensions, and lined with white satin, was sold for twelve shillings.—35. The coronation ruff, formed of superb mechlin-lace, £2.—50. The costly highland costume worn by the king, when at Dalkeith Palace, the seat of his grace the Duke of Buccleugh, in the summer of 1822, was knocked down at £40.—52. The sumptuous crimson velvet coronation mantle, with silver star, embroidered with gold, on appropriate devices, and which cost originally, as stated by the auctioneer, upwards of £500, was knocked down for forty-seven guineas.—53. A crimson coat to suit with the above, £14.—55. A magnificent gold body dress and trousers, twenty-six guineas.—67. An extraordinary large white aigrette plume, brought from Paris by the Earl of Fife, in April, 1815, and presented by his lordship to the king, was sold for £15.—87. A richly embroidered silver tissue coronation waistcoat and trunk hose, £13.—95. The splendid purple velvet coronation mantle, sumptuously embroidered with gold, of which it was said to contain two hundred ounces. It was knocked down at £55, although it was stated to have cost £300.—96. An elegant and costly green velvet mantle, lined with ermine of the finest quality; presented by the Emperor Alexander, to the king, which cost upwards of one thousand guineas, was knocked down at £125.

*Statue of Mr. Pitt.*—A bronze statue was erected in Hanover Square, on the 18th of August, to the memory of the Right Honourable William Pitt, on a pedestal of the best Scotch granite,

sixteen feet in height, exclusive of the statue, which is ten feet high, and weighs upwards of four tons. Mr. Chantry the sculptor.

*Coronation of William IV. and his Queen.*

The ceremonial of the coronation of the king and queen took place on the 8th of September; it was attended with due pomp, but with a less lavish expenditure than distinguished that of George IV. No king of England ever ratified this solemn compact with the nation, enjoying more of the public confidence. The popular enthusiasm in his favour was at its height, and at this period, William might be truly said to be enthroned in the hearts of his people. As the door of Westminster Abbey was the place where their majesties were to alight from their carriages, it was found expedient to erect retiring rooms; these consisted of a tall pointed arch, between two gables, each rising over a window composed of two lancet lights. The archway opened immediately into a gallery or passage seventy-feet long by nineteen wide, which was finished in imitation of stone, a high wainscoating of oak, and a ceiling in oak panels. The apartment for the king was on the right, that for the queen on the left, each being entered through a small anti-chamber. Along the nave was extended a platform, twenty feet in width, covered with matting, and the centre with blue cloth. The side aisles were wholly filled with two galleries, supported on pointed arches, the fronts of which were exceedingly well coloured, to harmonize with the general tint of the building. Seats were also erected in the vaultings, or nunneries, above the side aisles, and as they projected in front of the arches (which had not been the case on any former occasion) they appeared suspended in mid air. All these were let to the public, having been erected by individual speculators, on contract with the dean and chapter. As the organ of the abbey was to remain in its usual situation, it was considered desirable to raise the organ screen, in order that the performance of the vocal and instrumental musicians might not be lost in the vast space. On the new stone screen, was a wooden erection about the same height, so as to enclose the music within the choir; and the front next the nave was painted to harmonize with the stone-work. All the stalls, and the reading desks were removed from the choir, and the platform was continued down the centre, and five rows of seats were raised on each side for the reception of the judges, the knights of the bath, the aldermen of London, and some of those who took part in the procession. Above these were two other galleries, one even with the organ-loft, and the other above, to which admission was given by tickets from the earl marshal. At the north-east corner was the box of the lord great chamberlain. An ascent of seven steps led from the choir to the theatre, (this

is the name given to the centre of the church,) at the intersection of the choir and transept. In the middle of this space were placed the two thrones, that of the king elevated five steps, and the queen's three, and both covered with cloth of gold. In the transept, the first ten benches were apportioned to peeresses, and the first ten on the south to peers; those behind were allotted to peers and peeresses' tickets; on each side were galleries, and under the great windows, galleries were raised aloft, which were approached from the vaultings, a much greater number being thus accommodated than on any former occasion. The number of privileged seats was calculated at five thousand three hundred. The peers who attended were each allowed three tickets, and others were distributed to the privy councillors, knights of the bath, &c., and in various proportions. The area (the space between the theatre and the altar, in which the coronation took place) was wholly hung with purple and gold silk, the pulpit and a bench for the bishop being placed on the north side, and in a recess on the south, a box, hung with crimson, and crowned with a gilt cornice, for the princesses, and towards the altar, a table for the regalia. In the centre stood the coronation chair; near the south-west pillar, opposite the pulpit, were a chair and faldstool for the use of the queen in the early part of the ceremony; and at the altar, a chair and faldstool for the archbishop. Above the altar a gallery for the House of Commons, of which four hundred and ten were present, the speaker with his emblems of office, being seated in a state chair in the centre. The house met at half-after eight, and repaired to the abbey at nine, in the order in which the counties were drawn by lots from the glasses. Three-fourths of the members were dressed in military uniforms, or in that of deputy-lieutenants of counties, and there were at least four in the highland costume. Above the princesses on the south, was the king's own gallery; and opposite to it, on the north, was the gallery for the foreign ministers.

On the appointed day, the abbey, from the earliest dawn, presented the bustle incident to the approaching ceremony. Labourers, dressed in scarlet jackets and white trousers, were employed to complete the necessary arrangements. The pages of the earl marshal, about forty in number, were in attendance to conduct the privileged visitors to their seats. They were gentlemen who volunteered their services, and were attired in a fancy costume, provided at their own expense, consisting of dark-blue frock coats, white breeches and stockings, a crimson silk sash, and a small squash hat, adorned with black ostrich feathers. Each was provided with a gold staff, bearing the arms of the earl marshal. The heralds were also in attendance, to marshal the procession and precede it. Companies of the grenadier and Coldstream guards lined the platform on each side the nave. Soon after five

o'clock a royal salute was fired by a detachment of artillery stationed in the Green Park; and about six, the whole of the household troops arrived in St. James' Park, and were thence distributed along the line of the procession; some of the bands remaining to amuse the crowds in the Park. Along the whole line of the route, scaffolds and galleries were occasionally erected, over the areas and open spaces; in Parliament Street they were placed before nearly every house. The church-yard of St. Margaret, and the open spaces opposite, were entirely covered. Besides the line of the royal procession, there were three distinct routs to the different doors of the Abbey. That for the peers and others entering by the west door began at Grosvenor Place and approached by Tothill Street; that for the Poet's Corner began at Knightsbridge, and approached by Millbank; that for north-door began at Haymarket, and approached by King Street. The members of the House of Commons were permitted to take their ordinary route by Parliament Street, but were set down at the door of Westminster Hall. A covered platform was erected for their accommodation across the street to Poet's Corner. The carriages were all moved off to distant places of rendezvous; and the strong barriers which were erected at every avenue of approach, by preventing a confluence of carriages near the line of the royal procession, enabled the vast number of spectators on foot to witness it with little difficulty. The state-carriages of the lord chancellor and the lord mayor of London, with their attendants, each formed a minor procession; and the equipages of Prince Esterhazy, the Austrian ambassador, were in themselves a splendid show. The carriages, horsemen, and attendants destined to form the street procession, met at Constitution Hill, and at half-past ten o'clock the cavalcade moved forward in the following order:—

A squadron of life-guards.

The two carriages of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester, each drawn by six horses, with their proper escort of life-guards. In the first were Lord Viscount Deerehurst, Lord Edward Thynne, Major-General Sir Howard Douglas, Bart., and Lieutenant-Colonel Edmund Currey. In the second, their Royal Highnesses, attended by Lady Isabella Thynne.

The two carriages of Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge, each drawn by six horses, with the proper escort of life-guards. In the first were Lord Viscount Villiers, and Colonel Sir James Henry Reynett, K.C.H. In the second, Her Royal Highness, attended by Lady Elizabeth Murray.

The carriage of His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, drawn by six horses, with the proper escort of life-guards, in which

were His Royal Highness, attended by Lord John Spencer Churchill, Lieutenant-General Sir William Hutchinson, and Captain the Honourable Edward Gore.

The two carriages of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cumberland, each drawn by six horses, with their proper escort of life-guards. In the first, were Lord Viscount Encombe, Lord Ernest Bruce, Lieutenant-General Sir Colquhoun Grant, K. C. B., and Lieutenant-General John Slade. And in the second, their Royal Highnesses, attended by Lady Sophia Lennox.

The king's barge-master, and the king's forty-eight watermen.

#### TEN CARRIAGES OF THEIR MAJESTIES,

Each drawn by six horses, and attended by four grooms on foot.

A squadron of life-guards.

His majesty's equerries and aides-de-camp on horseback, two and two (each attended by a groom, and the king's two yeoman riders on either side).

The Deputy Adjutant-General, Major-General John Gardiner; the Deputy Quarter-Master-General, Major-General Sir Richard D. Jackson, K. C. B.; and the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Royal Artillery, Colonel Sir Alexander Dickson, K. C. B.

The Quarter-Master-General, Lieutenant-General the Right Honourable Sir James W. Gordon, Bart., K. C. B.; the Adjutant-General, Major-General John Macdonald; and Major-General Lord Fitzroy Somerset, K. C. B., Military Secretary to the general commander-in-chief.

The Master of his majesty's Buck-hounds, Lord Viscount Anson, on horseback, attended by two grooms.

Six of his Majesty's horses, with rich trappings, each horse led by two grooms.

George Head, Esq., Deputy Knight-Marshal.

Marshalmen in ranks of four.

The exons and clerk of the cheque of the yeomen of the guard.

One hundred yeomen of the guard, four and four.

The Lieutenant and Ensign of the Yeomen of the Guard, John Gill, Esq.; and John Conyngham Burton, Esq., on horseback.

Twelve footmen, four and four.

The STATE COACH drawn by eight horses, attended by a yeoman of the guard at each wheel, and two footmen at each door, and the horses on either side attended by four grooms; the

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Gold Stick, General Lord Viscount Combermere, G. C. B. ; and the Captain of the Yeoman of the Guard, the Marquis of Clanricarde riding on either side, attended by two grooms each ; conveying

HIS MAJESTY, THE KING.

HER MAJESTY, THE QUEEN.

Attended by the Duchess of Gordon, in the absence of the Duchess-dowager of Leeds, mistress of the robes ; and the Countess Brownlow, lady of the bedchamber in waiting.

A squadron of life-guards.

The procession, which was under the orders of Lord Frederick Fitzclarence, gentleman of the horse to his majesty, assisted by Ralph W. Spearman, Esq., chief clerk of the stables, and other officers of the master-of-the-horse department, proceeded by the route of Pall Mall, Charing Cross, Whitehall, and Parliament Street, and arrived at the great west entrance of Westminster Abbey, at a quarter-past eleven o'clock.

The great officers of state, the archbishops of Canterbury and York, the noblemen appointed to carry the regalia (all in their respective robes of estate), and the bishops who were to support their majesties, as well as those who were to carry the Bible, the chalice, and the patina, assembled in the Jerusalem chamber, adjoining the deanery, before ten o'clock, where the regalia, having been previously laid on the table, were delivered by the lord chamberlain of the household to the lord high constable, by him to the deputy lord great chamberlain, and by his lordship to the noblemen by whom the same were severally to be borne. The dean and prebendaries of Westminster were in the nave, in readiness to join the procession next before the officers of his majesty's household.

On the arrival of their majesties at the abbey, at a quarter-past seven o'clock, they were received by the great officers of state, and the noblemen bearing the regalia, and repaired to the robing-chambers without the west entrance. The ladies of her majesty's household, the officers of the royal household, and of the respective households of the princes and princesses, as well as others who had formed part of the royal retinue from St. James' Palace, and to whom duties had not been assigned in the solemnity, passed immediately to the place prepared for them within the choir.

Their majesties, having been robed, advanced up the nave into the choir. The choristers of the chapel royal of Westminster, and of St. Paul's, in the orchestra, under the direction of Sir George Smart, knight, organist of his majesty's chapels royal, sung the anthem, "I was glad when they said unto me, we will go into the house of the Lord, &c."

Pursuivants of arms, in their tabards.

Portcullis, James Pulman, Esq.      Hodge Dragon, Esq. Gent.

Lancaster, Geo. Fred. Beltz, Esq. Somerset, J. Cathrow Disney,

Richmond, Joseph Hawker, Esq. Chester, Geo. Martin Leake, Esq.

Norroy, Edmund Lodge, Esq. Clarenceux, Ralph Bigland, Esq.

Vincent Bayley, D. D.; George Holcombe, D. D.; James

Joseph Allen, D.D.; and Thomas Causton, D. D.

His majesty's vice-chamberlain, the Earl of Belfast.

Right Honourable Robert Freemantle, G. C. H., bearing the

**The lord chamberlain of the household.**

his coronet carried by a page,  
and attended by an

Thomas B. Marsh, Esq.,  
bearing a cushion, with two

sword for the offering.

Lord Durham; his

**The Lord Chancellor of**

The Lord High Chancellor, Lord Brougham and Vaux; attended by his purse-bearer, his coronet carried by a page.

Her royal highness the Duchess of Cambridge, in a robe of estate of purple velvet, wearing a circlet of gold on her head; her

Sir James Henry Rennett; and her coronet by Lord Viscount Villiers.

of the

the Earl of Shaftesbury:

(in the absence of the  
Marquis of Wellesley, K. G.,)

# his

coronet carried by a page.

Marquess of Lansdowne:

his coronet carried by a page.

Lord Plunket; attended by his

net carried by a page.

Brougham and Vaux; attended

coronet carried by a page.

bury, William Howley, D. D., in

and, attended by two gentlemen.

of Cambridge, in a robe of estate

circlet of gold on her head: her

eth Murray, assisted by Colonel

and her coronet by Lord Viscount

and her counsel by Lord Vane and



Her royal highness the Duchess of Cumberland, in a like robe and circlet; her train borne by Lady Sophia Lennox, assisted by Sir Colquhoun Grant; and her coronet by Lord Viscount Encombe.

Her royal highness the Duchess of Gloucester, in a like robe and circlet; her train borne by Lady Isabella Thynne, assisted by Lieutenant Colonel Edmund Currey; and her coronet by Lord Viscount Deerhurst.

The Queen's Vice-Chamberlain,  
Lord Viscount Valletort, in the absence of the Hon. William Ashley.

*The Queen's Regalia, viz.*

The ivory rod with the dove, borne by Earl Cawdor.	The Lord Chamberlain of her majesty's household, Earl Howe; their coronets each carried by a page.	The sceptre with the cross, borne by the Earl of Jersey.
Two serjeants at arms	Her majesty's crown, borne by the Duke of Beaufort, K.G.; his grace's coronet carried by a page.	Two serjeants at arms.

THE QUEEN,

The Bishop of Winchester, Charles Richard Sumner, D. D.	in her royal robes, with her circle of gold; her majesty's train borne by the Duchess of Gordon, in the absence of the dowager Duchess of Leeds.	The Bishop of Chichester, Robert James Carr, D. D.
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Mistress of the robes, assisted by six daughters of earls, viz. :  
Lady Georgiana Bathurst, Lady Theresa Fox Strangeways,  
Lady Mary Pelham, Lady Theodosia Brabazon,  
Lady Sophia Cust, Lady Georgiana Grey.

On each side of her majesty walked five gentlemen pensioners.

Ladies of the bedchamber, viz. :

Countess Brownlow, Marchioness of Westmeath.

Maids of honour, viz. :

Hon. Miss Eden, Hon. Miss Bagot, Hon. Miss de Roos,  
Hon. Miss C. Boyle, Hon. Miss Seymour, and Hon. Miss Mitchell.

Women of the bedchamber, viz. :

Lady Caroline Wood, Lady William Russell.

THE KING'S REGALIA, viz. :

St. Edward's staff, borne by the Duke of Grafton.	The golden spurs, borne by the Marquis of Hastings.	The sceptre with the cross, borne by the Duke of St. Albans,
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their coronets each carried by a page.

The third sword, borne by the Marquis of Cleveland.	Curtana, borne by the Marquis of Salisbury.	The second sword, borne by the Marquis of Downshire,
their coronets each carried by a page.		
Gentlemen Usher of the Black Rod,	Garter, principal King of Arms, Sir G. Naylor, kt. K.H. C.T.S.	
Sir T. Tyrwhitt, kt. K.S.A.	his crown borne by a page.	
The deputy lord great chamberlain of England, Marquis of Cholmondeley; his coronet borne by a page.		
His royal highness the Duke of Gloucester, in his robes of estate, carrying his baton as field marshal, his coronet borne by Major-General Sir Howard Douglas, Bart., his train by Lord Edward Thynne.		
His royal highness the Duke of Sussex, in like robes; his coronet carried by Lieutenant-General Sir William Hutchinson, kt.; his train by Lord John Spencer Churchill.		
His royal highness the Duke of Cumberland, in like robes, carrying his baton; his coronet borne by Lieutenant-General John Slade, his train by Lord Ernest Bruce.		
The high constable of Ireland. The high constable of Scotland, the Duke of Leinster; the Earl of Errol; his coronet borne by a page. his coronet borne by a page.		
The lord high		
The earl marshal of England, the Duke of Norfolk, with his staff, attended by two pages.	The sword of state borne by Earl Grey, K. G.; his coronet carried by a page.	constable of England, the Duke of Wellington, K. G.; with his staff, and his baton as field-marshal, attended by two pages.
The sceptre with the dove, borne by the Duke of Richmond, K. G.; his coronet carried by a page.	St. Edward's crown, borne by the lord high steward, the Duke of Hamilton, his staff and his coronet carried by two pages.	The orb, borne by the Duke of Somerset; his coronet carried by a page.
The patina, borne by the Bishop of Rochester.	The Bible, borne by the Bishop of Exeter.	The chalice, borne by the Bishop of Oxford.
George Murray, D. D.	Henry Philpots, D. D.	Hon. R. Bagot, D. D.
THE KING,		
The Bishop of Bath and Wells, George Henry Law, D. D.	in his royal crimson robes, and cap of state; his majesty's train borne by	The Archbishop of York. E. Harcourt, D. C. L. in the absence of the Bishop of Durham.
The Marquis of Worcester,		The Earl of Euston,

The Earl of Kerry, the Marquis of Titchfield, the Marquis of Douro, assisted by the master of the robes,  
 Captain Sir George Seymour, K. C. H. ;  
 and followed by the groom of the robes,  
 Captain Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, R. N.

On each side walked ten gentlemen pensioners,\* those on the king's right hand headed by their lieutenant, H. B. Henrich, Esq., and those on his majesty's left hand by their standard bearer;

Sir George Bartholomew Pocock, knight.

Groom of the stole,	Gold stick of the life-	Master of the
Marquis of	guards in waiting,	horse,
Winchester.	General Lord Viscount	Earl of Albermarle.
	Combermere, G. C. B. ;	

their coronets each borne by a page.

The captain of the yeomen	The captain of the band of
of the guard,	gentlemen pensioners,
Marquis of Clanricarde ;	Lord Foley ;

his coronet borne by a page. his coronet borne by a page.

The captain of the archer guard of Scotland,

Duke of Buccleugh, K. T. ; his coronet borne by a page.

The master of his majesty's buck-hounds, Lord Viscount Anson ;  
 his coronet borne by a page.

Two lords of the bedchamber, viz.

Earl Amherst, and the Earl of Denbigh ;  
 each attended by a page to bear his coronet.

The keeper of his majesty's privy purse,  
 Major-General Sir. H. Wheatley, K. C. H.

Exons of the yeomen	Clerk of the cheque	Exons of the yeo-
of the guard.	to the yeomen of the	men of the guard,
Henry Cypriani, Esq.	guard,	C. Hancock, Esq.
T. H. Curteis, Esq.	R. F. Fitzherbert, Esq.	J. Hancock, Esq.

Twenty yeomen of the guard.

(The knights of the several orders wore their respective collars.)

The prebendaries, entering the choir, ascended the theatre, and passed over it to their station on the south side of the altar, beyond the king's chair. The vice-chamberlain, comptroller, and treasurer of his majesty's household, passed to the seats provided for them.—The Dean of Westminster, the great officers, and the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, ascended the theatre, and stood near the great south-east door thereof. The princesses and the attendants of their royal highnesses were conducted by the officers of arms to their box on the south side of the area.

The queen preceded by her majesty's vice-chamberlain, lord chamberlain, and the the noblemen bearing her regalia, and

\* Instead of wearing the costume of Henry VIII., adopted at the former coronation, the gentlemen pensioners were attired in the full dress uniform of officers of the guards, with cocked hat and feathers.

attended as before-mentioned, ascended the theatre, and passed on the north side of her throne, to the chair of state provided for her majesty on the east side of the theatre, below her throne, and stood by the said chair until her majesty's arrival. The serjeants-at-arms went to their places near the theatre. The gentlemen pensioners, who guarded their majesties, remained at the foot of the steps ascending the theatre; the yeomen of the guard stood on the outside of the entrance to the choir. The princes of the blood royal were conducted to their seats, as peers, by the officers of arms.—The high constables of Scotland and Ireland were also conducted to their places as peers.

The king, ascending the theatre, passed, on the south side of his throne, to his chair of state on the east side of the theatre, opposite to the altar; and their majesties, after their private devotions, took their respective seats; the bishops, their supporters, standing on each side; the noblemen bearing the four swords on his majesty's right hand, the deputy lord great chamberlain, and the lord high constable on his left; the great officers of state, the noblemen bearing his majesty's regalia, the Dean of Westminster, garter, and black rod, standing about the king's chair, and the train bearers behind his majesty.—The gold stick, the master of the horse, the groom of the stole, the captain of the band of gentlemen pensioners, the captain of the yeomen of the guard, and the captain of the archer guard of Scotland, passed to their seats as peers.—The queen's officers, the noblemen who bore her majesty's regalia, her supporters, train bearers, and assistants stood near her majesty; her lord chamberlain on the right hand; a vice-chamberlain on the left; and the ladies attendants behind her majesty's chair.

*The Recognition.*—On the conclusion of the anthem, his majesty attended by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the lord chancellor, the deputy lord great chamberlain, the lord high constable, and the earl marshal, and preceded by garter, repaired to the east side of the theatre, where the archbishop made the recognition, and repeated the same at the south, west, and north sides of the theatre, his majesty turning towards the people on the side at which the recognition was made; the people replied to each demand with loud and repeated acclamations of "God save King William the Fourth;" and at the last recognition, the trumpets sounded and the drums beat.

His majesty then took his seat, and the Bible, the chalice, and the patina, were carried to and placed upon the altar by the bishops who had borne them.—Two officers of the wardrobe then spread a rich cloth of gold, and laid two cushions on the same, for their majesties to kneel on, at the steps of the altar. The Archbishop of Canterbury put on his cope, and the bishops who were to read the litany were also vested in their copes.

*The Offering.*—The king attended by his supporters, and the Dean of Westminster, the great officers, the noblemen bearing the regalia and the four swords going before his majesty, passed to the altar. Then the queen, supported and preceded by the noblemen bearing her majesty's regalia as before, went also to the altar. His majesty uncovered and kneeling on the cushion made his first offering of a pall or altar-cloth of gold, which was delivered by an officer of the wardrobe to the lord chamberlain, by his grace to the deputy lord great chamberlain, and by him to the king, who delivered it to the Archbishop of Canterbury, by whom it was laid upon the altar. The treasurer of the household then delivered an ingot of gold of one pound weight, being the second offering, to the deputy lord great chamberlain, who having presented the same to the king, his majesty delivered it to the archbishop by whom it was put into the oblation basin.

The queen, kneeling on the left hand of his majesty, made her offering, viz. a pall of gold, with the like ceremony. Their majesties continued with kneel, and the prayer, "O God, who dwellest in the high and holy place," was said by the archbishop. At the conclusion of the prayer, their majesties rose. The king was conducted to the chair of state on the south side of the area, and her majesty to the chair on the left hand of the king. The regalia, except the swords, were delivered by the several noblemen who bore the same, to the archbishop, and by his grace to the Dean of Westminster, who laid them on the altar; the great officers, and the noblemen who had borne the regalia going to their respective places.

The litany was then read by the Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry, and Bishop of Lincoln, vested in copes, and kneeling at a faldstool covered with blue velvet, placed above the steps of the theatre, in the middle of its east side. Then was read the beginning of the communion service, the Bishop of Llandaff reading the epistle, and the Bishop of Bristol the gospel, and the sermon was preached by the Bishop of London, his text was from Peter ii. 18, "Submit yourself to every ordinance of man, for the Lord's sake," a passage which had just been read in the epistles. During the sermon, his majesty wore his cap of state, of crimson velvet, turned up with ermine, and sat in his chair on the south side of the area opposite the pulpit; his supporters, the deputy great chamberlain, and the noblemen carrying the swords standing by him. Her majesty sat in her chair on the left hand of the king, supported and attended as before. The Archbishop of Canterbury took his seat in a purple velvet chair, on the north side of the altar, garter standing near him. The dean took his seat on the south side of the altar. The bishops sat upon their benches, along the north side of the area. The prebendaries of Westminster stood on the south side of the area, east of the king's chair, and near the altar.

*The Oath.*—The sermon being ended the Archbishop of Canterbury, advancing to the king administered the coronation oath. The king arose from his chair of state, and attended by his supporters, and the deputy lord great chamberlain, went uncovered to the altar, where kneeling upon the cushion laid on the steps, and placing his hand on the holy gospels, his majesty took the oath; and added thereto his royal sign manual, the lord chamberlain of the household holding a silver inkstand for that purpose, delivered to him by an officer of the jewel-office.

The king returned to his chair, when the hymn was sung, (the archbishop reading the first line,) "Come Holy Ghost, our souls inspire," &c.

*The Anointing.*—Upon the conclusion of the hymn, the archbishop read the prayer preparatory to the anointing, "O Lord, Holy Father, who by anointing with oil didst of old make and consecrate kings, priests, and prophets," &c. At the conclusion of this prayer, the choirs sung the anthem, "Zadock the Priest," &c. During this the king was disrobed of his crimson robes by the deputy lord great chamberlain, who delivered them to the master of the robes; and his majesty took off his cap of state, the deputy lord great chamberlain delivering the same to the lord chamberlain; and the robes and cap were immediately carried into St. Edward's Chapel, the robes, by the groom of the robes, the cap, by the officer of the jewel office. His majesty then took his seat in King Edward's chair, covered with a cloth of gold, and placed in front of the altar, when four knights of the garter, viz. the Dukes of Leeds and Dorset, the Marquis of Camden, the Marquis of Exeter, summoned by garter, held over the king's head a rich pall of cloth of gold, delivered to them by the lord chamberlain, who had received the same from an officer of the wardrobe; and the Dean of Westminster stood near, holding the ampulla, containing the consecrated oil, and pouring some into the anointing spoon, the archbishop anointed his majesty on the head and hands pronouncing the words, "Be thou anointed," &c. The king then kneeling, the archbishop standing on the north side of the altar pronounced the benediction. The knights of the garter returned the pall to the lord chamberlain (which was by him re-delivered to the officer of the wardrobe), and repaired to their seats.

*The Spurs.*—After this the dean took the spurs from the altar, and delivered them to the deputy lord great chamberlain, who kneeling down, touched his majesty's heel therewith, and returned them to the dean, by whom they were laid upon the altar.

*The Sword.*—Earl Grey then delivered the sword of state to the lord chamberlain, and, in lieu thereof, received from his grace

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another sword, in a scabbard of purple velvet (presented to his grace by an officer of the jewel-office), which his lordship delivered to the archbishop, who laid it on the altar, and said the prayer, "Hear our prayers, O Lord, we beseech thee, and so direct and support thy servant King William," &c. The archbishop then took the sword from the altar, and assisted by other bishops, delivered it into the king's right hand, saying, "Receive this kingly sword," &c., "and with this sword do justice," &c.

*Offering of the Sword.*—The king rising went to the altar, where his majesty offered the sword in the scabbard, delivering in to the archbishop), and then retired to his chair; the sword was then redeemed by Earl Grey, who carried it during the remainder of the solemnity, having first drawn it out of the scabbard, and delivered the latter to an officer of the wardrobe.

*The Investing with the Mantle.*—The king then standing, his majesty was invested by the dean with the imperial mantle, or dalmatic robe of cloth of gold, delivered to him by the officers of the wardrobe; the deputy lord great chamberlain fastening the clasps.

*The Orb.*—The king then sitting down, the archbishop having received the orb from the dean, delivered it into the king's right hand, saying, "receive this imperial robe and orb," &c. His majesty then returned the orb to the dean, who laid it upon the altar.

*The Ring.*—The lord chamberlain of his majesty's household, receiving from the officer of the jewel office the ruby ring, delivered the same to the archbishop, who put it on the fourth finger of the king's right hand, saying "receive this ring," &c.

*The Sceptres.*—The dean thereupon brought from the altar the two sceptres with the cross and dove, and delivered them to the archbishops. In the meantime the Duke of Norfolk, as lord of the manor of Worksop, presented to the king a glove for his majesty's right hand, embroidered with the arms of Howard, which his majesty put on. The archbishop then delivered the sceptre with the cross into his majesty's right hand, saying, "receive the royal sceptre," &c. And then the sceptre with the dove into his left hand, saying, "receive the rod of equity," &c. The Duke of Norfolk, as lord of the manor of Worksop, supported his majesty's right arm, and held the sceptre as occasion required.

*The Crowning.*—The archbishop, standing before the altar, and having St. Edward's crown in his hands, consecrated and blessed

it, saying the prayer, "O God, who crownest thy faithful servants with mercy," &c. He then proceeded from the altar, assisted by other bishops, the Dean of Westminster carrying the crown, which the archbishop took and placed on his majesty's head, while the people with loud and repeated shouts, cried, "God save the king," &c. the trumpets sounding, the drums beating, and the Tower and Park guns firing by signal. The acclamation ceasing, the archbishop pronounced the exhortation, "Be strong and of a good courage," &c. The choirs then sung the anthem, "The king shall rejoice in thy strength," &c. As soon as the king was crowned, the princes of the blood royal and the other peers put on their coronets; the bishops their caps; and the kings of arms their crowns.

*The Holy Bible.*—The dean then taking the Holy Bible from the altar, delivered it to the archbishop, who attended by the other bishops presented it to the king, "Our gracious king," &c. The king then returned the Bible to the archbishop, who gave it to the dean, and it was by him replaced on the altar. The archbishop then pronounced the benedictions, the bishops and the peers answering each benediction with a loud Amen. The archbishop then turning to the people, said, "And the same Lord God Almighty grant," &c. Te Deum was thereupon sung, during which time the king removed to the chair on which his majesty first sat on the east side of the throne.

*The Inthronization.*—Te Deum being ended, the king ascended the theatre, and was enthroned by the bishops and peers; the archbishop pronounced the exhortation, "stand firm, and hold fast," &c.

*The Homage.*—His majesty seated on his throne, then delivered the sceptre with the cross to the Duke of Norfolk, to hold the same on his right hand, and the sceptre with the dove to the Duke of Richmond, to hold the same on his left hand, during the homage—The archbishop of Canterbury then knelt before the king, and for himself and fifteen other lords spiritual, then present, pronounced the words of homage, they kneeling around him, and saying after him. The archbishop then kissed his majesty's left cheek, and the rest of the lords spiritual did the same and retired. The like ceremony was then performed by his royal highness the Duke of Cumberland and Teviotdale, and two other princes of the blood royal then present; by Bernard Edward, Duke of Norfolk, and fifteen other dukes; by Charles Ingoldesby, Marquis of Winchester and seventeen other marquises; by John Earl of Shrewsbury, and sixty other earls; by Henry Viscount Hereford, and nine other viscounts; and by Henry William, Lord de Roos, and



fifty-seven other barons. During the ceremony, the choir sang an anthem, and the treasurer of his majesty's household threw about the medals of the coronation.

*The Anointing, Crowning, and Enthroning of the Queen.*—Her majesty the queen, having reposed herself in her chair on the south side of the altar, during the coronation and inthronization of his majesty, arose as soon as the anthem was ended, and being supported as before, went to the altar, attended by her train-bearer, and ladies assistants; and her majesty knelt whilst the archbishop said the prayer of consecration. Her majesty then rose and went to the chair, at which she was to be anointed and crowned, and which was placed on the left of King Edward's chair, somewhat nearer to the altar; and standing there the Countess Brownlow took off her majesty's circle of gold, and delivered it to her lord chamberlain. The queen then knelt down, and the Duchesses of Richmond, Montrose, and Northumberland, and the Marchioness of Lansdowne, having been summoned by garter, severally left their places, and repaired to the area, where holding a rich pall of cloth of gold over her majesty, the archbishop poured the consecrated oil upon her head, saying, "In the name of the Father, &c. Then the archbishop received from the officer of the jewel office, the queen's ring, and put the same on the fourth finger of her majesty's right hand, saying, "Receive this ring," &c. The archbishop thereupon took the crown from the altar, and reverently set it on the queen's head, saying, "Receive the crown," &c. Her majesty being crowned, the three princesses of the blood royal, and all the dowager peeresses, and peeresses present, put on their coronets. There were in number, seven duchesses, thirteen marchionesses, twenty-nine countesses, five viscountesses, and thirty-one baronesses.

Then the archbishop placed the sceptre with the cross in her majesty's right hand, and the ivory rod with the dove in her left, and offered up the prayer, "O Lord, the giver of all perfections," &c. The queen being thus anointed, and crowned, and having received all her ornaments, the choirs sung the Hallelujah Chorus: at the commencement of the chorus, the queen arose, and supported as before, ascended the theatre (reverently bowing to his majesty as she passed the throne), and was conducted to her own throne on the left hand of that of the king, where her majesty reposed until the conclusion of the chorus.

*The Holy Sacrament.*—After the chorus, the two bishops who had read the epistle and gospel, received from the altar by the hands of the archbishop, the patina and the chalice, which they carried into St. Edward's Chapel, and brought from thence the bread upon the patina, and the wine in the chalice; their majesties then descended from their thrones, and went to the

altar, where the king, taking off his crown, devliered it to the deputy lord great chamberlain to hold, and the sceptres to the Dukes of Norfolk and Richmond. Then the bishops delivered the patina and chalice into the king's hands; and his majesty delivered them to the archbishop, who reverently placed the same upon the altar, covering them with a fair linen cloth. The queen also taking off her crown, delivered it to her lord great chamberlain to hold, and the sceptres to those noblemen who had previously borne them. Their majesties then went to their chairs, on the south side of the area, when the archbishop and the dean had communicated, their majesties received the sacrament, the archbishop administering the bread, and the Dean of Westminster the cup. The king and queen then put on their crowns, and taking the sceptres in their hands as before, repaired again to their thrones, supported and attended as before. The archbishop then read the communion service, and pronounced the blessing; and at the conclusion, the trumpets sounded, and the drums beat. After which, his majesty, attended as before, the four swords being carried before him, descended into the area, and passed through the door on the south side of the altar, into St. Edward's Chapel; and the noblemen who had carried the regalia, received them from the Dean of Westminster, as they passed by the altar into the chapel. The queen at the same time, descending from her throne, went into the same chapel at the door on the north side of the altar. Their majesties being in the chapel, the king standing before the altar, delivered the sceptre with the dove, which his majesty had borne in his left hand to the archbishop, who laid it upon the altar. His majesty was then disrobed of his royal robe of state, or dalmatic robe, and arrayed in his royal robe of purple velvet, by the deputy lord great chamberlain. The archbishop then placed the orb in his majesty's left hand. The noblemen, who had carried the gold spurs, and St. Edward's staff, delivered the same to the dean, to be by him deposited on the altar. Whilst their majesties were in St. Edward's Chapel, the officers of arms, arranged the returning procession, which moved at the moment when the king and queen left the chapel. Their majesties, and the princes, and princesses, then proceeded out of the choir, and to the west door of the abbey, attended as before; their majesties wearing their crowns; the king bearing in his right hand the sceptre with the cross, and in his left the orb; and the queen bearing in her right hand her sceptre with the cross, and in her left the ivory-rod with the dove: their royal highnesses the princes and princesses wearing their coronets; and the princes, who were field-m Marshals, carrying their batons. The four swords were borne before the king, in the same order as before. The dean and prebendaries, and the bishops who had carried the Bible, the chalice, and the patina, remained in the choir. The noblemen who had severally carried the crowns, the orb, the

sceptre with the dove, the spurs, and St. Edward's staff, walked in the same places as before; those noblemen who had staves and batons carrying the same; all peers wearing their coronets; and the archbishops and the bishops supporting their majesties, wearing their caps; and the kings of arms their crowns. On the arrival of their majesties on the platform, without the west entrance, garter proclaimed his majesty's style, as follows:—"the most high, most mighty, and most excellent monarch, *William the Fourth*, by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, king, defender of the faith: King of Hanover, Duke of Brunswick and Lunenburgh." The swords and the regalia were received in the robing-chambers, by the officers of the jewel-office appointed for that purpose. The ceremonies were concluded at about three o'clock, when their majesties, and the princes and princesses of the blood royal, returned to St. James's Palace with the same state as in their proceeding to the Abbey. The Duchess of Kent and the Princess Victoria, in consequence of the delicate state of the health of the latter, remained in retirement in the Isle of Wight. As the economical arrangements determined upon by his majesty did not allow of a coronation dinner in Westminster Hall, he privately entertained a large party at St. James's. Earl Grey gave a dinner to a numerous party of peers; Lord Palmerston to the whole of the foreign ministers; Lord Althorp to the governor of the bank, the chairmen of the several financial boards, and many members of the house of commons; and the lord mayor to the aldermen, and a numerous party. Throughout the metropolis the day was kept as a general holiday. All business was suspended, and the shops closed. The new entrance to St. James's Park, from Carlton Terrace, was opened for the first time. At about five o'clock, Mr. and Mrs. Graham ascended from Green Park in their balloon, which was visible to the inhabitants of the metropolis for a full hour. They descended safely at Herringate Hall, in Essex, twenty-three miles from London. In the evening the metropolis was universally illuminated. There was a grand discharge of fire-works in Hyde-Park, from nine to eleven o'clock; and Vauxhall and all the summer theatres were opened gratuitously to the public.

*Riots consequent on the rejection of the Reform Bill.*—After the long continued and violent opposition of the house of lords, to the Reform Bill, it could not be expected to be ultimately passed by them without a serious struggle, yet its being again rejected, without its being allowed to go into committee, caused great excitement throughout the country, and in London, several of the peers who had voted against the bill were insulted in the streets. On the 10th of October, the inhabitants of Bond Street were exceedingly alarmed by a prevailing report, that a mob of several thousands of persons was about to visit them for the

purpose of breaking windows and committing other depredations. Though it was only about six o'clock when the alarm was given, all the shutters were instantly closed, and the doors fastened, causing a most gloomy appearance. In Regent Street and several great thoroughfares, the shutters were also closed, and where there was property more particularly valuable, boards were nailed across. Several reform meetings were held on the same day; and on the 11th, as three policemen were passing through St. James's Square, with a prisoner in their custody, the crowd surrounded them, and rescued the prisoner. The constables took out their staves, but were pushed along until they arrived at Waterloo Place, where they were joined by a party of the police; here the crowd found a heap of paving stones, which they flung at the police in every direction, so that the latter were glad to make their escape.

Between two and three o'clock, a large number of persons had assembled in Hyde Park; stones were thrown at Apsley House, and a few squares of glass broken, when some of the Duke of Wellington's servants presented themselves at the windows. Great hissing and hooting followed, and immediately afterwards a shower of stones was thrown at the house, and almost every square of glass in it was demolished. Some policemen, who were upon the spot at the time, endeavoured to drive the crowd out of the park, but violent resistance was made, and the constables were ultimately compelled to make a precipitate retreat, and take shelter in his grace's mansion. Notice of these proceedings having been given at St. James's police station, a large party of the C and T divisions, headed by a superintendant and four inspectors, proceeded with all haste to the scene of action, where they formed a body under the statue. They had not been there many minutes before they were saluted with several showers of stones; these attacks were suffered a short time, but ultimately the police, in number about two hundred, sallied forth upon the large crowd collected about the Duke of Wellington's house, and the mob was immediately dispersed. Several of the ring-leaders were taken into custody, and confined in Knightsbridge barracks.

After their defeat in Hyde Park, the mob again collected, and proceeded to the mansion of Earl Dudley, where they commenced throwing stones at the windows; but a strong body of police, who had been stationed in his lordship's stables, suddenly rushed upon them with their staves and beat them off the premises.

Some desperate attacks were made upon the new police by regularly organized gangs of pick-pockets, and several constables were very severely beaten. At the corner of Charles Street, St. James's Square, some young thieves were taken into custody, by three of the police who were detached from the main body: but the prisoners were rescued, and the policemen obliged to make their escape. One of the inspectors of the C division, who

was parading in Pall Mall in private clothes, was recognized by some of the rabble, who kicked and beat him in so brutal a manner, that he with difficulty escaped with his life. After the levee was over, a vast number of the lower orders assembled in the Park, waiting the arrival of some of the anti-reform peers; and about five o'clock, the Marquis of Londonderry, accompanied by a friend made his appearance on horseback, and was proceeding to the house of lords; but before he was aware of danger he found himself surrounded by a mob of between 4,000 and 5,000 persons. He was not immediately recognized, and was proceeding with apparent security, when on a sudden, a voice exclaimed, "there goes the Marquis of Londonderry." Instantly a shower of pebbles were hurled at his lordship, several of which struck him with considerable violence and so enraged his lordship, that he pulled up his horse, and solemnly declared that he would shoot the first individual who again dared to molest him, and accompanied this declaration with the exhibition of a pair of pistols. This for a time so intimidated the mob, that they gave way in a slight degree; and after the marquis had conversed for a few moments with a gentleman on horseback, he rode off toward the horse-guards. Thither the men followed; and believing his lordship only endeavoured to intimidate them, they commenced another attack. The showers of stones were now thicker than before, and one stone, hurled with great force, struck the noble marquis on the temple, cutting through his hat, and inflicting a serious wound, which rendered his lordship nearly insensible. The military here interposed, and the marquis was placed in a hackney coach and conveyed home.

*Reform Meetings.*—National political reform meetings were, at this time of general excitement, held in towns, counties, and parishes, and the general feeling of the country was everywhere expressed in strong and violent language; London was not slow in expressing its sentiments on this occasion. In the court of common council, the following resolutions were moved, and carried almost unanimously:—

"That this court views with the greatest grief and mortification, the extraordinary and distressing publication made by his majesty's ministers, that his majesty has refused to them the means of carrying through the house of lords the reform bill, passed by a large majority of the house of commons, and required by an overwhelming majority of the people."

"That whoever may have advised his majesty to withhold from his ministers the means of ensuring the success of the reform bill, have proved themselves the enemies of their sovereign, and have put to imminent hazard the stability of the throne, and the tranquility and security of the country."

"That under these circumstances this court feels it to be its

duty, as a necessary means of procuring for the country an efficient reform, to petition the commons house of parliament to withhold the supplies, until such a reform shall have been secured."

The livery of London passed resolutions to the same effect, many of its members declaring at the same time, their resolution to refuse the payment of taxes until the reform bill should be passed. Nay, Lord Milton, a nobleman of mature years, and heir to an ancient peerage and immense estate, sent the tax-gatherers away from his door with the remark, that he was not sure but that impending events might induce him to refuse the payment of taxes altogether.

*New Police.*—This important institution, established by act of parliament in 1829, 10 George IV., has proved a saving measure to the metropolis and its immediate vicinity. The following is a statement of the number of men employed, the districts comprehended, and the estimated population in each division, in 1831.

- A. Whitehall (113 policemen); including part of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields; part of St. Margaret's Westminster; and the verge of the Palaces of St. James's and Whitehall. Population 5893.
- B. Westminster (168 policemen); part of St. Margaret; Collegiate Close; St. John the Evangelist; part of St. George, Hanover Square; and part of St. Luke, Chelsea. Population 51,618.
- C. St. James's (118 policemen); part of St. George, Hanover Square; St. James; St. Ann; and part of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields. Population 94,418.
- D. St. Marylebone (170 policemen); part of St. Marylebone. Population 85,040.
- E. Holborn (168 policemen); part of St. Andrew and St. George the Martyr; part of St. Giles and St. George, Bloomsbury; part of St. Marylebone; part of St. Pancras; and Gray's Inn. Population 73,208.
- F. Covent Garden (166 policemen); part of St. Martin; part of St. Giles; St. Clement Danes; St. Andrew, Holborn (above the bars); St. Mary-le-Strand; St. Paul, Covent Garden; Liberty of the rolls; St. John the Baptist; Savoy; and Lincoln's Inn. Population 61,618.
- G. Finsbury (238 policemen); Artillery Ground; Charter-house; St. James and St. John, Clerkenwell; Glasshouse-yard; part of St. Luke; St. Andrew, Holborn, and St. George the Martyr, with part of Saffron-hill; Ely-place; part of Norton Folgate; part of St. Leonard's, Shoreditch; part of St. Pancras; and Furnival's Inn. Population 102,561.
- H. Whitechapel (191 policemen); St. Botolph without Aldgate, or East Smithfield; part of St. Mary, Whitechapel; St.

- Katherine by the Tower; Christchurch, Spitalfields; part of St. Leonard's, Shoreditch; Precinct of the Tower; St. Peter Vincula, Tower; part of St. Matthew, Bethnal-green; part of St. George in the East; and part of Mile-end New Town. Population 111,382.
- K. Stepney (297 policemen); Bow; Bromley; Poplar; Limehouse; Shadwell; St. John, Wapping; parts of St. George in the East, Bethnal Green, and Stepney. Population 113,516.
- L. Lambeth (191 policemen); parts of Christchurch; St. George, Lambeth; and St. Mary, Newington. Population 45,646.
- M. Southwark (189 policemen); St. Saviour; St. Thomas; St. Olave; St. John, Horselydown; parts of Christchurch; St. George; St. Mary, Newington; and St. Mary Magdalen, Bermondsey. Population 78,169.
- N. Islington (251 policemen); part of St. Leonard, Shoreditch; part of St. Mary, Islington; part of St. Mary, Stoke-Newington; Hackney; and part of St. Luke. Population 74,455.
- P. Camberwell (219 policemen); St. Giles, Camberwell; part of St. Mary, Newington; part of Lambeth; part of St. George; part of Clapham; the hamlet of Penge; the hamlet of Hatcham; and Streatham. Population 64,967.
- R. Greenwich (207 policemen); Greenwich; St. Nicholas and St. Paul, Deptford; Rotherhithe; part of Bermondsey; the Paragon, Phoenix Vale, &c. Population 72,540.
- S. Hampstead (217 policemen); St. John, Hampstead; part of St. Marylebone; part of St. Pancras. Population 70,260.
- T. Kensington (173 policemen); New Brentford; Ealing; Acton; Chiswick; part of Fulham, including Hammersmith; Paddington; Kensington; Chelsea; and part of St. Margaret, Westminster. Population 49,668.
- V. Wandsworth (171 policemen); part of St. Luke, Chelsea; part of Fulham; Putney, Barnes, Wandsworth, Tooting; part of Clapham; Battersea; and part of St. Mary, Lambeth. Population 57,582.

The total population included in the present Metropolitan Police District, according to the population returns of 1821, amounts to 1,212,491.

The number of persons apprehended by the new police in London, on different charges, during the year, ending the 1st of January 1832, amounted by official returns to 72,824; viz. 45,907 males, and 26,917 females. Out of this number 2955 were committed for trial; 21,843 were summarily convicted before the magistrates; 24,239 were discharged by the magistrates; and 23,787 who had been taken into custody while drunk, were discharged by the superintendents of police at the station-house, after they became sober. The number of persons brought before the magistrates for being drunk, were 7566; of this number 3187

were discharged, and 4379 were fined five shillings each, which would amount to £1094 15s., of the number fined 3187 were males, and 1194 were females. The greatest number of persons were apprehended for drunkenness in the months of December and July, and the least number in February,—viz. July 1419 males, and 810 females; December 1418 males, and 931 females; February 923 males, and 678 females. From these statements it further appears that setting aside cases of mere drunkenness, 24,798 were summarily convicted by the magistrates or committed for trial, while no fewer than 21,052 were discharged.

*Cholera Morbus.*—This pestilential disease, previously unknown in this country, first made its appearance in London toward the close of 1831, or early in the following year; it appeared first among the crews of the vessels afloat on the river; in Southwark, and on the borders of the Thames. By the 20th of February, forty cases had occurred, of which more than one half proved fatal. Other districts of the capital and its environs were speedily affected, and the rate of mortality in proportion to the number of cases continued nearly the same. As soon as the presence of the disease was positively ascertained, a bill was passed in parliament giving the privy council large powers to make regulations to meet the danger. A central board of health was established in London. The privy council, was empowered to establish them in all parts of the kingdom, and direct the formation of hospitals for the reception of the sick. The expenses were to be defrayed by assessments levied on the towns, parishes, or counties, to which they were applied. Notwithstanding, however, all these precautions, the malady soon spread itself over the whole kingdom, and soon included in its sphere the squalid population of Ireland. But everywhere it was much less fatal than preconceived notions had anticipated. The alarm was infinitely greater than the danger; and when the disease gradually disappeared in the course of the autumn, almost every one was surprised that so much apprehension had been entertained. The number of cases in the United Kingdom was smaller out of all proportion than those which occurred in Paris alone. The precautions adopted, and adopted in vain, by France and Holland, exposed the foreign intercourse of the country to some inconvenience; but the internal communications were never interrupted. The cholera left medical men as it found them—confirmed in most opposite opinions, or in total ignorance as to its nature, its cure, and the source of its origin, if endemic,—or the mode of transmission, if infectious. In Great Britain, as elsewhere, it fixed its residence among the most needy and squalid classes of the community. There were instances of its attacking persons of a different kind; but they were too few to affect the general law which seemed to follow, and could often be traced to particular causes.



*Fast-Day Disturbance* :—The king having issued a proclamation directing the 21st of March, to be observed throughout England as a day of fasting and humiliation on account of the cholera, the political union of the working classes issued a counter-proclamation, announcing their intention to distinguish that day by the distribution of bread and meat amongst the lower orders, and of their determination to assemble for that purpose in Finsbury Square, at twelve o'clock, from whence they should afterwards perambulate in procession into different parts of the metropolis. Early in the morning, the various streets and avenues leading in that direction were thronged with crowds of people. By eleven o'clock the numbers assembled in the square amounted to twelve or fourteen thousand, consisting entirely of the lower classes of mechanics and labouring men, many of whom appeared to be in the greatest possible distress. There were many women, amongst the crowd. Twelve o'clock passed, and none of the members of the trades' union made their appearance. The crowd, however, continued increasing. Before two o'clock, it amounted to nearly twenty-five thousand persons. The police had now mustered strong, and it was determined to clear the square. The mob had resorted to various acts of violence, hooting and pelting the police with stones and other missiles. Many of the police were seriously wounded. Several collisions took place between them and the mob, in which some of the latter were wounded. One man had his cheek laid open, and another his eye cut out. In order to clear the square of the immense assemblage, the police were divided into six sections or battalions, half of which (formed into front, centre, and rear ranks,) were to proceed around one half of the square, and the other, in like manner, around the other half. When the police moved, the groans and hooting of the populace were deafening. A great many stones were thrown, several of which severely injured the police, about twenty of whom had their heads severely cut. Two or three were so much injured, that they were sent off the ground by order of the police surgeon. It took above half an hour to effect a complete dispersion of the populace from the square, and even then they posted themselves in large bodies in the adjacent streets, hooting and pelting the police. Strong divisions of the police were then posted at Moorfields, Chiswell Street, City Road, and Sun Street, even into Finsbury Square, and the extended multitude gradually dispersed.

*Attack on the Duke of Wellington*.—The Duke of Wellington having occasion to visit the mint, a crowd of persons collected on Tower Hill to await his return; on his appearance at the gate, he was loudly hissed and hooted by the crowd, which at this time consisted of several hundred individuals. He rode along the Minories, followed by the crowd, which was every moment increasing, and which continued to yell and hoot, and bawl out abusive epithets.

About half-way up the Minories he was met by Mr. Ballantine, one of the Thames police magistrates, who asked him if he could render him any assistance? His grace replied in the negative, saying, he did not mind what was going on. Nothing particular occurred, until his grace had reached about the middle of Fenchurch Street, when a man rushed forward from the crowd, and catching hold of the reins of the horse's bridle with one hand, endeavoured to dismount his rider with the other, and would have succeeded had it not been for the spirited conduct of the groom, and a body of the city police, who came up at the time. The mob at this time was very great, but by the exertions of the police his grace was escorted through it, and along Cheapside, without any personal injury. In Holborn, however, the mob not satisfied with words began to use stones and filth. The duke then rode to the chambers of Sir Charles Wetherell, in Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, the mob still following. He remained there till a body of police arrived from Bow Street, by whom he was escorted home. The day on which this assault was made, was the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo.

*Assault of the King.*—The king and queen attended Ascot races, and as the king was looking out of the window of the stand, two stones were thrown from the crowd below, one of which struck his majesty a violent blow on the forehead; but his hat saved him from any serious injury. The king immediately again presented himself at the window, and was received with the loudest cheers. The offender, a man of the name of Collins, was immediately seized: he had the appearance of a common beggar, and had a wooden leg. He stated himself to be in connection with no one; that he was a discharged Greenwich pensioner, and having sent a petition to his majesty, to which no attention had been paid, he made up his mind to have a *shy* at the king, and had put three stones in his pocket for the first opportunity. On his examination before the magistrates, he gave the following account of himself, and of the reason of his offence:—"I own that I committed a great fault in throwing the stones at the king. On the 16th of December last, I had been an in-pensioner in Greenwich Hospital. The ward-keeper was sweeping the ward up, and I told him that he had no right to do that more than once a day. He complained to Sir R. Keates, the governor of the hospital, and I was expelled for life. I petitioned the lords of the admiralty to have the pension which I enjoyed before I entered the hospital restored to me. I have a right to it by an act passed in George IV's reign, which declares that seamen shall have the same pensions on leaving the hospital which they had before going into it, unless they are expelled for striking the officers, or for felony, and I have done nothing of that kind. On the 19th of last April, I petitioned the king to have

my pension restored. He sent an answer to the lords of the admiralty. Mr. Barrow, the secretary sent it to me at the Admiral Duncan public house, near the admiralty. The answer was, that the king would do nothing for me. It was partly written and partly printed. I was very much distressed—for three days and three nights this month I never broke my fast. I can take my oath of that. The king never did me an injury. I am sorry for the fault I have committed, and I must suffer for it. Distress compelled me, or I would never have done the like of it. I went to Admiral Rowley's 'tother day, to ask for a bit of victuals, and he kicked my ——. What is done cannot be undone. I must suffer the law. Sir R. Keates has broken the law as well as myself, for he has no right to take my pension from me. He is the only man who is allowed arbitrary power in Great Britain." In this account of himself there was more art than truth. He had served only two years and eight months in the navy, when he met with an accident in stowing the booms on board his majesty's ship Atlanta, which rendered amputation necessary. He was invalided with a pension of £10, and, on the 1st of February 1800, received as an in-pensioner of Greenwich hospital, where he continued four years, and was then discharged to the out-pension. At which time he went out to Halifax, where he was received into the king's service, and obtained a cook's warrant, which he soon afterwards lost for misconduct; and in 1810 he was again admitted to Greenwich hospital. His conduct at this time was so bad, that after repeated trials and petty punishments, he was expelled on the 11th of May, 1811, for disorderly and disgraceful behaviour; but he shortly after succeeded in getting restored to his out-pension, and once more obtained a cook's warrant, which he afterwards forfeited, by striking an officer in one of the dock-yards. After repeated petitions he was on the 30th of August, 1817, admitted for the third time into Greenwich hospital, and appears to have been more quiet; for, without tracing him on the minutes of council, it appears he was discharged at his own request, to the out-pension on the 18th of June, 1819. On the 7th of July, 1820, he was admitted an in-pensioner, for the fourth time, and on the 4th of May following, suspended for one year, in consequence of riotous and disgraceful conduct, and, at the expiration of that period, he failed to return, and was made, "run," by which his out-pension was forfeited. He again petitioned, and again succeeded in obtaining his out-pension; and on the 5th of June, 1830, was admitted for the fifth time, into Greenwich hospital—a degree of forbearance and indulgence almost unprecedented, after the repeated instances of misconduct which stand recorded against him. His violent propensities were not however, yet conquered, and after several repetitions of riotous conduct, he was finally expelled on the 17th of December, 1831, for creating a dis-

turbance in his ward, advising the ward-keeper to disobey the orders, and for using violent and improper language. After his examination he was committed to take his trial for high treason.

*Celebration of Reform.*—A civic festival was given at Guildhall to the ministers and the leading members of the two houses of parliament, in commemoration of the passing of the Reform Bill. From four to five o'clock, there was a continual arrival at Guildhall, of members of his majesty's government, and of the two houses of parliament. The majority which carried the Reform Bill in both houses was present, including the Duke of Suffolk. Shortly afterwards Earl Grey and Lord Althorp were ushered into the council chamber, and were accommodated with chairs on the platform. After some routine business had been transacted, the chamberlain read the resolution, by which the freedom of the city was granted to Earl Grey and Lord Althorp. When this ceremony was accomplished, and their lordships had taken the oaths of freemen, the company proceeded from the common-council chamber to the hall, where a banquet was prepared. The great eastern window was blocked up, and covered with a black shade, on which the word, "Reform," a crown, and W. R., were lighted with gas. Underneath, flags and weapons of various descriptions were grouped together. Below this collection of banners, a range of mirrors were placed, reflecting the whole length of tables in the hall, and the various busts and monuments. At the opposite end of the hall, in the window between the statues of Gog and Magog, a cap of maintenance, with the sceptre and sword crossed, were also illuminated with gas. Below them was a transparency of the star of the order of the garter. The various compartments of the hall were also defined by gas-lights, which reached in long succession from the floor to the vaulting of the hall. At stated distances from each other were placed banners, and images of men in armour.

*Presentation of Gold Cups, &c.*—On the 5th of November, a deputation, headed by Sir John Key, the lord mayor of London, waited upon Lords Grey, Althorp, and John Russell, to present their lordships with gold cups, the produce of a penny subscription.

The foot of each cup represented the root of an oak, surrounded by the rose, shamrock, thistle, and leek. The stem on which the cup rested was the trunk of the oak, with branches rising on either side, which formed the handle. The body was ornamented with the rose, thistle, and shamrock, intermingled with the branches and leaves of the oak. On one side of the cup the arms and crest of each noble lord was engraved; and on the other side was engraved the following inscription, which, with the exception of the name, was the same on all the cups:—

## CONTINUATION OF

To the Right Honourable Charles  
 Earl Grey, K.G.,  
 First Lord of the Treasury,  
 This Cup,  
 Purchased by a Penny Subscription  
 of the inhabitants of  
 London and the Metropolitan  
 Districts, under the patronage of  
 The Right Honourable Sir John Key,  
 Bart., lord mayor,  
 is presented as a Testimonial of  
 their high Admiration and Esteem,  
 For his Noble and Patriotic  
 Conduct, in procuring  
 a Reform in the Commons House  
 of Parliament;  
 and as a Memento, that  
 a Minister best supports the  
 Dignity of the Crown,  
 by insuring the Welfare and  
 Happiness of the People.

The cover was surmounted by a crown and sceptre, with the dove, the emblem of peace, supported on one side by the sword and scales of justice, and on the other by an open Bible, on the leaves of which is written, "Take away the wicked from before the king, and his throne shall be established in righteousness," Proverbs xxv. 5. On either side are emblematical devices, representing the two Houses of Parliament, resting upon the industry of the people, which is illustrated by the horn of plenty, and the instruments of husbandry. Round the rim of the cover are the Bacchanalian symbols of joy and gladness.

A similar cup was presented to Lord Brougham.

*Political Meeting.*—Placards had been several successive days posted in the streets, addressed to the members of the political unions, and calling a public meeting, in Cold Bath Fields, Calthorpe Street, preparatory to forming a national convention. A proclamation was, in consequence, issued from the Home Office, prohibiting the proposed meeting, as being illegal; nevertheless, the meeting took place on the 13th. The appointed hour was two o'clock, but at that time the populace had been assembling for more than three hours. Shortly after twelve o'clock, strong detachments of the metropolitan police marched into the neighbourhood, and took up their quarters in the Riding School of the London Volunteers, and the several livery stables in the vicinity. Colonel Rowan and Mr. Mayne, the two commissioners, had previously arrived, and were accommodated at a house in the

neighbourhood, attended by two clerks. A magistrate of Hattoh Garden Office was stationed in the House of Correction, as were also other magistrates, and a strong body of the police force. Two officers of the first regiment of life-guards were on the spot in their plain clothes, keeping up a constant communication with their regiment, a detachment of which, under arms, were ready at a moment's notice.

At about two o'clock, the number of people assembled amounted to nearly four thousand; and in the meantime, the committee, consisting of six individuals, were met in council at the Union public house, Bagnigge Wells, and some dispute arose on the question of who should first ascend the hustings? A young man, named James Lee, undertook to open the proceedings, by proposing a person to fill the chair. A little before three o'clock, a caravan, which had been engaged for the purpose, took its station. Lee jumped into it, followed by a person named Mee, and several others. Lee several times waved his hat, and was answered by the shouts of the assembly. The owner of the van, however, perceiving some cause for alarm, instantly drove off, the committee jumping out of the caravan. Lee was then carried on the shoulders of some of the mob to the railings, and proposed that Mr. Mee should take the chair; which being seconded, Mr. Mee stood up and addressed the meeting, calling on those present to beware of those hirelings of the government, who were paid to induce them to commit a breach of the peace. The Union, which had been all the morning anxiously expected, at that moment made its appearance, and the acclamations of the multitude were loud and continued. The Union consisted of about one hundred and fifty persons, and the banners they carried were, "Liberty or Death," with a scull and cross bones on a black ground, and a red border; "Holy Alliance of the Working Classes;" "Equal Rights and Equal Justice;" a tricoloured flag; the republican flag of America; and a pole with the cap of liberty.

They had scarcely got on the ground, when a detachment of the A division of police (supported by some other divisions,) marched into Calthorpe Street, and immediately proceeded to disperse the meeting and the assembled spectators, with a degree of violence altogether unnecessary; in consequence of which, a great number of persons (of whom a large proportion were even ignorant of the purpose of the meeting,) were severely wounded. One of the police was killed, and another was wounded with a dagger. By four o'clock, a number of prisoners were arrested, and all that were allowed, or able to run away, had escaped.

An inquest was held on the body of Cully, the policeman who was killed. The inquest was continued for several days, and, finally, the jury, after retiring for nearly three hours, returned the following verdict:—"We find a verdict of *Justifiable Homicide*, on these grounds,—that no Riot Act was read, nor any proclama-

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tion advising the people to disperse; that the government did not take the proper precautions to prevent the meeting from assembling; and that the conduct of the police was ferocious, brutal, and unprovoked by the people: and we, moreover, express our anxious hope, that the government will, in future, take better precautions to prevent the recurrence of such disgraceful transactions in this metropolis."

Coroner.—Your verdict only traduces the police and the government. You are not borne out by the evidence in justifying the murder of this man. Were the people innocent who used the murderous weapons, stilletos, bludgeons, and lances, such as you have seen?—Foreman. We state in our verdict on what grounds we justify the homicide. We do not traduce the police nor the government. We trust that our verdict will prevent the negligence and misconduct which has caused the arms and heads of his majesty's peaceable subjects to be broken.—Coroner. Do you call them peaceable subjects.—Foreman. It has been proved that they were peaceable. We will say no more, Sir, we will not alter a letter. In regard to our oaths, and our duty to our God, our country, and our king, we can give no other verdict.—After a consultation of some length, the coroner directed the verdict as originally put in to be entered on the record. The depositions, inquisitions, and record were then completed and signed.

The coroner said, "Gentlemen, I consider your verdict disgraceful to you; but I thank you for your great attention to the case."

The foreman, bowing, said, we thank you sir. Hereupon a number of persons in the room, which was crowded to excess, exclaimed, "Bravo, jurors, you have done your duty nobly, the country is indebted to you; which was followed by vociferous cheering in the room, re-echoed with prodigious vehemence by the crowds outside; and as the jury withdrew, a great number of persons pressed forward, and eagerly shook hands with them, In the streets, as they passed, they were cheered by name, while the police were hooted.

On the 4th of June, George Fursey was placed at the bar of the Old Bailey, charged with stabbing John Brook, a police-constable, with intent to do him some grievous bodily harm. The evidence for the prosecution having been gone through, and the prisoner called on for his defence, several respectable witnesses came forward, and gave abundant evidence of the ferocious and improper conduct of the police, which indeed appeared to have been the true cause of all the mischief that occurred on the occasion of the Calthorpe Street meeting.

Nathaniel Stallwood, Esq. sworn.—I am living on my own fortune, and reside at No. 13, Calthorpe Street. I remember the 13th of May. My house is the north-east corner of the street, and commands a view of the field, and of the avenues leading to it. On the day of the meeting, I took my station in the balcony

of my house, about half-past two o'clock, I observed the police make their first appearance, previous to which there had been no disturbance whatever. I observed the first division of the police come in a body up Calthorpe Street, occupying the whole of the carriage and foot ways. They came from Gray's-Inn-Lane Road. The first body of police halted directly opposite my house, within about sixty feet of where the chairman was to preside over the meeting. I observed the body which entered Gough Street halted within forty-five feet of the chairman. I heard the Gough Street body ordered to draw their staves from their pockets. The other body drew their staves at the same time. I should think there were within my view seven hundred or eight hundred of the police assembled. The bodies were all formed a few minutes after three o'clock. An order was given to the Gough Street body to "charge." Up to that time everything was peaceable. The police immediately made for the chairman, knocking down indiscriminately, every body who came within their reach. Up to that moment no order was given to disperse, nor was the riot act read. The ground was immediately strewed with the bodies of men, women, and children; and after it had continued so for some time, my blood boiled in my veins, and I addressed the police force. It was the last division I addressed, with Mr. Thomas at their head. I said, that as the riot act had not been read, if the people were doing wrong, I begged and prayed of them (the police) to take them into custody, and not to knock them down. I had occasion to go down stairs with two ladies to their carriage, which drove off as fast as it could. I saw at the different doors in Calthorpe Street, women and children as well as men. I knew nothing of the meeting, until I read the notice on the prison walls, which I did not consider a proclamation, as it was not signed. The notice cautioned persons from attending an illegal meeting to be held the following day. I never considered whether the meeting was or was not illegal. A meeting had been held by Mr. O'Connell, with ten times the number, and the people dispersed quietly, I saw flags similar to those on the present occasion; all these flags, and more too have been used at former meetings.

Mr. J. M. A. Courtney.—On the 13th of May last, I was present at the meeting. I am a reporter for the *Courier* newspaper. I did not know any thing of the meeting, until I was directed by the editor to attend it. I arrived about twelve o'clock. I found a creature preaching, and some children playing in the field. There was no disposition to riot. When the speaker got into the van, I should think there were two thousand present, consisting of men, women, and children, with boys of about fourteen years of age, several of whom I saw knocked down afterwards. I was accommodated in the balcony of Mr. Stallwood's house. Lee, the proposer of the chairman, said, "There are the police, I



recommend that we send to know what they want." I saw the Calthorpe party of police run after people who were running away, and beat them. There were at least a dozen persons thus situated knocked down. There was no mode of escape for the people, until the police broke their own line, and I do not think that one person could escape without a blow. I saw three policemen beating one man, and several others belabouring individuals. I opened the gate of Mr. Stallwood's garden, and rescued two girls from the brutal violence the police were using towards them. I heard one of the policemen, in the act of striking a man who was running away, exclaim, "You shall catch it too." I saw from twenty to thirty persons lying on the ground, there were no policemen knocked down. The whole of the persons on the ground were wounded. The police appeared to be under no control, and influenced by the worst of passions. I saw two policemen striking a woman. The attack was made on the people, before the police came near the banner. The attack was frightful; it was appalling.

The Rev. J. Pearson, minister of Bunhill Fields Chapel. On the 13th of May, was passing toward Bagnigge Wells. Was not there as connected with the meeting. Saw an assemblage of people. They were quite peaceable. Saw banners displayed near a van. Saw a rush made toward the banners by the metropolitan police. They appeared to be coming from all directions, but particularly from Calthorpe Street. Up to that time every thing was peaceable. Did not observe any insult offered by the people to the police. It was an attempt to escape, not to resist, by the people.

William Robinson, No. 5, Bolton Place, Spa Fields,—“I saw the police use their truncheons on the people, and felt the weight of them on my own person. They rested their truncheons on their left arms ready for action and without giving any warning, knocked the people down indiscriminately. I received a severe wound on my left eye, from the force of which I fell, and bled profusely. Two or three persons struck me while I was bleeding. I was so severely injured that I was confined for a fortnight. They ran from me to a man and boy, whom they knocked down and I escaped. On my way home I spoke to Mr. Charles Wheeler, after which one of three policemen then present, struck and knocked him down.”—The depositions of numerous other witnesses fully confirmed these statements.

At five minutes to eleven o'clock, Mr. Justice Gazelee commenced his summing up to the jury. His lordship concluded at ten minutes after one o'clock, when the jury retired to consider of their verdict.

At twenty minutes past two the jury returned into court, and the foreman, addressing the judges said, “My lords, we have, as your lordships are aware, given not only long, but close and anxious attention to this case, and have, since we retired, con-

sidered, with all the care which it was possible to bring to bear upon it, the evidence on both sides, and we cannot on such evidence conscientiously pronounce any other verdict than *Not Guilty*.

*Hurricane.*—On the 2nd of June, the metropolis and its vicinity were visited by the most violent storm of wind ever known to have occurred in that month. It was difficult for passengers to keep their footing. A woman proceeding along the bank of the Paddington Canal, with her husband's dinner, carrying it to the place where he was at work, the wind forcibly seized her clothes, and precipitately threw her down into the river, where she would have been drowned, if timely assistance had not arrived. About the same time a new shop front at the corner where Northumberland Street and Paddington Street meet, in Marylebone, was blown into the street, the panes of glass flying about in all directions. The pathways in Regent's Park were thickly strewn with small branches and twigs of trees, from all the surrounding shrubberies; at intervals dense clouds of dust arose, mixed with leaves, dried grass, and vast quantities of a small yellow insect, which in some instances settled by millions on the clothing of the foot passengers. Whole plots of plantations of young fruit trees were prostrated on the earth, and many ornamental shrubs of large size were torn up by the roots. In Kensington Gardens, and the three parks, considerable damage was done. Immense limbs of some of the largest grown timber were torn off, and thrown to a distance of many yards. Between eleven and twelve o'clock a lad was proceeding along the road, leading from the entrance of the park at Hyde Park corner to the Serpentine river, when a branch of one of the largest elm trees was rent from the trunk, by a sudden gust of wind, and hurled through the air with great velocity to a distance of seven or eight yards, and was falling with tremendous violence in the exact direction of the spot where the boy was, when he avoided the threatened destruction by jumping on one side, as it fell to the ground. Two girls of the ages of about twelve and seventeen, were crushed by the fall of a tree in Hyde Park. They were gathering up boughs of trees at the time of the accident. The one died on the way to the hospital; the other soon after her arrival.

In Cotton Gardens, near the speaker's house, a large elm tree was torn up by the root, and thrown over the wall into the Thames. The storm was more severely felt on the river; a Peter boat, containing a fisherman and a boy, was blown over in Halfway Reach, between Gravesend and London; and so great was the agitation of the water, that both perished before any other boat could approach them. About six o'clock in the evening, four young gentlemen belonging to Westminster School, were sailing up the river, near Lambeth Stairs, in a small boat, when a sudden gust of wind capsized the boat, three of them swam toward the shore, and were

picked up by the watermen, the fourth was drowned. Many ships and numerous boats were driven from their moorings and much injured.

*High Tides.*—On Saturday the 2nd of November 1833, an extraordinary high tide occasioned great losses on the river Thames, and at the docks. Wapping High Street was overflowed, and boats were employed for the conveyance of those who had to pass along the street from Wapping New Stairs, to Execution Dock. Many of the inhabitants suffered much from the passage of the water into their parlours, cellars, and under-ground warehouses. In Rotherhithe the damage done to corn was very great; at King's Mills, and the granaries, opposite the Shadwell entrance of the London Docks, above one hundred quarters of grain were spoiled by the flood. The lower parts of Westminster also sustained considerable injury.

On the 29th of January, in the succeeding year of 1834, the waters of the Thames rose higher than had been observed during the last forty years, and in many places overflowed the banks. About four o'clock the inhabitants of the lower parts of Wapping, Shadwell, Limehouse, Blackwall, and Rotherhithe, were alarmed by the rushing of the waters into their cellars. The tide rose till nearly five o'clock, when the lower parts of Lambeth, Bankside, Blackfriars, Vauxhall, the lower parts of the Strand, Stangate, &c., were under water, articles of furniture and moveable goods of various descriptions floating on the water. The granary keepers suffered greatly on this occasion; large quantities of corn passing off with the water, and many thousand quarters left behind were damaged and spoiled. For nearly an hour, Wapping Street, from Execution Dock to Waterman's Arms, a distance of a quarter of a mile, was under water, and full of passage boats. The same appearance was observable in Shadwell. In several houses in Blackwall, persons occupying kitchens as sleeping apartments were awaked in their beds, by the water flowing over them as they slept. Some watermen heard the screams of a family living in a small tenement near the Orchard House, Blackwall, and rowing their boats close to the window, found an aged couple and their daughter, standing on their bed, which was under water. By means of a plank they were extricated from their perilous situation, and in less than a minute afterwards the hovel was carried away by the force of the tide. Walls, which had been erected to keep out the water, were in many places thrown down; and the water flowed up the sewers with such tremendous violence, that a number of drains were burst open, and the flood then poured into the houses in torrents, bursting open doors and windows, and carrying every thing before it. Millbank, the Bishop's Walk in front of Lambeth Palace, the Tower Wharf, and the Bank at Millwall, were inundated. The Temple Gardens were also partially overflowed. The

tide rose so high on the Tower Wharf, that it obtained admission into the interior fortress, and overflowed the cellars filled with government stores. The streets near the river presented a very animated scene during the day, from the number of persons employed in pumping the water out of the cellars; but they had scarcely emptied them, when the evening tide again rose to nearly the same height as that of the morning, and compelled them to perform the same work over again. These high tides were caused by the sudden change of the wind from south-west to north-east, and the addition of the land waters, occasioned by heavy and long continued rains. The combined action of the hurricane and the flood loosened many of the decayed stones of the piers of Blackfriars Bridge, and carried some part of them away.

*Trades' Union Meeting.*—A meeting of the trades' unions of the metropolis and its vicinity, took place on the 21st of April, in Copenhagen Fields, for the purpose of going in procession to the secretary of state for the home department, with a petition or memorial to his majesty, praying for a remission of the sentences passed upon six individuals convicted at the Dorchester assizes of administering unlawful oaths. The appointed hour of meeting was eight o'clock in the morning; and the first notice of preparation, was the arrival, soon after seven o'clock, of a waggon laden with blue and red banners, and a triumphal car, made of light materials, decorated with festoons of blue and red calico, and destined to bear the petition to the threshold of the home office. Banners bearing the number and initials of each lodge, were shortly after erected at convenient distances, under the direction of certain members, who, on horseback, conducted and marshalled the procession. This work had scarcely been completed, when the committee, including Mr. Owen, and the Rev. Dr. Wade in full canonicals, with his hood as doctor of divinity, arrived, and shortly afterwards the first lodge, that of the tailors, took their stations in columns on the ground allotted for them; in a few moments the whole of the roads and inlets of the neighbourhood appeared filled with a dense mass; and in a short time every banner, (in number thirty-three,) was supported by a numerous corps, each man bearing a red riband. The procession moved on by King's Cross, Gray's Inn Lane, Guildford Street, Russell Square, Keppel Street, Tottenham Court Road, Oxford Street, Regent Street, the Quadrant, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, Charing Cross, and Whitehall. The shops were closed along the whole line of the route, and as the procession passed it was frequently greeted by loud cheers from the congregated spectators lining the streets, and covering the tops of the houses; but these manifestations of feeling were immediately and constantly checked by the unionists themselves. The procession passed the Horse Guards, (the gates of which were shut,) precisely at twelve o'clock. The dense crowd, which in its progress the

procession had accumulated, made it difficult to convey the petition to the home office. It was, however, after some delay, removed from the car, which had been borne on the shoulders of twelve unionists, and five deputies followed it into the secretary of state's office, where they were met by Mr. Owen, who had quitted the procession in Tottenham Court Road. They and Mr. Owen were shown into Mr. Phillips' room. One of them said that they wished to see Lord Melbourne; but Mr. Phillips said, Lord Melbourne could not see them. Mr. Owen wished to enter into a discussion, upon which Mr. Phillips asked him if he was one of the deputation? His reply being in the negative, he was informed that only the deputation could be received. Mr. Owen again wished to enter on the subject of the petition, and again received the same answer. On this, Mr. Owen called upon the deputation to go out with him; and after some delay they returned again to Mr. Phillips, but without Mr. Owen. Mr. Phillips then asked if they were a deputation from the meeting held that morning in Copenhagen Fields, and if they brought the petition from the body assembled there, accompanied by a procession through the streets to this office? They answered in the affirmative. Mr. Phillips then informed them, that Viscount Melbourne was in the office, and that he had his directions to say, that his lordship could not receive a petition presented under such circumstances, and in such a manner; that Viscount Melbourne had seen a copy of the petition; that he did not disapprove of the language of it; and, that if that petition should be presented on another day, and in a becoming manner, he would receive and lay it before the king; that Viscount Melbourne directed him further to add, that he would always be ready to present to the king any petition respectfully worded, and delivered in a proper manner. After some further explanation the deputation retired, taking the petition with them. While the deputation was engaged at the office, the procession moved down Parliament Street and over Westminster Bridge, with the intention of waiting in the open space opposite Bethlehem Hospital, for the answer to the petition. On arriving there, however, it was found that the space was too small to accommodate the procession, swelled as it was by the numerous body of spectators whom curiosity had collected. Finding this to be the case the route was continued up St. George's Road, passing the Elephant and Castle, and taking the Kennington Road, by Newington Church, on to Kennington Common, which was entered by the gate close to Kennington toll-house. On entering they turned to the left, making a circuit of the whole common, round to the gate by which they came in, so as to occupy the whole verge of that space, in ranks of five or six a breast. By the time that the outer line was nearly completed the deputation arrived on the Common, and communicated the result of their interview with the home office. Soon after this a similar communication was made to the main body,

which was on its way to the Common, and an order was given to halt. There some of the lodges separated, and broke into small detached parties. Others commenced a retrograde movement, in the reverse order of that in which they had advanced. Others again wheeled round, and made their way back to Kennington Cross, towards one of the bridges, but a very numerous body remained for a while on the Common to rest or regale themselves, as circumstances permitted. Of the former kind of relief it was quite obvious that very many of them stood in great need. After resting themselves for a short time, they all departed in perfectly good order. By half-past four, or five o'clock, the Common and its vicinity were completely cleared. The numbers of the trades' unions actually present on this occasion were estimated at about thirty thousand. On the 24th the petition was presented to Lord Melbourne, by a deputation from the trades' unions, and laid before the king in the usual way.

*Murders.*—A whipmaker of the name of Steinburg, residing at No. 17, Southampton Street, Pentonville, murdered a woman with whom he lived, and four children he had by her, and afterwards put an end to his own life. The perpetrator of these murders was a German, about forty years of age, and took the house in Pentonville twelve months before the fatal transaction, a few months previous to which, in consequence of having received intelligence of the illness of a relation living in Gazendorf, in Germany, he immediately proceeded to that place with his family, leaving his business under the direction of a young man who had worked with him a considerable time. He took with him a girl named Harriet Pearson, who had previously been in his service. On Friday, the 9th of September, he returned from the continent with his family and the girl, and again took up his residence in Southampton Street. He appeared cheerful and affectionately attentive to his supposed wife and children. On the following day he discharged the young man from his service, who had been left to manage the business, and who was ordered to call on the Sunday evening for his clothes, &c., but this it seems he had neglected to do. On Monday about eight o'clock, the family were sitting together in the kitchen, when Mr. Steinburg appeared very cheerful, and conversed affectionately with his supposed wife, with whom the servant never knew him to quarrel during the twelve months she had lived with them. The servant, by his desire, fetched a pint of beer and a quartern of gin, and as soon as she had handed the liquor to him, he complained of being very tired, and said he would go to bed. At a little after half-past eight o'clock Mrs. Steinburg ordered the girl to go home and see her mother, telling her to return at six o'clock the following morning. Mr. Steinburg suggested that she should sleep in the house,

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but the girl, who was only fifteen years of age, preferred going to sleep with her mother. Next morning at six o'clock the servant arrived at her master's dwelling, and knocked at the door several times, but received no answer, and went home again, thinking the family wished not to be disturbed. She returned at nine o'clock, and continued knocking at the door until between eleven and twelve o'clock, when a gentleman, residing at No. 16, in the same street, conceived it to be very strange that she could get no answer; and concluding that Mr. Steinburg had left the house clandestinely, to avoid payment of rent and taxes, both of which were in arrears, hastened to Mr. Cuthbert, the landlord of the house, and acquainted him with the circumstance. They then proceeded together to the house, and being still unable to make any one hear, broke open a door on the back of the premises. Going into the kitchen, they were struck with horror on beholding Mr. Steinburg lying on his back, with his head nearly severed from his body. The body of the deceased, and the whole of the kitchen floor were covered with blood, and a large butcher's knife was lying by his side. He had no clothes on except his shirt and drawers; a policeman was called in, and they proceeded up stairs to the bed-room in which the deceased usually slept with his supposed wife, and infant, seven months old; here Mrs. Steinburg, a fine-looking woman, twenty-five years of age, was laid on the floor in her night-dress, covered with blood, and her head nearly separated from her body, she was lying on her face, as if she had struggled, and fallen out of bed after she had received the wound. Her infant was lying at her feet, with its head completely separated from its body. The bed and bed-clothes were covered with blood. The pillow was marked as with the hand of the murderer, to support himself as he had reached over for the infant, which he seemed to have laid on the floor, as he proceeded to cut off its head. On proceeding to the second floor, they found Henry Steinburg, a fine boy, four years and a half old, with his throat cut from ear to ear, and quite dead. A little further his sister Ellen was found, with her head nearly severed from her body; she was two years old. This little innocent was murdered by her unnatural parent in the same manner as the infant that slept with its mother. Henry slept in the same bed with his brother John, who was five years and a half old; and in an adjoining room, which had been used as a workshop, John was found on the floor, his head nearly severed from his body; he was also otherwise horribly mutilated, and to all appearance, must have struggled against the attack of his unnatural parent. It would seem that when in bed with his brother he had seen his father killing him, and had jumped out of bed, and rushed into the other room. One of the poor little fellow's fingers was cut from the left hand, and was found about four feet from the body; and

the flesh was cut off from the top of his right shoulder, as if a dreadful blow had been aimed at him with the knife, as he was endeavouring to escape.

On the inquest, the above circumstances were proved. Frantz Langer also deposed.—That he arrived in London with Mr. Steinburg and his family, and with a man who was engaged to show him the way, went to Mr. Steinburg's house in Pentonville, and this man advised him to get a parcel of goods which was in the possession of Mr. Steinburg, but which was his F. Langer's property, as soon as possible, as Mr. Steinburg was a swindler; he therefore got the property and left the place. This witness saw Steinburg again on Monday afternoon at four o'clock, at the King of Prussia public-house, in Lambeth Street, Whitechapel. He called again in the evening, when Steinburg threw himself into all sorts of attitudes, and said he was ruined, and that he was almost mad. Indeed during the voyage he had been thought almost insane. He complained of having lost a law-suit which cost him £200.

Samuel Edward Steinburg, a young man about nineteen, son of deceased Nicholas Steinburg, deposed, that he had not seen his father for several years. He has seen the bodies, and identified those of his father, and Ellen Lefevre with whom he cohabited. She formerly lived as servant in the family. The separation between his father and mother took place seven years ago, in consequence of his connexion with Lefevre. His father was very easily excited, and had beaten witness and his mother severely. He once attempted to get a rope to hang her. He believed him to be at times insane. Witness was their only child. Other evidence was corroborative of this, and the verdict was "That the deceased, Nicholas Steinburg, did wilfully murder Ellen Lefevre and four children, and that he Nicholas Steinburg was *felo de se*."

On Sunday, the 13th, all the bodies were interred in the burying-ground of St. James's Clerkenwell, where a great concourse of people assembled. A committee had been appointed to conduct a subscription, in order that the bodies might be decently interred, and some memorial of their unhappy fate be raised at the public expense.

*Conflagration of the Houses of Parliament.*—The two houses of parliament, with nearly all their offices, the painted chamber, the two libraries, &c., fell a prey to a destructive fire which broke out at half-past six o'clock, on the evening of the 16th of October, 1834. The flames suddenly burst forth near the entrances of the two houses, and burnt with almost unparalleled fury. In less than half an hour from the first discovery, the whole interior of the building, from the ground floor to the roof, presented through the openings of the numerous windows, one entire mass of fire. Thousands of persons instantly assembled, the engines were



in attendance, the police and soldiery were on the spot, and every exertion was made to save the public papers, and other important documents, vast quantities of which were conveyed to a place of safety, although many were unfortunately consumed. All attempts to save the house of lords proving abortive, the firemen directed their attention wholly to the house of commons, and to the preservation of Westminster Hall. The wind which had previously blown from the south, in a direct line from Abingdon Street towards Charing Cross, at about eight o'clock, changed to a westerly direction, throwing the flames directly on the house of commons; the angle of which, abutting upon the house of lords, caught fire, and notwithstanding the utmost exertions of the firemen, assisted by the military, the roof caught fire, and fell in with a tremendous crash, accompanied with an immense volume of flame and smoke, and emitting in every direction millions of sparks and flames of fire. This appearance, with the sound as of the report of a piece of heavy ordnance, induced the general belief that an explosion of gunpowder had taken place. The flames now took a different direction, but the danger to the hall appeared greater than ever. From the house of commons the fire seemed to retrograde as well as advance, and whilst the speaker's house, which was partially burnt) was placed in jeopardy on one side, on the other, the range of committee rooms, over the members' entrance to the house of commons, appeared to be entirely enveloped by the devouring element. A dark column of smoke issued from the roof of this part of the building, which was soon followed by a large column of flame, and the south end of the hall was therefore at this time surrounded by burning edifices. At this period several engines were introduced into the hall, and an immense quantity of water was thrown over every part of the building. The firemen and soldiers employed on the exterior of the building also redoubled their exertions, apparently wholly regardless of the danger to which they were exposed, by the falling of burning rafters, and the showers of melted lead which poured down upon them on every side. Their efforts were eventually crowned with success. That venerable edifice escaped comparatively uninjured, as did the official residence of the speaker. The house of Mr. Ley, chief clerk of the commons, and the intermediate offices, and the new house of commons library, were however completely destroyed, but much of the furniture, and a great portion of the books, in this extensive pile of buildings, were saved, and stored in the gardens. The conflagration ultimately extended all round the new front buildings of the lords, entirely consuming the rooms of the lord chancellor, Mr. Courtenay, and other offices ranging round to Hayes' coffee-house. The latter premises were also totally destroyed. The two stories of committee rooms on the stone staircase, as well as the courts of law ranging on the western side of Westminster Hall were uninjured.

From an official statement published by the commissioners of woods and forests, it appears, that in the house of lords, the robing rooms, committee rooms in the west front, the rooms of the resident officers, as far as the octagon tower at the south end of the building, the painted chamber, and the north end of the royal gallery abutting on the painted chamber, from the door leading into that part of the building as far as the first compartment of columns, were totally destroyed. The library and the adjoining rooms, as well as the parliament offices, and the offices of the lord great chamberlain, together with the committee rooms, house-keeper's apartments, &c. in this building were saved.

In the house of commons, the house, libraries, committee rooms, housekeeper's apartments, &c. (excepting the committee rooms, numbered 11, 12, 13, and 14, which are capable of being repaired.) The official residence of Mr. Ley, clerk of the house, and all the rooms of the speaker's house, from the oriel window on the south side of the house of commons, were entirely destroyed. The state drawing room under the house of commons, the levee rooms, and other parts of the buildings, together with the public galleries, and part of the cloisters, were very much damaged.

The loss of records was not very important, nearly all of value having been printed; but among those of the house of commons destroyed were the test and qualification rolls, signed by the members taking the oaths; and the original warrant for Charles the First's execution is said to be missing from the house of lords. Among the private property lost in the offices was a valuable series of private acts, the property of Messrs. Dyson and Jones. The books in the lower library of the house of commons were saved; but those in the upper room, including a quantity recently received from France, were destroyed. The lover of ancient art has to regret the tapestry of the Spanish Armada;\* the fragments of

\* Part of this relic of antiquity has been discovered. When the gallery was erected in the late house of lords, the ancient tapestry was removed from that portion of the wall which was opposite to the throne, and as forming part of the ancient painting, was placed for safety in a room appropriated to the lord chamberlain. The tapestry lay there for some time; and it might seem that little value was attached to it. Afterwards, a servant of Major M<sup>r</sup>Arthur, conceiving that the tapestry was little better than an useless piece of lumber, offered it as a present to a man of the name of Ware, one of the ticket-porters employed about the house of lords, who, however, would not accept it as a present, but gave the servant five shillings for it. He afterwards sold it to a broker named Preston, for fifteen shillings, who in turn, made cent. per cent. upon the article, having sold it for thirty shillings to Mr. Thorn, in whose possession it remained. The tapestry lay among other curious articles for some time, in the warehouse, as an article of value; and after the destruction of the house of parliament, he considered that his purchase might be turned to good advantage, as a precious relic of what the flames had destroyed; he therefore put upon it a considerable price, (said to be £400.) The tapestry was for some time exhibited to the curious customers who frequented his shop, and at length Mr. Thorn conceiving that his majesty's government might be desirous to become the purchasers of so curious a memorial, wrote to Lord Melbourne on the subject, and alter-

ancient painting in the painted chamber and St. Stephen's Chapel, and the probably necessary demolition of at least the latter of these structures. Some fine relics of ecclesiastical architecture are however preserved in the speaker's house. A curiosity saved from the fire is an oak table, marked with the blood of Perceval. The records of the augmentation office were taken from the place where they were deposited, and thrown into the street; but were shortly after restored, being zealously sought up by Mr. W. H. Black the sub-commissioner of the records.

On the day after the fire, their majesties, (who had come to town on purpose,) accompanied by the Earl and Countess of Errol, Earl of Munster, Lords Adolphus and Frederic Fitzclarence, and several other noblemen, arrived in two private carriages, in New Palace Yard, to view the ruins. After having surveyed the whole they returned to St. James' Palace, and then left town for Windsor.

The most probable explanation of the event is, that the fire originated from the flues used for warming the house of lords, having been unusually heated by a large fire made by the burning of a quantity of old wooden exchequer tallies, which had been improperly intrusted by the clerk of the works to a workman named Cross.

It was ordered that the house of lords should be fitted up for the temporary accommodation of the house of commons, and the Painted Chamber for the house of lords; which according to the estimate of Sir Robert Smirke, might be effected at the expense of £30,000. These works were immediately commenced.

*Death of an Indian Princess.*—The favourite squaw, or wife of the Michigan Chief, Muccoonce, who had come to this country, in consequence of a treaty for the sale of territory, died at her lodgings in Waterloo Road, Lambeth, on the 18th of January, 1835. Her name was Ah-mikwaw-begun-o-je (Beaver, or the diving mouse). She was perfectly sensible of her approaching end, and refused to take any medicine, saying, that the Great Spirit would be offended, if she tried to evade his summons, and that not having to her knowledge committed a single evil action, she was not afraid to obey it. In consequence of the apprehensions of the chief that she would not be buried as became her station, she was received into the christian church, and baptised on the morning of Sunday, a few hours before her death. by the name of "Antionette O Whow, O Qua." On the same evening that she died, and some time after her demise, the grief of her husband knew no bounds, whilst her sister and followers

wards to his grace the Duke of Wellington; in consequence of which, the commissioners of woods and forests ordered an inquiry to be instituted, in order to ascertain by what means Mr. Thorn became possessed of the tapestry, when the above stated facts were elicited.

joined in a wail of heart-piercing agony. The chief caught the dead body in his arms, entreating her with most passionate expressions, not to leave him alone in a strange world. On Monday and Tuesday several persons were allowed to see the remains, which excited great admiration of the beauty of the features. The body was in an elegant black coffin, richly ornamented; the plate of which bore the following simple inscription:—

“Antionette O Whow, O Qua,  
Died 18th January, 1835,  
Aged 26.”

The body was dressed in the usual habiliments of the country, over which was an elaborately worked shroud; down each side was a strip of green cloth trimmed with red, a few leaves of laurel, bearing a bouquet, were on her breast, earrings loaded with ornaments were in her ears, and her cheeks were painted red: the whole was covered with a splendid Indian shawl. She was buried at St. John's, Waterloo Road; the procession moved in the following order: The feathers and usual attendants. Then the body on a bier, borne by six men, and the pall by six gentlemen. The mourners were, the chief, a young squaw, three other Indians, and several gentlemen. After the usual service in the church, the body was committed to its last home. At this moment the behaviour of the chief was manly in the extreme, yet expressive of deep sorrow. He marked the tombstone at the foot of the grave, with several Indian characters, which was found to be a prayer, that the foot of no stranger might profane it; and also an unerring mark for any one of his tribe who might visit the spot, to know who it was that reposed there. At the conclusion of the burial service a white rose was thrown into the grave, and Shaw Whash (or big sword) pronounced a funeral oration in the Indian language. On returning to the residence of the chief, he addressed the mourners in the French language to the following effect:—“For three years prior to my visit to this country, I rested on the bosom of my wife in love and happiness. She was everything to me, and such was my fear that illness or accident might part us in England, that I wished her to remain behind in our settlements.” This she would not consent to, saying, “That I was all in the world to her, and in life or death she would remain with me.” We came, and I have lost her—she who was all my earthly happiness is now under the earth, but the Great Spirit has placed her there, and my bosom is calm. I am not, I never was a man of tears; but her loss made me shed torrents, and the only cordial to my wounded feelings is the sympathy I see expressed around me, and the great attention and respect which has been paid to the memory of the departed.” Several of the mourners said a few words of condolence and then retired, deeply impressed with the mournful occurrence.

The chief was to have been introduced to his majesty on the day of the funeral.

On Monday, the 9th of February, a second interment took place in the burial-ground of Waterloo Church, of an Indian lady, belonging also to the Indian mission. The coffin was handsomely mounted, and on the plate was inscribed, "Antione Nee-mee-nam-quam, aged 26." The chief, Muccoonce, walked as chief-mourner; and with him Shaw Wash, or big sword, second in command in the tribe; then followed O-zung-gus-kon-dah-way, or flying squirrel, with whom was M. Dunord, the interpreter. When the coffin was carried into the church, the Indians took their seats near the reading-desk, and by their demeanour any one would have imagined that they understood the expressions, as they evidently felt the solemnity of the service. When the coffin was removed to the grave and the clergyman had finished the service, the chief requested Shaw-Wash, his senior in years, to perform their own native service, which consisted in an oration, delivered in their own language, and addressed to the spirit of the deceased. The orator commenced with pronouncing the name of the deceased, in the same manner he would do to call the attention of a person alive, to listen to what he had to say. The address was spoken with much energy. According to their custom, the chief threw on the first handful of earth, and the other two Indians followed his example, as did also all those who especially attended the funeral. They desired to see the grave filled up before they left it; and their request was complied with.

When the wife of the chief had been buried in the same church-yard two weeks before, he had according to their native custom, marked her grave with his "totam," by which he expected that, as in his own country, the ground would be respected in a high degree. He had expressed a desire that the body now interred, should be laid near the grave of his wife, but was also exceedingly anxious that her grave should not be disturbed. At first his mind engaged with the service, he did not seem to take very particular notice of the spot, but he at length expressed his conviction that it was that in which his wife's coffin was placed; he had at her funeral, with Indian accuracy taken the bearings in every direction from objects to which he pointed, as if he should say he could have told the spot without any other marks than these. But besides, he had placed his "totam" on the adjacent tomb-stone. The "totam" is a badge of distinction, by which they are known throughout the tribes. The mark is engraved on a silver plate or medal. The chief wears a number of "totams" of his ancestors round his neck. But that which appeared to be peculiarly his own, seemed intended to represent a tortoise, and the mark he used was a rude outline of that animal. Great pains were taken to explain to him that the grave of his wife had not been disturbed; but he was not to be convinced. He was told

that the law as lately altered, prevented the acts of resurrectionists; but he yet seemed incredulous. He said the laws might be very good, but it might be that the people of this country might not like an Indian to buried in the same ground as themselves. It was of no use to tell an Indian a lie. Indians never told lies. Had only an handful of earth been removed, to show him the squaw's coffin was safe, he would have been satisfied—"and he must see." The latter phrase he spoke in English. The grave having been filled up by this time, and it being past five o'clock, he was at last satisfied with the assurance that he should be convinced the coffin of his wife was safe in the ground on a future day. He said he would depend upon that promise, and he added, if I do not find it so, my heart will swell as big as —. He here made use of gesticulations to imply vast bulk.

When they returned to his lodgings, in Waterloo Road, he renewed the subject, but was again appeased. During all this expostulation there was a marked dignity in his manner, but he manifested all the characteristics of a good-tempered and business-like firmness of purpose. He then addressed the company in the room, and his interpreter repeated after him nearly as follows:—He said, "There were many men—they were of different colours of skin, but they had the same blood, and they had all the same hearts. The same Great Being who had made the sun, and the moon, and all that we see, had made them, and they were all as brothers sprung from one father. He was grateful for the respect that had been paid by the people to the interment of his wife, and now to the interment one of his tribe." His manner, whilst delivering this brief speech, was exceedingly impressive.

*Destructive Fire.* On the 30th of August, 1836, the neighbourhood of London Bridge was exceedingly alarmed, by the most destructive fire that had occurred in the metropolis for many years. Its commencement was on the lower part of the premises of Mr. Wilson, tea dealer, No. 1, King William Street, London Bridge, Southwark. A policeman who first discovered the fire, about three o'clock in the morning, immediately gave the alarm, and aroused a young man who was the only person in the house, at the time; but his escape by the staircase being impracticable, he was obliged to throw himself out of the window of the first floor, and was caught by six men below, without receiving much injury; the fire advanced with great rapidity, and before any engine had arrived, the entire building was enveloped in flames. Very soon after, an engine from Morgan's Lane arrived, which was quickly followed by engines from St. Olave's parish, Guy's and St. Thomas' Hospitals, Watling Street, Southwark Bridge Road, and various other stations; for upwards of thirty minutes not one drop of water could be obtained. The fire then communicated to the premises belonging to Mr. Wiggins, hop

merchant, and the adjoining buildings, which in a few minutes were enveloped in flames extending backwards to Mr. Wallace's, the London Bridge Tavern. At that time there were no less than fourteen engines inactive for want of water, and nearly an hour passed before a supply could be procured; in the mean time the flames shot across Tooley Street, and fired the extensive and lofty warehouses belonging to Mr. Fenning, facing the river, and within three quarters of an hour the entire building and its valuable contents were destroyed. The shipping lying alongside the wharf, was considered in danger, and had it been low water, no less than fifteen vessels would have been destroyed by the flames; fortunately it being high water, the vessels were gotten into the middle of the tier, and were saved. The floating engine of the Sun Fire Office was brought alongside the wharf, but notwithstanding its powerful force of water, no part of that building or its contents could be rescued. The carboys containing spirits of wine and other inflammable materials frequently exploded, during the fire, and the firemen were placed in danger. The heat was so intense, that persons could not pass over the bridge. At about half-past four o'clock, the roofs of the warehouses fell in with a tremendous crash, which was accompanied by myriads of sparks ascending to a great height. The house of Messrs. Morrens and Child, bed warehouse, likewise caught fire, and was totally destroyed. At this period there were nearly twenty engines at work, and it soon became perceptible that the destructive element, would not extend beyond the houses immediately adjoining those already named, towards the preservation of which the united exertions of the firemen were directed.

The destruction of property was immense. The appearance of the conflagration awfully grand, the atmosphere being illuminated to a considerable distance, and the columns of flame ascending from the buildings, which are nine stories high, to the height of upwards of two hundred feet.

The loss of property was estimated at half a million.

The following are the names of the sufferers: Mr. Wilson, tea dealer; Mr. Wallace, the publican; Messrs. Grant and Co., cheese factors; Mr. Edgington, sailmaker; Mr. Burford, paper hanger; Mr. Wiggins, hop merchant; Mr. Pocock, shoemaker; Mr. Whiting, solicitor; Mr. C. Rush, cheese factor; Mr. Franklin, private residence; Mr. George Key, lead merchant; Mr. Bennet, sackcloth maker; Mr. Williams, woolstapler; Mr. Goodchild jun., glass cutter; Mr. Clift, cheese factor; Fenning and Co., the great wharfingers; Messrs. Evans and Co., hop merchants; Mr. Goodchild sen.; Messrs. J. H. Scovill and Co., wharfingers; and Messrs. Morrens and Child.

Mr. Wilson sustained a serious personal injury, and great fears were entertained for his recovery. He received compound fractures on both thighs, and his arm was also broken.

## CHAPTER III.

*Improvement of Old and Erection of New Public Buildings.**London Bridge.*

THE first stone of the New London Bridge was laid on the 15th of June, 1825,\* and this great and important undertaking was completed on the last day of July 1831. The time occupied in its erection, from the driving of the first pile on the 15th of March, 1824, was seven years, five months, and thirteen days.

The ceremony of opening the bridge to the public took place on the 1st of August, 1831, and was distinguished by circumstances of unusual splendour. The royal family and their majesties' suit assembled at the palace about two o'clock, and a quarter before three o'clock, the royal procession, consisting of twelve carriages, was formed in the gardens of the palace. The King was in the Windsor uniform, and entered the last carriage, accompanied by the Queen, the Duchess of Cumberland, and the Duchess of Cambridge. In the preceding carriages were, the Duke and Prince George of Cumberland, attended by Baron Linsingen, the Rev. Mr. Jelf, and Lady Sophia Lennox, (the lady in waiting on the Duchess of Cumberland,) the Duke of Sussex, the Duchess of Gloucester, the Duchess and Prince William of Sax-Weimar, Prince George and Princess Augusta of Cambridge, attended by Baroness Ahlefeldt, the lord chamberlain, the master of the horse, the earl marshal, the groom of the stole, the lord chamberlain to the queen, Lord Hill as gold stick in waiting, the treasurer of the household, the secretary of the privy purse, the clerk marshal, the Marchioness of Wellesley, the Marchioness of Westmeath, and Lady Clinton, the ladies in waiting on the queen; Lord and Lady Frederick Fitzclarence, Lords Adolphus and Augustus Fitzclarence, Lady Mary Fox, Sir Henry Blackwood, the groom in waiting, Lord A. Beauclerk, &c. An escort composed of the life and royal horse-guards, was in attendance at the garden-gate. The royal cavalcade passed up the east side of the palace, through the iron gates by Marlborough House into Pall Mall, on their way to Somerset House. The appearance of the metropolis along the whole line through which the procession passed, was in every respect as if it were a holiday. The shops were closed, and business seemed altogether suspended. In every place the streets were crowded by a dense mass, who loudly cheered the royal party in its progress. At three o'clock the

\* Vol. ii. p. 482



hoisting of the royal standard of England over the centre of Somerset House announced the arrival of their majesties, and was followed by discharges of cannon of all sorts, from the wharfs and barges. When the king and queen appeared on the steps descending to the platform, from which they were to embark, the cheering from the crowd were almost deafening. The awnings of the barges had been removed by his majesty's desire, so that a full view of the royal party could be obtained throughout the whole line. When the royal barges moved off from the shore, the firing of cannon, the shouts and huzzas, the waving of hats and handkerchiefs, were renewed, and kept up without intermission along the whole line on the river, and the shores on both sides. The procession moved very slowly, from the wish of their majesties that all those in the line, should have a full opportunity of seeing the royal party. It was past four o'clock before the royal party reached the bridge. An awning had been thrown half way over the bridge. On the London side, adjacent to the site of Old Fishmonger's Hall, was erected a splendid pavilion. This was the position allotted to their majesties, the royal suit, the civic authorities, and the more distinguished of the company. The pavilion was constructed of standards which had formerly waved over the armies of almost every civilized nation in the world. The breadth of it was equal to that of the bridge. Its form was quadrangular, and at the four corners were placed, upon raised broad pedestals, groups of men in armour. The pillars which supported the royal pavilion were adorned with flags, shields, helmets, and massive swords. Their majesties' seats were beneath a gorgeous canopy of state, of crimson cloth, the back of which was formed of plate glass. To the right and left of this canopy were places for members of the royal family, the ministers, and many of the nobility. From the ends of the principal table, and at right angles to it, were two other narrow tables, which were reserved for the civic authorities, and members of parliament. No other tables were placed in the royal pavilion, and thus a large open space was preserved in front of their majesties, whose view of the whole of the company was free and unobstructed, except by the drapery which formed the front of the tent. From this pavilion, the awning extended along the narrow path of the bridge to the distance of about five hundred feet. On either side there were tables for the guests. The stairs on the London side of the bridge had been covered with crimson cloth, and at the bottom of these stairs their majesties were received with all the formalities usual on occasion of royal visits to the city. The king was handed out of his barge by Mr. Routh, who gave his majesty his arm. Mr. Jones as chairman of the "New London Bridge Committee," was present to receive her majesty on her landing. Upon stepping ashore, the king addressed these gentlemen as follows: "Mr. Jones and Mr. Routh, I am very glad to see you on London Bridge.

It is certainly a most beautiful edifice; and the spectacle is the grandest and the most delightful in every respect that I ever had the pleasure to witness." His majesty then paused to survey the scene around him. At this moment the air was rent with the most deafening cheers from all sides, and the king, taking off his hat, acknowledged this hearty greeting of his subjects by repeated bows. Their majesties proceeded to the top of the stairs, when the sword and keys of the city were tendered to his majesty by the lord mayor, and on returning them, his majesty signified his wish that they should remain in his lordship's hands. The chairman of the committee then presented his majesty with a gold medal, commemorative of the opening of the bridge, having on one side a likeness of the king, and on the reverse, a view of the new bridge, with the dates of the present ceremony, and of the laying of the first stone. As soon as these formalities were completed, and the whole of the royal party had assembled in the pavilion, their majesties proceeded to the end of the bridge, attended by their royal highnesses the Dukes of Cumberland and Sussex, and by the principal members of the royal family. The officers of the royal household, nearly all the ministers, and a vast number of the nobility, and of the members of the House of Commons, composed the royal procession; in going to, and returning from the Surrey end of the bridge, their majesties threw medals to the spectators on each side of them; and just as the royal procession reached the Surrey end of the bridge, Mr. Green, with a Mr. Crawshay for his companion, made his ascent in his balloon. His majesty shewed himself from the parapet on either side of the bridge to the assembled multitude below. After the conclusion of this ceremony, the royal party returned to the pavilion, where a cold collation was laid out. A similar repast was served up to the guests at all the other tables. At the royal table the principal guests were thus placed. On the right of the king were seated the Duchess of Gloucester, the Duke of Sussex, the Duchess of Cambridge, the Duchess of Sax-Weimar, and Prince George of Cumberland. On the left of his majesty, sat the Duke and Duchess of Cumberland, and Prince George of Cambridge. Mr. Jones was in attendance behind the king's chair, and Mr. Routh stood behind that of the queen. The remainder of the tables in the pavilion were filled with the other distinguished guests. After the healths of the king and queen had been drank, amid loud acclamations, the lord mayor presented a gold cup of great beauty to the king, who said, taking the cup, "I cannot but refer on this occasion, to the great work which has been accomplished by the citizens of London. The citizens of London have been renowned for its magnificent improvements, and we are commemorating a most extraordinary instance of their skill and talents. I shall propose the source from whence this improvement sprung, 'The trade and commerce of the City of London.'"

The king then drank of what is called the loving cup, of which every other member of the royal family partook. At six o'clock their majesties re-embarked, amidst the same loud cheering, firing of artillery, ringing of bells, and other marks of respect which had marked their progress down. The procession had a more imposing appearance on its return, in consequence of its being joined by several of the city barges, including that of the lord mayor. On landing at Somerset stairs, their majesties were loudly cheered as before. In going along the platform, the queen, who leaned on the king's arm, turned round repeatedly, and bowed to the surrounding multitude. His majesty remained uncovered the whole of the way along the platform. In a few moments after the arrival at Somerset House, the royal party entered their carriages, and returned to the palace in the same way as on setting out, the cheers, as their majesties passed along the Strand, were loud and continued.

The managers of the building of the New London Bridge, adopted the mode of laying the foundation by cofferdams, in preference to that of caissons. The caisson method is said to have been invented by Labelye, the architect of Westminster Bridge. What is more certain is, that it was first employed on a large scale in the building of that structure. A caisson is an immense raft of timber, constructed of a form and size suitable to the pier intended to be erected; it is furnished with a bottom, ends, and sides; the two latter made to draw away at pleasure. The caissons at Westminster Bridge contained upwards of one hundred and fifty loads of timber, and of more tonnage than a forty gun vessel. A portion of the pier proposed to be sunk to its proper place is erected in this sort of flat bottomed barge; and when all is in readiness water is admitted in order to sink it, and it is guided in its descent by ropes. The sides and ends are then withdrawn, and float to the surface, lower planking remaining under the stones. The ingenuity of this plan caused it to be at first much talked of and admired; but before Westminster Bridge was opened, part of it gave way, through a defect in its caisson-laid foundations, and the completion of the structure was delayed by this accident a year and a-half. Since then there have been so many failures in this bridge, that it has been found necessary to rebuild nearly every one of the piers. The cause of this decay is said to have been the indifferent quality of the materials employed; but it is more truly ascribed by men of science to circumstances inseparable from the mode of founding by caissons. The wooden platform with the pier upon it being dropped, as it were by chance into the stream, is as likely to find an irregular as a perfectly flat foundation; and whenever the foundation happens to be of the former description, currents and springs are sure to insinuate themselves beneath, and unsettle the whole superstructure. Besides, wooden foundations are only safe as long as they can be kept completely immersed in water, so that

as often as a very low ebb takes place, there is a risk of the air gaining access to the timber, and implanting the seeds of speedy dissolution.

The mode of founding by cofferdams avoids all these risks, and is therefore that which is now universally followed. A cofferdam is a space in a river enclosed by two or three rows of piles, generally of either oak, elm, or beech, driven into the ground close together by means of a steam-engine, or any other adequate power. The water then is pumped out from the enclosed space, in order that the foundations of the intended pier may be laid on the solid ground. There are two sorts of piling in common use, one known by the name of closing piling, the other called grooved and plank piling. Close piling is executed in the following manner. The piles having been driven into the ground close together, are made fast at top by bolting to them longitudinally, two strong pieces of timber, technically termed wailing pieces, one on each side; bolts, however, are only driven through every fourth or fifth pile. In grooved or plank piling, the piles are grooved across, and planks of timber introduced into the grooves. This method gives great neatness to the dam, and generally supersedes the necessity of puddling with clay. It is not, however, remarkable for security. In both cases, the lower ends of the piles are sharpened or cut into a pyramidal form, and shod with iron, and the upper extremities are encompassed with a ring of the same metal, to prevent their splitting, by the force of the iron ram with which they are driven into the earth. The mode followed in the construction of the cofferdams at the New London Bridge differed somewhat from both of those we have just described. In consequence of the bed of the river at the site of the bridge being upwards of thirty feet in depth at low water of springtides, and the current being at all times extremely rapid, it was found necessary to have recourse to several additional expedients to give the cofferdams sufficient strength to keep out the water. The general form of the dam was elliptical. Three rows of piles, dressed in the joints and shod with iron, many of them measuring from eighty to ninety feet, were driven into the ground, and after being firmly bolted together in the way before described, were puddled with clay. Wooden stays or props were then introduced between the different rows of piers, and the whole of the interior space strongly truss-framed in a diagonal manner, and the longitudinal beams were firmly strapped together, forming at their joints abutments for the braces. Stairs also were formed for descending into the cofferdam, and pumps were fixed to raise the water arising from springs or leakage; within this enclosure the pier of solid masonry was erected.

The skill displayed in the formation of this dam has probably not been exceeded in any instance, and is well worthy the attention of the practical engineer. So perfectly did it answer its purpose, that notwithstanding the immense force of water, which it had to

withstand, the interior was, in general, in so dry a state, that the steam-engine and pumps were but rarely used.

The foundations of the piers of the bridge are of wood. Piles of beech were first driven in the interior of the coffer-dam which we have described, to a depth of nearly twenty feet into the stiff blue clay, which forms the natural bed of the river; two rows of horizontal sleepers, about twelve inches square, were then laid on the heads of these piles; and these sleepers were then covered with beech planking, six inches thick; and on this well-supported floor the lowermost course of masonry was laid. The same plan was adopted in building all the piers.

In consequence of the additional obstruction which the works of the new bridge occasioned to the navigation of the river, it was found expedient that two of the small arches of the old bridge on each side, should be thrown into one; this was accomplished with ease and rapidity, and the usual traffic was never once interrupted, the heaviest weights passed over as before, and vessels had the same facility as previously of sailing under; notwithstanding that all the while a shifting and changing of the parts of the arches was going on, which altered entirely the character of two large portions of the structure. The road way was fresh boarded in, and taken up one half at a time, and a space cleared away for the reception of a transverse iron girder. A set of massive principals were then laid on this girder, from the extreme piers of the two arches, bestriding as it were the central pier that was to be removed; and these, instead of being placed at intervals, as in roofs, were all fixed and bolted close together, from one side of the road way to the other, forming one unbroken mass of timber. Above the girder there was inserted a brestsummer, into which purloins were mortised at intervals, for the support of substantial planking, on which the pavement was laid as before. The strength of the truss work was further augmented by a number of counter principals, some of the struts being fixed close together, and others having an interval of one width between them. The skill and adroitness with which this was accomplished was not more remarkable than the extreme rapidity, not more than six weeks having been occupied in the operation.

In carpentry, a centre is a combination of timber beams, so disposed as to form a frame, the convex side of which, when boarded over, corresponds to the intended concavity of an arch. When the piers or abutments are carried up to the height designed for the springing of the arch, the next object is to set up the centre, the proper construction and erection of which may well be considered as the most masterly operation in erecting arches.

In constructing the centre for an arch, the principal object to be kept in view is, to fix the beams in such a manner as to support, without change of shape, the weight of the stones and other materials that are to come upon them, throughout the whole progress of

the work, from the springing of the arch to the fixing the key-stone. This object has not always been sufficiently attended to by the engineers of this and other countries; and, in many instances, it has been known that the centres of bridges, from the injudicious principles of their construction, have changed their shape considerably, or entirely failed before the arch was complete; and, in consequence of change of shape, the arches built upon them have varied, both in form and strength, from the intention of the engineer. In the large works of this kind erected in Great Britain, however, no great inconvenience has ever been known to arise from change of shape. Our best engineers have constructed their centres on principles calculated to support every weight, and resist every strain to which they might be exposed, and hence have arisen the most perfect models of masonic art that ever marked the progress of human industry.

The construction of the wooden centres for supporting the arches while in the course of erection, formed another difficult and interesting portion of this great undertaking. All arches may be turned to the extent of thirty degrees of inclination without any centre whatever, for the arch stones, or voussoirs, at that angle will not slide from the position they are placed in,—they merely press on each other; but in proportion as the stones advance towards a perpendicular position, their sliding or gravitating force increases, and they can only be kept in their places by wooden framing of adequate strength. The amount of this gravitating force must of course be much greater in the case of very flat elliptical arches, like those of the New London Bridge, than in any other; while, at the same time, the form of the new arches makes it of more importance than usual, that none of the voussoirs should deviate in the least from their prescribed positions. It was requisite, therefore, in the case of the new bridge, to have centres of more than ordinary strength but to have the tendencies of their component parts so nicely distributed and balanced, that no change in their form should take place.

The principle of construction adopted to obtain these ends was that of the diagonal truss. Each centre was composed of ten frames or ribs which rested at the two ends on piles driven into the bed of the river. On the top, these frames were boarded over with stout planks, placed within two or three inches of each other. On the account of the inequality of the arches, four sets of centres were used, and each of them, although consisting of nearly eight hundred tons of timber and iron, were generally put in their place in about ten days. All of them answered their purpose admirably, not the least failure having occurred in any of them.

Till within these few years it was the practice to fill up the spandril of the arches with loose rubble work, from an impression that this would prevent the arch bursting or springing at the haunches; but as every extra weight at the crown is

apt to cause such loose materials to shift, longitudinal, or, as they are technically called, hance-walls have employed, on the top of which large blocks of stone are bedded, and surmounted by heavy stone landings, on which is laid a course of tarras or cement, and above that the puddling for the road way.

As the bridge advanced to completion, the necessity of fixing on some other approaches than those laid down in the original contract plans, began to press itself on the attention both of the corporation and the public; and it is said that no less than six plans were submitted by Mr. Rennie, but rejected; a great many other projects were volunteered by ingenious individuals.

One of the first conclusions, to which reflection on the subject would naturally lead any man, must have been the necessity of making the approach from the city side, on the same level with the bridge, or nearly so, by means of a series of land arches, in continuation of the bridge, and more particularly one over Thames Street.

This arch, about which so much has been said, presented, while in progress, another useful lesson with respect to the construction of centres. The arch is a very flat ellipse, embracing both the roadway and footpaths of Thames Street, and the centre for it had to be constructed so as to leave a free passage for carriages and foot passengers. This was effected in the following manner:—the centering was almost entirely supported by struts and uprights, placed so as to range with the lines of the footpaths. Each pair of principals belonging to the centre rested upon wedges, and the wedges were kept in their proper places by a piece of timber notched down upon them, which, by removing the wedges, could be withdrawn, and the centre lowered. A mould was then fixed, for forming the true curvature of the planking on which the voussoirs rested; longitudinal with the arch, and parallel with these posts only, were filled with cross bracings. To prevent the pressure of the voussoirs from distorting the centre, the head and feet of the queen posts were secured with pieces of timber, laid longitudinally, immediately under the joggles of the cross braces.

The only deviations in the principal part of the bridge, from the original plan of Mr. Rennie, consisted in an addition of six feet to the width of the roadway, and of two feet to the height of the abutment arches. The former was called for by the public; and thought of so much public advantage, that the lords of the Treasury ordered that the expense (£42,000.) should be defrayed out of the public purse. This alteration was thought, by the engineer, to be necessary for the general security and more perfect proportion of the bridge.

Waterloo Bridge was built in six years, but was attended with fewer local difficulties than the London Bridge. Westminster and Blackfriars were both about eleven years in erecting; a difference, which illustrates, in a striking manner, the great improve-

ment which has taken place in the art of building bridges within the last fifty years.

It would be to describe but feebly the merits of this structure, to say that it is greatly superior to any of its fellow bridges over the Thames. It is thought not to have its rival in the world. Never has there been known a bridge which at once satisfied so completely popular taste, and the demands of science. Viewed in every variety of aspect, there appears only more cause for the most unqualified admiration. No blemish—no incongruity—no superfluous ornament, intrudes itself on the eye; but in it the perfection of proportion and the true greatness of simplicity is realized.

The bridge, as already stated, consists of five semi-elliptical arches. The least of these is larger than any stone arch of this description ever before erected. The centre arch is one hundred and fifty-two feet span, with a rise above high-water mark of twenty-nine feet six inches: the two arches next the centre are one hundred and forty feet in span, and rise twenty-seven feet six inches: and the two abutment arches one hundred and thirty feet span, rising twenty-four feet six inches. A few years ago Blackfriars and Waterloo Bridges were considered the largest elliptical stone bridges ever known; but the centre arch of the one is less by one-half, and that of the other by one-fourth, than the centre arch of New London Bridge.

The piers which sustain these noble arches are of a rectangular form, and perfectly solid, but without the slightest appearance of heaviness. The great diminution in the total quantity of masonry, effected by the adoption of the semi-elliptical curve in the arches, has enabled the architect to reduce the piers in thickness much beyond the usual proportions. In Westminster Bridge, the thickness of the piers is about one-fourth the span of the arches; in Blackfriars about one-fifth; and in the New London Bridge less than one-sixth.

The bases of the piers are of a circular cone-topped form, and project boldly into the stream, harmonizing well with the waving line of the water, and breaking, with great effect, the impression of tameness that would otherwise have resulted from the rectangular shape and rigid plainness of the shafts.

A simple cornice runs along the upper part of the bridge supported on dentils, formed of solid beams of granite, marking externally the line of the road way; this is surmounted by a close parapet. When it was first understood that the bridge was not to have an open balustrade as usual, it was generally thought that the effect of the plain double blocking course would be heavy; but now that people see what the effect really is, we hear of no one who is of this opinion. It forms, indeed, one of the most effective of those features of simplicity which characterize the bridge; for, notwithstanding the preference which has been gene-



rally given to open balustrades in bridges, the truth is, there is but little natural accordance between pigmy pillars and gigantic piers, or small peep-holes and lofty wide spreading arches. This parapet is only four feet high, so that passengers, though they cannot look through, can look over with ease.

The line of the roadway, or upper surface of the bridge, is a segment of a very large circle; the rise being only about one in one hundred and thirty-two; the two inches of additional height which were given to the abutment arches, by the advice of the present Mr. John Rennie, have helped to flatten this line considerably.

The abutments are each seventy-three feet wide at the base, and radiate backwards, so as to meet the thrust of the bridge with the best advantage. Alongside of them are two straight flights of stairs, twenty-two feet wide, which lead to and from the water.

So just have been the calculations on which the relative bearings of every part of the bridge have been adjusted, and with such exactness has every stone been shaped and placed, according to the working drawings and plans, that the sinking which takes place in all such structures, has been, in the present instance, unusually small. The centre arch has only sunk two inches; those next to it two and a quarter, and the abutment arches two inches. The sinking of Waterloo Bridge was five inches, and this was thought a very trifling sinking. The total width of the water-way between the arches is six hundred and ninety feet, at all times of the tide; which is sixty-six feet more than the old bridge afforded at high-water mark.

The length of the bridge, from the extremities of the abutments, is nine hundred and twenty-eight feet; within the abutments, seven hundred and eighty-two feet. The roadway is fifty-three feet between the parapets, being eight feet wider than the old bridge, and eleven feet wider than any other bridge on the Thames. Of this width the footways occupy nine feet each, and the carriageway thirty-five feet. The whole of this bridge, including the dry arches over Thames and Tooley Street, is constructed of the finest granite, selected from the quarries of Aberdeen, Heytor, and Penryn. The arches over which the approaches on each side are carried, with the exception of the two above mentioned, are built of brick. The total quantity of stone employed in the structure was about one hundred and twenty thousand tons. The raising and blasting at the quarries, the loading, removing, preparing and setting the stones, together with other operations connected with the bridge, gave daily employment to upwards of eight hundred men, during the whole time the work was in progress. Magnificent candelabra of brass support the lamps, the bridge being lighted with gas; and the ends of the parapets are finished with four of the largest blocks of granite, which it is believed were ever brought to this country.

The building expenditure of the bridge itself was £506,000,\* and though in all undertakings of this kind there are some claims for extra work, yet they were not in this case, such as to increase the amount considerably. No toll has been imposed on the bridge; it is like the old one, perfectly free. All the money required, either for the bridge itself, or its approaches, has been furnished partly by the corporation, and partly by the country at large, in the shape of treasury grants, and of a duty of tenpence per chaldron, which the corporation have been authorized to levy for twenty-six years on all coals entering the port of London. The approaches to the bridge have been made to form handsome and convenient streets, generally seventy feet wide, which is about double the width of the old streets, and the ascent of the two principal approaches, not more than one in thirty, which is also less by nearly one half, than the former rise of Fish Street Hill.

The line of fronts and masses of building lying on the northern or city approach, has been named King William the Fourth's Street, which is continued in a line with Old Fish Street Hill.

These buildings are generally finished as shops or warehouses, in a handsome style of architecture, and a part of the northern side of Eastcheap, forms the boundary of the opening in that direction, and terminates the view offered to the spectator on entering the City of London by this magnificent bridge. Perhaps the greatest improvement in this quarter, after the bridge itself, and the raised level of the roadway, which does away with the hill from the foot of the bridge, northward, is the completion of the new line of street, from King William the Fourth's at Eastcheap, to the south-east corner of the Mansion House, and to the junction of Lombard Street and Cornhill, with the Poultry; continued along the west side of the Bank through Princes Street, and the mass of buildings beyond, in nearly a straight line to what is called the Pavement, in Moorfields. The taking down the old houses in Princes Street, and between Mansion House Street and Grocer's Hall, independent of the convenience of the open thoroughfare forms a part of, and adds greatly to the architectural effect of the exterior of the Bank of England opened to a more extensive range of view, whilst the further continuation of the line from Lothbury to London Wall, completes the grand junction of the City Road, and the great northern outlet from London, by the Angel at Islington, with the confluence of the great roads from the opposite parts of the kingdom at the Elephant and Castle, beyond London Bridge. In the course of these works, the old houses have been taken down quite through from Fish Street Hill to the end of Tower Street, to form a new and commodious street falling into the immediate approach to the bridge, and the western part of the city, by the eastern arm of King William Street, to which

\* See vol ii. p. 481.

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it forms an important tributary. In Lombard Street, the massive building of the church of St. Mary Woolnoth, has become nearly insulated.

A Dissenters' Chapel has been erected on what was formerly Fish Street Hill; its flanks are of plain appearance, but its front elevation consists of a porch with two Ionic columns *in antis* between two plain compartments, upon the angles of which are characteristic antee; the whole being surmounted by a pediment, is handsome and effective as a street front. The Monument, which is left open to the street, forms an interesting object.

On the south side of the bridge, a range of new buildings have been erected, or old ones altered, to suit the improved appearance of the new, forming the great line of houses from St. Saviour's church, to the Town Hall, and the street has received the name of "Wellington," whilst the arm of it which runs into Tooley Street is called Duke Street.

### *Fishmongers' Hall.*

This building occupies one of the finest situations in the city, standing at the south-west angle of the north approach to the New London Bridge, towards which it presents an elevation upwards of one hundred and sixty feet in length.

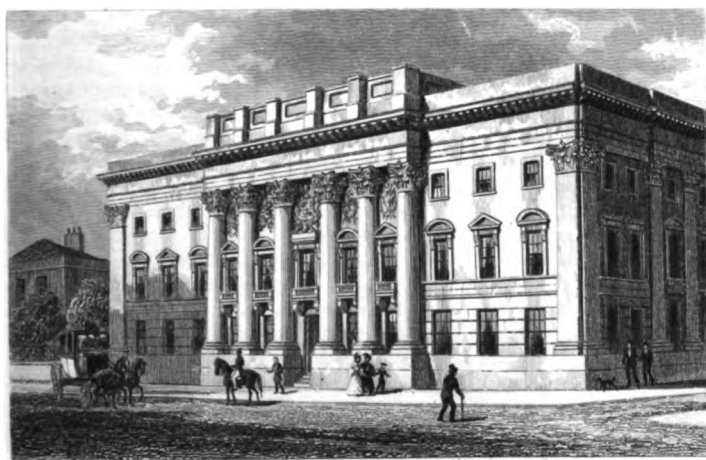
Owing to the great height of the bridge roadway above Thames Street a substructure of more than thirty feet was necessary, which is cased with Haytor granite, and harmonizes with the architecture of the bridge. An arcade, supporting a spacious terrace, being formed towards the river, conceals the principal entrance to the fire-proof warehouses which extend under the whole of the building, and yield a considerable rental.

On this granite platform is raised an edifice of the Grecian Ionic order, simple in its character, and adapted to the peculiarities of the situation, amongst which it may be remarked, that the water steps and gigantic piers at the commencement of the bridge so far interfere with the eastern front of the building as to have rendered impracticable a central entrance approachable for carriages. This difficulty has however been met without any perceptible sacrifice of uniformity, although the entrance is unavoidably placed out of the centre of the building. The south front above the terrace presents an attached hexastyle supporting a pediment. The east front is enriched with pilasters and columns in the centre, having an attic above, in the front of which are placed the arms of the company, and two emblematical basso-relievo of sea-horses are introduced on each side. The north front has simply a continuation of the same entablature which is carried round the other fronts of the building supported by pilasters.

The principal entrance is from Adelaide Place, through a spacious hall (in connection with which are the business offices of the



FISHMONGERS HALL &c FROM NEW LONDON BRIDGE.



GOLDSMITHS HALL.



company), communicating with a corridor of considerable extent, separated from the great staircase by a screen of columns of polished Aberdeen granite, the peculiar beauty and appropriateness of which are very striking. A mirror of large dimensions, set in a marble architrave, is so placed as to reflect these columns and the central flight of the stairs, at the head of which stands a finely-executed statue of a celebrated member of the company, William Walworth, represented in the act of striking with his dagger the rebel Wat Tyler.

The upper part of the staircase is encircled with sienna scagliola columns and pilasters, and lighted by stained glass windows. From the centre of the spacious landing is the principal entrance to the great banquetting hall, and at each extremity a door leads to the other principal apartments; that on the right opens into an ante-room with a highly enriched domical ceiling; thence the court drawing room is entered, which faces the river, and is a finely proportioned room forty-five feet long, thirty feet broad, and twenty feet high.

The ceiling is of a bold and simple character, surrounded by a cove springing from an antifixa, with which the cornice is surmounted. The walls are formed into pannels with enriched mouldings; in those over the door, basso-relievo are introduced. Above the chimney pieces, at each end of the room is placed a mirror of large dimensions, reflecting almost interminably a splendid silver chandelier which is suspended in the centre of the room.

The adjoining apartment is the court drawing room, which has a highly decorated ceiling with a Corinthian entablature, supported on each side of the fire-place by scagliola pilasters, with mirrors between them. The furniture of this room is of green damask silk and rosewood, with richly carved and gilt cornices to the curtains, and frames for the mirrors. We must notice the remarkable fine view from the windows of this room, including the river for a considerable extent, with the bridge, and the distant hills of Kent and Surrey.

The principal apartment remains yet to be described; this is the great banquetting hall, which occupies the centre of the east front of the building, and is seventy-three feet in length, thirty-eight feet in width, and thirty-three feet in height. The ceiling is an elliptic cone with sunk pannels, which spring from a highly enriched entablature, supported by sienna scagliola pilasters of the Corinthian order forming compartments round the room, in the upper part of which are suspended the armorial bearings of the benefactors and past prime wardens of the company, whilst at one end of the hall are introduced in stained glass, the royal arms, and those of the company at the opposite end. The arms of the city and of the twelve principal companies are emblazoned on the front of the music gallery. The introduction

of heraldic insignia into a Grecian hall is novel; but by the arrangement adopted its material interference with the architecture is avoided, and a striking effect produced, especially when lighted up by eight chandeliers of remarkably chaste design, so contrived that the introduction of the lights is instantaneous.

The livery drawing-room communicates with the great hall, and completes the suit of apartments devoted to festive purposes.

In the arrangement of the domestic offices much care has been bestowed, and nothing appears to be wanting which can conduce to the comfort of the establishment.

The residences of the clerk and of the beadle occupy the north wing, and are separated from the rest of the building by a party wall.

The architect of this building was Mr. Henry Roberts.

#### *Suspension Bridge across the Thames, at Hammersmith.*

It is remarkable that, until the present instance, all the specimens of bridge building upon this principle have been executed at a distance from the metropolis; but, at length, the most important river of the country has had one thrown over it by a company of proprietors who were incorporated in the 5th year of George IV., and empowered to raise a capital, and levy tolls at the rate of eightpence for a carriage and two horses, and a half-penny for each foot passenger. They have laid out more than £180,000. The bridge, designed by Mr. Tierney Clarke, civil engineer, and the execution of it superintended by him, was opened for the first time on the 6th of October, 1827. Two piers, or suspension towers, four hundred feet from each other, and about one hundred and forty-three from either shore, have been built in the river, where at this place it is about seven hundred and fifty feet wide. No other obstruction to the water-way is produced than the thickness of these towers, which are about twenty-two feet each. The road-way is slightly curved upwards, and is fixed at sixteen feet above the level of high water mark. The suspension towers are of stone, forty-eight feet high above the road-way, making a total height of sixty-four feet above the highest level of the river. From nearly the summits of these, eight wrought iron chains descend, and are attached to the shores on one side, and dipping twenty-nine feet in their course from one tower to the other, support, by means of vertical rods, the road-way between them. This is of timber and covered with granite, having a carriage-path of twenty feet wide, which passes through the towers by an archway and two foot-paths of six feet each.

The total weight of metal employed in this beautiful edifice was four hundred and seventy-two tons, two hundred-weight, one quarter, twenty-four pounds. Captain Brown, R. N., who has so long and so successfully been engaged in constructions of this

nature, was the person who contracted for making and fixing the chains. Part of the iron-work was prepared at the Newbridge Iron Works, near Cardiff, (Messrs. Brown, Lenox, and Co.) under the direction of Mr. Philip Thomas; part at the Brierly Hill Works, under Mr. Harrison; and part at the Gospel Oak Works, (Messrs. Walker,) under Mr. Yates. The strength and soundness of the whole was proved at the establishment of Messrs. Brown, Lenox, and Co., Mill Wall, near London, where each link was required to bear, uninjured, a weight of forty-five tons. The length of the chains themselves, from the outer face of one retaining or shore pin, to that of the other, is eight hundred and forty-one feet, seven inches; being eighteen feet, eleven inches, longer than the straight line or chord.

*The London Docks.\**

This magnificent example of commercial enterprise was completed in 1831, by the formation of a new entrance from the River Thames, at Shadwell.

The extent of the new work now performed is twelve hundred feet in length, containing two locks, and a handsome and commodious basin.

A very important improvement has been made over other dock entrances, by the form and dimension of the mouth at the junction with the river. Much labour and skill are often required in the introduction of vessels with safety, owing to the width of the entrances being but little in excess over that of the vessels themselves. The improvement, now referred to, consists in giving such a width, that a vessel may be directed out of the current into still water, without assistance from persons on shore, excepting in cases of rough weather. The width is gradually diminished to that of the lock, the sides being so formed by substantial quay walls. The depth of water at the entrance is eight feet at low water of a spring tide; and, consequently, twenty-eight feet at high water of the same tide. The same depth is given to the basin.

The locks are each one hundred and eighty feet in length, and forty-six feet in width, which dimensions are sufficient for the largest vessel that can be with safety navigated to that part of the river.

The framework of the lock gates is composed of cast iron, the weight of which in each gate is forty tons. These have been so well constructed, as to be moved with ease. The floors over which the gates traverse are also composed of cast iron, two inches in thickness, securely bolted to the foundation below.

There are two swivel bridges for the public, which also contain

\* Volume ii. p. 151.



some novelty. To prevent the inconvenience arising from the steep ascent of the approaches, which would have been unavoidable with bridges of the ordinary construction, those referred to have been erected so near the water, that, during high tides, their spandrels are in part immersed; and, to avoid the evils arising from loose substances being floated amongst the parts on which the bridges turn, each leaf of the bridges is suspended from a pivot nearly at the height of the roadway, in a manner resembling that in which a mariner's compass card is suspended.

There is also a foot-bridge over the new channel, where it communicates with the dock, which is peculiarly light in its construction. Although the space is fifty feet, it has but one rib, which is of cast iron; this divides in the centre, for the passage of ships, and each part turns on the principle of a crane jib.

The cost of the whole work, including the purchase of houses and land, has not exceeded £180,000, and promises great advantages to the company, as well as to the traders whose vessels frequent the docks. The work was designed by, and executed under the directions of, Mr. Henry R. Palmer, the engineer.

The commercial company by whom these docks have been erected, was incorporated by act of parliament, in July, 1803; and its offices are in the New Bank Buildings, Princes Street, Lothbury, its affairs being in the management of a chairman and deputy chairman, a treasurer, twenty-one directors, two solicitors, a superintendent, and a dock-master.

#### *East India Docks.\**

The wharf wall in front of these docks being in a state of decay, and in other respects unsuited for the trade to which, on the expiration of the East India Company's charter, the establishment would be thrown open, the Dock Company resolved on re-building the wharf, with such depth of water in front, that steam-vessels of all classes might arrive at and depart from it at any time of tide, and by stopping there avoid the delay and danger of the circuitous passage round the Isle of Dogs, and of the tedious navigation through the pool. To obtain the great depth required for this purpose by means of a wall of masonry, a very large and expensive coffer-dam would have been necessary: a wharf composed of piling was, therefore, determined upon; and partly from its low price at the time, and partly from its greater stability, cast-iron was adopted in preference to the cheaper but more perishable material, timber.

The idea of such an application of iron was not new. About ten or twelve years ago, Mr. Ewart, of Manchester, suggested its use in the piles of coffer-dams, and took out a patent, which

\* Volume ii. p. 152.

however he did not defend, as it appeared that something resembling his scheme, but on a small scale and quite unknown to him, had been done previously at Bridlington Harbour. Mr. Ewart's plan was, nevertheless, adopted in some works at the time, both for the temporary purpose of damming, and the more permanent one of forming quays. In 1824 iron piling was used in the Thames, by Mr. Walker, for the foundations of the quay or river wall of Downe's Wharf, St. Katherine's. A small iron wharf was also made, some time ago, by Mr. Sibley, in shallow water, on the Lea Cut, at Limehouse; and another, similar to it, has since been erected on the Surrey side of the Thames, near London Bridge: but the latter two are hardly examples in point, as there are no *sheet* piles used, the work consisting of flat plates let down in grooves on the sides of *main* or *guide* piles; and these piles are not driven, but inserted in holes bored or dug at intervals of five or six feet: this plan is, therefore, unfitted for exposed situations, where considerable depth in front is required, or an increase of it is likely to take place, and where a heavy weight of wharf is to be sustained.

The docks are, in length, seven hundred and fifty feet; and the total weight of iron employed, upwards of nine hundred tons. For the accommodation of passengers by the packets, the company have erected a very extensive tavern on the wharf.

Messrs. Walker and Burges were the engineers of these works.

#### *St. Katharine's Docks.*

On Saturday, the 25th of October, 1828, the St. Katharine's Docks were opened; and the entertainment in the warehouses, after the ceremony, was attended by some of his majesty's ministers, the foreign ambassadors, and most of the leading gentlemen in the commercial world. About three thousand persons are said to have been accommodated at the tables. A momentary inconvenience from the numbers was created by the misbehaviour of a few, but the arrangements were admirable.

The vessels which entered these maiden docks on Saturday, with cargoes, began to discharge on Monday morning, with all the facilities of an old establishment.

The site of these docks is immediately below the Tower of London; and is bounded on the north by East Smithfield, on the west and south by Tower Hill and Foss Side Road, and on the east they are separated from the London Docks by Nightingale Lane. The amount of capital raised by shares was £1,352,800: £500,000 has still been necessary to bring the works to perfection; and this sum has been borrowed on the security of the rates to be received by the company, for the liquidation of which debt a sinking fund has been formed. Independent of the space actually occupied by the docks and warehouses, the company possess freehold waterside property

of the value of £100,000, which they were obliged to purchase by the terms of the act of parliament, and which yields a large annual rental, capable of very considerable improvement. In clearing the ground for this magnificent undertaking, twelve hundred and fifty houses and tenements were purchased and pulled down—no less than eleven thousand three hundred inhabitants having to seek accommodation elsewhere—thus improving estates previously lying waste in the eastern part of the metropolis, and giving an additional impetus to industry and enterprise among other capitalists. The area thus obtained is about twenty-four acres, of which eleven and a half acres are devoted to wet docks. The first stone was laid on the 3rd of May, 1827, and upwards of two thousand five hundred men were employed, from day to day. The lock leading from the river is one hundred and ninety-five feet long, and forty-five feet broad, and is crossed by a swing bridge twenty-three feet wide, supposed to be the largest of the kind yet executed. This constitutes the main thoroughfare along the side of the river, from Burr Street, at the back of the warehouses, towards Iron Gate. It was designed by Mr. Telford, and the bridge furnished by Mr. Seaward. The great advantage of the lock is, that it is sunk so deep that ships of seven hundred tons burden may enter at any time of the tide—a desideratum long wished, and, for the first time, accomplished by the St. Katherine's Dock Company. There are three gates in the lock,—the first next the river, one in the centre, and the third leading to the basin, the machinery of which was manufactured by Mr. Bramah. On the right of the lock, and immediately within the dock walls, the engine-house is situated. It is furnished with a steam-engine of two hundred horse power, by means of which the lock may be filled or emptied as occasion may require. A lock of fourteen feet depth can be made, with the assistance of the gate-paddles, in six minutes. The warehouses are upon the most extensive scale. They are five stories high above the ground in the fronts facing the docks, and six in those facing the streets; the former half of the ground floor being eighteen feet high, open, and supported by massive pillars, for the accommodation of vessels discharging; and the latter being divided into two stories by means of a mezzanine, and devoted to the warehousing of goods. The Smithfield range is four hundred feet by one hundred and five feet; the Foss Side Road ditto, four hundred and seventy-five feet by ninety-five feet; the Tower Hill ditto, four hundred and forty feet by one hundred and twenty-five feet; and there are commodious vaults under the whole.

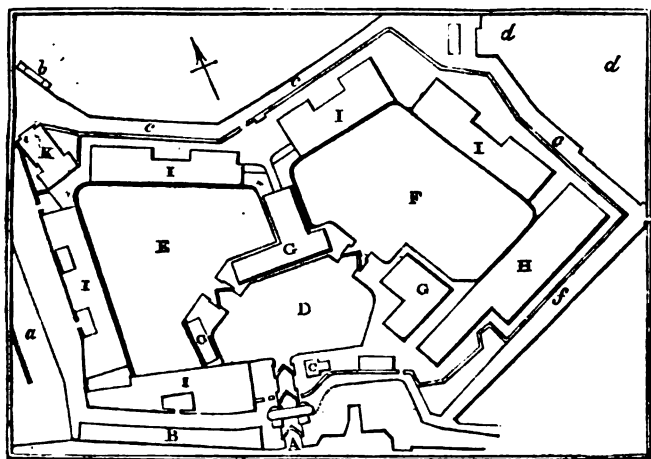
There is a liberal supply of powerful cranes below; and, over the wells or shafts, which reach from top to bottom of the building, is machinery for raising goods to the height required. Each crane has an umbrella-shaped covering to protect the apparatus from the weather, and a bell by which to announce to those above

when the tackle is made secure. The columns supporting the walls of the warehouses next the dock are three feet nine inches in diameter, with Doric capitals. They are of cast iron, two inches thick. The pillars supporting the floors are also of cast iron, three inches in diameter, and so furnished with flaunches, as to give their section the appearance of a St. George's cross. The stairs are wholly of granite, and the pavement of the quays, in the neighbourhood of the cranes, of cast iron. Sliding mooring rings are fixed in the dock walls, which rise and fall with the fluctuation of the water, so that there is no occasion for loosening or tightening the headfasts of the vessels.

In the dock-house, which is entered from Tower Hill, nearly opposite to the Mint, extensive and convenient offices are constructed; the officers of the Customs and Excise are accommodated within the building. It is a neat elevation, ornamented with three-quarter Doric columns above, and rustic work on the ground-floor. The long room for the general dispatch of business is one hundred feet by fifty; and the board-room, and accountant's, and superintendent's rooms are of commodious dimensions, communicating, by means of a railed gallery and stone steps, with the wharfs below.

The engineer of these works is Mr. Telford—the architect, Mr. Hardwicke.

The following plan will give a clearer idea of the various erections:



A Entrance from the  
Thames  
B Wharfs  
C Steam Engine  
D Basin  
E West Dock

F East Dock  
G Sheds  
H Indigo Warehouse  
I Warehouses  
K Dock House

a Tower Ditch  
b Mint  
c East Smithfield  
d London Docks  
e Nightingale Lane  
f Burr Street

The docks are capable of containing from one hundred and fifty to one hundred and sixty ships at one time, independent of craft. The depth of water at spring-tides is twenty-eight feet in the lock, being four feet more than is to be found in any other dock in London; and in consequence of a channel being kept clear in the river of three hundred feet wide, a ship, however large may come up to St. Katherine's Dock at any time in perfect safety, with the certainty of admission.

*Post Office.\**

This recently finished-building is an insulated massive structure of large dimensions, being about three hundred and eighty-nine feet long, one hundred and thirty wide, and sixty-four high, standing in an enclosed area of irregular figure, and of very scanty dimensions, at the junction of the street called St. Martin's-le-Grand with Newgate Street, in a situation as central, and perhaps as convenient, to the metropolis as is possible. The edifice is externally of Portland stone. The principal front is on one of the longest sides of its quadrangular plan, and is to the west and St. Martin's-le-Grand. The corresponding one stands in the same respect to the east and Foster Lane. The old buildings on the north have been taken down as far as to St. Ann's Lane, and it is presumed, that at least an equal area will be cleared to the south, by removing the few houses which still remain, and obstruct both the approach and view from Cheapside. The façade of St. Martin's-le-Grand is the only one in which there is any architectural display, and this is confined to three porticos of the Ionic order, one at each end of four columns and one in the centre of six, the last surmounted by a pediment. On the frieze over the columns is the inscription, *GEORGIO QUARTO REGE, MDCCCXXIX.* The central portico is the only one which covers an entrance, and through it, after an ascent of a few steps, is the access to the grand public hall of the establishment; it extends entirely across the building, and is entered from Foster Lane at the other end. This hall is eighty feet long, by about sixty feet wide, divided in the manner of the nave of a cathedral by Ionic colonnades into a centre and two aisles. The centre aisle rises to about fifty-three feet high, and admits of a dwarf or attic pilastrade over the principal order, the intervals of which are glazed for the admission of light. In the northern aisle are the inland, American ship-letter and newspaper offices; and at the eastern end of it is a staircase leading to the letter-bill, dead, mis-sent, and returned letter offices. In the southern are the foreign and two-penny post departments, the offices of receiver general and accountant, and the access to the assistant-secretary's

\* Vol. ii. p. 54.

official residence. North of the centre, and in the eastern front, is the entrance or vestibule, where the bags are received from the mails. Communicating with this vestibule is the inland office, eighty-eight feet long, fifty-six wide, and twenty-eight high; and adjoining to it is that of the letter-carriers, one hundred and three feet long, thirty-five wide, and thirty-three high. The West Indian letters have an office appropriated expressly to them, which is on the eastern or Foster Lane side.\* Near it are the comptroller's and mail-coach offices.

The communication between the departments in the northern and southern divisions of the building is maintained by a tunnel beneath the great hall, in which the letters from one department to another are conveyed by machinery, invented by Mr. Barrow. The inland office may be preserved of an equable and agreeable temperature at all times by a warm-air apparatus, designed and fixed by Mr. Sylvester.

On the first floor, are the board-room, the secretary's rooms, and the secretary's clerks' office. The solicitors' offices, and those of the letter-bill, dead, mis-sent, and returned letters.

On the second and third stories are the sleeping-rooms for the clerks of the foreign office, it being important, from the uncertainty of the time of arrival of the mails, that they should be always on the spot. The extent of the accommodation necessary for this purpose, may be estimated from the fact, that all the rooms on each side of a gallery on one of these floors, two hundred and thirty feet long, are appropriated for this object.

In the basement, which is vaulted, and therefore fire-proof, are the mail-guards' room and armory, the servants' offices, the apparatus for warming, the patent gasometers by the Messrs. Crossleys, large enough to register four thousand cubic feet of gas per hour, and a governor, by Mr. Clegg, for regulating the supply of gas to nearly a thousand argand burners. The gas is supplied by the City of London Gas Company. The architect of the Post Office is Mr. Smirke.

When we regard the great extension of the communications between the metropolis and the most distant parts of the country—an increase to which the improvement of the system of the Post has most materially contributed—the necessity for the removal of this establishment from its former confined situation in Lombard Street, must be quite apparent. The New Post Office has been fourteen years in completion, dating from the time of the passing of the Act in 1815; much of this period has been consumed in the purchase and removal of the houses which were crowded upon its site. During the latter part of this time (from 1825), the business of the Post Office has gone on increasing, the gross receipt, in 1827,

\* This office takes charge of the letters for the continent of North America, as well as those for the Windward and Leeward Islands.

of the United Kingdom having been very nearly £2,392,272, and the payments into the Exchequer from this branch of revenue, after deducting all expenses of collection, having been £1,645,254. During the Protectorate, when the Post Office was first farmed by the Government, its revenue was £10,000;—at the beginning of the eighteenth century it had reached £100,000;—in 1744 it had increased to £235,000; and at the beginning of the war in 1793 was above £600,000. The Post is now conveyed, with despatch and punctuality, to almost every part of the kingdom;—and it is an extraordinary event for a traveller to be in any place so remote and so thinly peopled as to be out of the reach of this great agent in the advancement of civilization. The total number of persons employed in England, in the business of the Post Office, exceeds four thousand nine hundred, besides the private servants of the deputy postmasters.

The business of the London Post Office is very extensive and complicated. It is divided into,—the *Inland Office*, in which, according to the return of January, 1829, there are one hundred and thirteen clerks and other persons ordinarily in attendance at the morning duty, and one hundred and nineteen at the evening duty;—the *Returned Letter Office*, in which there are an Inspector and nine clerks;—the *Dead Letter Office*, in which there are an inspector, an assistant, and seven clerks;—the *Ship Letter Office*, in which there are an inspector and eight clerks;—the *Foreign Office*, in which there are a comptroller and deputy, and sixteen clerks and sorters (the West India Office is included in this number); the *Letter Bill Office*, in which there are a superintendant and seven clerks;—the *Bye Letter Office*, in which there are an accountant and four clerks; besides the offices of the receiver general, the accountant general, the surveyor and superintendent of mail coaches, and the secretary, in which there are nearly fifty persons engaged in the general control of this important establishment. The expenses of the Post Office,—which in 1827, amounted to twenty-seven per cent.—consist of the salaries of these various officers, the allowancer to the deputy postmasters, the expenses of receiving houses in London, the mileage to the mail coaches, which amounts to £5 19s. 3½d. per double mile per annum; the expenses of mail carts, horses, and foot messengers, and the salaries of the guards of mails;—and the cost of packets, which, in 1827, amounted to £159,250. It must be evident that for the management of this vast and complicated business, persons of trust and ability must be employed in every department; and that for the better performance of duties which require such order and promptitude, it is of the highest importance to provide a building offering every convenience of the most perfect arrangement.

The preceding statements of the general business of the Post Office establishment are abstracted from the eighteenth report of the commissioners of the revenue enquiry. This report, which

consists of nearly seven hundred folio pages, is full of the most curious and minute information, as to the mode in which this department of the revenue is managed, in all its branches. The evidence, particularly that of the late Sir Francis Freeling, the skilful and indefatigable secretary of the Post Office, affords a very perfect account of the whole system of receiving, arranging, and despatching letters, of keeping the accounts, and of various other interesting divisions of this great national establishment. We regret that our limits preclude even an abstract of these interesting particulars. We subjoin, however, some details, which will furnish an idea of the present extent of the communication by post in the metropolis.

The letters despatched from London through the Inland Office, are either put in at the General Post Office, or at the various receiving houses, collected by the bellman, or transferred from the Twopenny Post Office. The report furnishes an account of the proportions of each of these divisions of the general receipt, by giving the returns of three days, viz. Monday the 24th, Tuesday, 25th, and Wednesday, 26th of November, 1828.

	Lombard Street.	Receiving houses.	Bellmen.	2d. Post Office.
24th	17,623	11,604	9,722	5,199
25th	14,099	10,307	8,512	3,795
26th	14,179	8,962	8,130	3,737

It was important also to shew the proportion of letters received from the districts east and west of Temple Bar, and despatched by the mail coaches, on three particular days. This account is given as follows:—

	East.	West.	Total.
Monday, May 19, 1828 . . .	19,952	16,436	26,388
Wednesday 21 . . . . .	15,880	15,215	31,095
Friday, 23 . . . . .	15,961	14,824	30,785
Daily average . . . . .	16,931	15,491	32,756

It would appear from this account, assuming the average of three days in May to be an average of the year, that there are despatched for London, by the mails, each week, one hundred and ninety-six thousand five hundred and thirty-six letters, making the total number of a year, ten million, two hundred and nineteen thousand, eight hundred and seventy-two. This account, however, is probably somewhat too high.

The accounts of the letters received in London, by the mails, are more minute; and they afford a curious and interesting view of the principal points of correspondence to and from London. The following is the total number of letters brought by twenty-four mails, on three days, distinguishing their destination, either to the east or west of Temple Bar.



	East.	West.	Total.
Monday, May 19, 1828 . . .	20,257	17,501	37,758
Wednesday, 21, . . .	12,619	10,951	23,560
Friday, 23, . . .	13,203	10,871	24,074
Daily average . . .	15,359	13,107	28,467

We thus see, upon the same principle of a weekly and yearly average, that there are received in London, from the mails, each week, one hundred and seventy thousand eight hundred and two letters; making the total number of a year, eight million, eight hundred and eighty one thousand, seven hundred and four.

An average of the return of Friday the 9th, and Saturday the 10th of May, gives the following number of letters, east and west of Temple Bar, from the undermentioned towns:—

	East.	West.	Total.
Liverpool . . .	406	146	552
Glasgow . . .	244	105	349
Manchester . . .	353	105	458
Birmingham . . .	335	140	475
Leeds . . .	191	55	246
Sheffield . . .	105	37	142
Bath . . .	226	303	529
Cheltenham . . .	100	132	232
Oxford . . .	117	155	272
Cambridge . . .	145	149	294
Newmarket . . .	30	68	98
York . . .	80	72	152

The business of the Twopenny Post, forms, in part, a branch of the General Post Office; the returns afford us a remarkable proof of the convenience of this mode of conveying letters through the metropolis and its vicinity, by exhibiting the great extent of business which is thus transacted. It appears from these returns, that the average number of letters passing daily through the Twopenny Post Office (taking May as the period when the returns were prepared) is forty thousand. This account includes soldiers' and sailors' letters and newspapers, as well as those letters which are either delivered to or from the General Post Office by the Twopenny Post. The average proportion of letters charged twopence to the letters which are charged threepence is nearly in the ratio of five to three.

#### *Goldsmiths' Hall.*

The Goldsmiths' Company had, for many years, determined on taking down their old hall in Foster Lane,\* on account of parts

\* Volume iii. p. 68.

of the building being in a very decayed state, and its arrangement extremely inconvenient for the business of the company. To this hall is sent all gold and silver articles fabricated in London to be assayed and examined, to ascertain whether the metal be of the proper standard value. In 1829, the old building was taken down, together with several houses adjoining to it, to enlarge the site for the new edifice, which was immediately commenced and carried on with considerable rapidity, and is a work truly worthy of this opulent company. The building is one hundred and fifty feet in front, from north to south, and one hundred feet in depth; it is completely insulated, being bounded by four streets. The style of architecture is Italian. The west, or principal façade, is composed of six attached Corinthian columns, the whole height of the front supporting a rich Corinthian entablature, which is continued all round the building. The east, north, and south fronts are decorated with pilasters, with which, also, the angles are terminated. The plinth round the building is six feet in height, and is constructed of large blocks of granite from the Haytor quarries, in Devonshire. The external walls are built of Portland stone; and some of the blocks, forming the shafts of the columns and the entablature, weigh from ten to twelve tons each. In the centre of the building is a large staircase, surmounted by a dome, leading to a suite of rooms on the principal floor, of the following dimensions: a room for the meetings of the court of assistants, thirty-eight feet long and twenty-eight feet wide; a drawing-room, forty-two feet long and twenty-eight feet wide; a dining-room, fifty-two feet long by twenty-eight feet wide; a room for the livery, thirty-eight feet long and twenty-seven feet wide; and a livery-hall, or banquetting-room, eighty feet long, forty feet wide, and thirty-five feet high; all communicating with each other. The roof of the building is entirely covered with lead.

This noble edifice was opened in the summer of 1835. The state apartments and the approach to them are marked by an air of palatial grandeur not exceeded by that of any other piece of interior architecture in the metropolis. The vestibule is of rather an unpretending character in itself, yet, owing to the lower part of the staircase being shown through the glazed panels of the screen which separates and incloses that inner space from the outer one, a very striking effect is produced, and the imagination more strongly impressed by what is thus partially disclosed, than if the view here had been left entirely open; while, at the same time, neither space looks so confined as it would have done had the separation been complete. The light which issues from the dome, and sheds itself brilliantly over the flights of steps on the large bust of the king, by Chantrey, placed in the niche, and on figures placed on the pedestals of the balustrade, imparts no little scenic beauty to this back ground in the vestibule. On his advancing to the staircase its full splendour bursts upon the visitor,

and is found to surpass even what is promised by the partial view first obtained. By the comparative lowness of the vestibule the loftiness of the staircase is greatly enhanced, and the elegant dome which crowns its centre takes the eye by surprise; while on either side it glances through a double screen of Corinthian columns, beyond which the light is again admitted through compartments in the ceiling, and strikes on the further wall. The view from the upper landing, looking from either extremity across the staircase, offers a different, and certainly no less striking, architectural perspective. The four lines of columns which are looked through in this direction, the variety they occasion, according as the spectator shifts his station, the play of warm light, and the beauty of colour and material, constitute a very fascinating picture. From each extremity of the east side of the staircase a door opens into the banquetting hall, of which it is no small praise to be able to say that it does not lose any of its effect by comparison with what has been previously beheld. It is no less elegant than sumptuous in embellishment and spacious in extent; so much so, that it may be quoted as an example of the degree of taste its peculiar style admits. For this elegance it is greatly indebted to the range of scagliola Corinthian columns along its sides, which are raised on pedestals, and insulated. The five lofty and ample arched windows are completely filled with armorial bearings, and thus not only heighten the splendour of the whole, but possess the further advantage of excluding from sight the dismal and mean-looking houses which face that side of the building. One of the most striking features in this hall is the spacious alcove for the display of plate at the north end of the room; for owing to the light being admitted into it from above, it has a character equally novel and happy. We do not know whether the idea was entirely the architect's own, or borrowed by him from any other building, but it is certainly one so beautiful, and of which so much may be made, that it deserves to be taken as a precedent, where circumstances admit of a similar disposition. In the centre compartment of the west side, or that facing the windows, there is a whole-length portrait of George IV., by T. C. Thompson.

The building has been designed by Mr. Philip Hardwicke, the architect of the company, and has been erected under his superintendence.\*

A magnificent entertainment was given at the new Goldsmiths' Hall, on the 21st of April, 1836. The invitations included the principal nobility, the leading men of all political parties, the foreign ambassadors, the members of the legal profession, and other distinguished persons, collecting altogether such an assemblage as has probably never before been present at any civic fête. Nearly one thousand persons were collected. In the ball-room,

\* Companion to Almanack, 1836.

in addition to the brilliant stained-glass windows, illuminated exteriorly, there were seven chandeliers, resembling solid chrystal, the six sides having cost five hundred guineas each, and the larger one in the centre eight hundred guineas. Among the numerous objects of attraction was a gold and chrystal cup, from which Queen Elizabeth is said to have drunk to the success of her fleet, in 1588.

### *City of London School.*

In the reign of Henry VI., Mr. John Carpenter left, by will, certain estates to the corporation of London, for the purpose of educating, clothing, and maintaining four poor boys. In process of time, the lands have increased so much in value, as to be sufficient for the endowment of the new school with the annual sum of £900. The good effects of the parliamentary inquiry into the application of charity funds have been particularly apparent in the instance of this benefaction. Until the year 1827, the annual expenditure in furthering the object of Carpenter's benevolent donation was only £19 10s.

An attempt was then seriously made to increase the benefits of the charity, which has been eventually completed by the establishment of the City of London School, and the erection of an extensive building, on the site of Honey Lane Market, for the uses of the new foundation. It was contemplated to unite with the Carpenter estates the funds of the dissolved London Workhouse; but this part of the undertaking was not sanctioned by parliament, and the school has therefore to depend on its own resources, aided by a subscription of £2000 from the corporation, and other donations from individuals. The establishment is, in conformity with the liberal spirit of the age, to be a school for all; but, at the same time, religion is not to be neglected in the course of education so entirely as it is in the London University.

It is rather singular, that the will of John Carpenter, under which the corporation is presumed to hold this bequest, is not to be found; but as it probably related solely to freehold estates, it was not proved in any of the ecclesiastical courts. The lands were not amalgamated with the property of the corporation, but a separate account of them was always kept; and it must be a general subject of congratulation to see them at length appropriated to a foundation so important—a result so little contemplated by the founder, but one which is decidedly in accordance with his wish, to diffuse to the utmost extent the benefits of education. Independent of the character of a benefactor, Carpenter is well known in civic history. He was not only skilled in that knowledge of the laws and customs of the city, which, as town clerk, it was his duty to possess, but he deserved to be ranked among the patrons of the fine arts, since it was at his

expense and under his patronage that the famous "Machabre," or Dance of Death, was painted in St. Paul's Cloister, and which, it will be recollected, was illustrated by the verses of Lydgate.

The opinion of his moral worth, and the high estimation in which he was held by his fellow-citizens, is shown by the fact of his having been appointed executor to the celebrated Whittington, as well as to two other citizens, the execution of which offices involved the performance of various charitable trusts, and a consequent heavy responsibility.

In his office he has immortalized his name, by a compilation of a large volume on matters relating to the City of London. It is still deemed of the highest authority, and has been used with such effect, that its original name, *Liber Albus*, has given way to another, more indicative of the state into which it has arrived, from the effect of constant reference, being now called *Liber Niger*.

This change of name is attributed, by Mr. Brewer,\* to the following ancient verses, written on the first leaf, and evidently at a very early period:—

Qui Liber Albus erat, nunc est contrarius albo,  
Factus et est unctis pollicibusque niger:  
Dum tamen est extans, iatum describito librum,  
Ne seniel amisso postea nullus erit:  
Quod si nullus erit (nonnulla est nostraque culpa),  
Hei! pretii summi perdit gemma vale!

#### IN ENGLISH.

This book, which once was white, hath black become,  
Marked through and through with many a greasy thumb;  
Copy its leaves while yet you have the power,  
Which may be lost if left beyond this hour;  
For if through fault of ours the book be lost,  
Farewell! a gem is gone of greatest cost!

The advice was not lost, and a copy of the work was made by Richard Smith, comptroller of the chamber in the reign of Elizabeth, and which transcript now bears the former name of the original.

The handsome and extensive building of the new school occupies the site of Honey Lane Market, behind the houses opposite to Bow Church, in Cheapside. The first stone was laid by Lord Brougham, on the 21st of October, 1835. The stone, which weighed about seven tons, being suspended by machinery, beneath it were placed the following memorials:—a glass vase, hermetically sealed, containing a copy of the plan of the building, and other documents; a strong brass case, with glass on each side, containing one of each of all the current coins of the realm,

\* Memoirs of John Carpenter, town clerk of London, by Thomas Brewer, of the Town Clerk's Office, 1835.

placed in positions which exhibited to view both sides of each coin; and a large massive brass plate, bearing the following inscription:—

Gulielmo IV. Rege.

The first stone of the City of London School, established by the Corporation of London, under the authority of an Act of Parliament, of the fourth and fifth years of the reign of King William the Fourth, chapter xxxv.

was laid by

The Right Honourable HENRY, LORD BROUGHAM and VAUX.

On Wednesday, the twenty-first day of October, 1835;

In the presence of Warren Stormes Hale, Esq., chairman,  
And the members of the committee appointed by the court  
to carry the said act into execution.

In addition to which are the names of fifty-two gentlemen who constituted the committee.

A splendid silver trowel, with an inscription, was then presented to Lord Brougham, who used the same, after a brief address, applied the square and plumb, and finished in the usual manner by giving three distinct knocks with the mallet. His lordship then retired, accompanied by the committee: and in the evening, the event was celebrated by a dinner at the City of London Tavern, where there assembled about two hundred of the most distinguished friends of public education.

The design for the building of the school, by James Bunstone Bunning, Esq. architect to the Foundling Hospital, was adjudged the best of forty-two drawings, and was chosen under a motto. This important building is in the Gothic style of architecture; the principal windows and entrance being of an early period and more enriched character. This elegant structure occupies a space of one hundred and eighty feet from east to west, by eighty from north to south; and the principal fronts are those facing the south and west. The last-mentioned of these, although, as is apparent from the above dimensions, greatly inferior to the other in extent, is the principal not only in architectural display, but in respect of situation, as it opens to Trump Street, while all the other sides are more confined by the opposite houses. This west front has a rich arched doorway or porch, placed between two small pinnacled buttresses, and surmounted by a lofty gable pediment; and immediately above this entrance there is an open gallery of five trefoiled pointed arches, on slender pillars of lofty proportions. The space between the arches and the string-course above them is pannelled. Higher up are two mullioned and labelled windows, and above them an embattled parapet enriched with tracery. These features, together with the two octagonal buttress turrets (seventy feet six inches high) which

flank and divide them from the part on each side, may be considered as forming a centre compartment, the whole being carried up somewhat higher than the rest of the elevation, and the turrets rather higher than the intervening parapet; each of the lateral divisions has three windows, one upon a floor, and that on the principal floor a projecting oriel, ornamented with pinnacles. The return between this front, and what may be properly considered the south elevation, is nearly solid wall, as there are only two windows on the ground floor, and between them, but rather higher up an ornamental blank window or niche immediately beneath a projecting chimney-stack, that terminates in four chimney-shafts; and this end advances a little beyond the general line of the building on this side. What is properly the south front is neither so lofty, nor so ornamented; it has only one floor above the lower one, consisting of arched windows divided by a mullion, and with a label or external moulding round the arch. The centre compartment, formed by a slight break, has two or three windows with an oriel between them, the lower part of which forms a kind of canopy to the door beneath it. The interior arrangements will provide accommodation for four hundred scholars: one large room will be for prayers, public examinations, lectures, &c.; and a sufficient number of rooms for classes. The school is an important foundation in itself; for the ground, (which produced a yearly rental of £300,) has been given by the corporation; and the expense of the building, estimated at £11,500, is also to be defrayed by the City. These circumstances bespeak as wise an appropriation of the public money as any to be found in the records of the City of London. It is, in truth, a noble specimen of the spirit which should animate every corporation throughout the kingdom—the welfare of its citizens—the best method of securing which is to “begin at the beginning” with public education.

The following is the general course of instruction:—To read well with due modulation and appropriate emphasis, English grammar and composition, Latin language, French language, writing, arithmetic, and book-keeping, elements of mathematics and natural philosophy, geography and natural history, ancient and modern history, elements of choral singing, with lectures on chemistry, and other branches of experimental philosophy.

The authorized version of the Holy Bible to be used and taught in the school, and on every morning and evening prayers to be read therein.

Special Course.—In addition to the preceding general course, applicable to the whole school, pupils, whose parents or guardians wish it, will be instructed in the Greek and Hebrew languages, and, at a moderate extra charge, in the German, Spanish, and Italian languages, and drawing.

Pupils who distinguish themselves in the elementary course, and desire to avail themselves of instruction in the higher branches

of literature and science, will be formed into superior classes, and receive instruction, without any extra charge, in the study of the poetry and antiquities of Greece and Rome.

The higher branches of mathematical science, and the application of it to the study of physics.

Logic and Ethics.—All the senior pupils to be practised in recitation.

The masters to have discretion in the application of these courses of instruction, according to the progress of the pupils.

The great object of the establishment is to give an excellent education upon the most economical plan, aided by parental supervision.

The lands and tenements left by Mr. Carpenter, chargeable with certain payments for charitable purposes, were situated in Thames Street, Bridge Street, St. Giles' in the Fields, Westcheap, and Houndsditch. That the income of these estates was disposed of, two hundred years ago, according to the will of the testator, appears by the following extract from the city book of accounts, of payments under this will, for the year 1633:—

	£.	s.	d.
Paid to this accomptant for overseeing foure poore children being found at schoole and learning, by the bequest of the said Mr. John Carpenter, due for this year, 6s. 8d.; and to the comptroller of the chamber, for like consideration, 6s. 8d. - - -	0	13	4
Paid to the rent gatherer, for gathering the rents and potation money of the said Mr. John Carpenter -	1	3	4
Paid to the funds of the said foure children, for barbor, schoole, hose, shoes, and other necessaries for the said foure children, due for this year - -	4	0	0
Paid for the comons of the said foure children, due for fifty-two weeks, ended at Michaelmas, 1633, after the rate of 3s. 6d. the week - - -	9	2	0
Paid to the friends of the said foure children for six yards of London russett, for the coats of the said foure children, against Christide, 1632, 36s.; and for six yards of new cullor, for the coats of the said foure children, against Whitsuntide, 1633, 36s.; and for twenty-four yards of cotton, with buttons, and making the said eight coats, 26s.			

A subsequent entry in the same book enumerates premises in the above-mentioned places; and it appears that the corporation have property in these several places, answering, or nearly so, to the description in the above book. The rental, £19 10s., was payable as follows: To the chamberlain, as receiver of rents, and for attending to the application of the charity, £1 10s.; the remainder. £18, being paid in four sums, quarterly, to four



freemen of London, selected by him as proper objects, to enable each one to pay for the education of a son, from the age of seven to fourteen. The chamberlain required the parents from time to time to bring the copy-books of their children, and other specimens of their progress, to satisfy him of the proper application of the testator's bounty; the receipts for the payment of their children's education were also to be given to the chamberlain. After paying for education, very little, however, remained to be laid out in clothing the children.

But in the lapse of nearly four centuries, the value of Carpenter's estates had increased from £19 10s. to £900, or five-and-forty fold. Such a fact naturally awakened the attention of the commissioners of public charities, appointed in consequence of a motion in parliament, by Mr. Brougham; and accordingly about ten years since, the common council of London referred it to the committee of city lands, to inquire into the application of this property. From their report, made after some interval, it appeared that the sum of about £19 had been paid by the chamberlain yearly, for the education and clothing of four boys; and that though the will of the donor had not been discovered, yet, as it appeared right that not less than £600 per annum should be applied to the purposes intended by him, four boys should be kept in future at Tunbridge school, and there educated in the doctrine and discipline of the church of England.—“This recommendation was ineffectually, at the time, opposed by Mr. R. Taylor, and Mr. James, the present secondary, on the ground that it would be an injudicious, and, probably, mischievous, application of so large a sum to the education of only four boys, in expensive and extravagant habits; as well as on account of a religious exclusion, which was unjust, the donor having been a *Catholic*. Though these objections were, at the time, unavailing, the experience of a few years showed their views to be just; and Mr. Taylor becoming a member of the committee, was enabled to convince his colleagues of the necessity of an alteration. His views were most zealously and perseveringly seconded and carried into effect by Mr. Hale, who became chairman of the committee, and in whose time the act was obtained upon which the school is now established; though not without having to contend with the most harassing opposition.”\*—Indeed, Mr. Hale stated at the dinner after the laying of the stone,—such were the difficulties in the way of passing the bill, that had it not been for the exertions of Lord Brougham, then chancellor, it was doubtful whether they could have been overcome. Lord Brougham was therefore the fittest of all persons concerned in this beneficial work, to lay the first stone of the school-building, as he had, so mainly contributed to the security of the endowment.

\* Morning Advertiser.

The school has therefore been built by the corporation, and endowed with the rental of the Carpenter estate, thus realizing the original intention of the testator to the fullest extent. Moreover, its advantages of instruction will be open to all,—“Dissenters of every shade—Protestant and Catholic—Jew and Gentile—all will be admitted to the same advantages; religious instruction will be imparted under the eye of their parents—in the bosom of their families; and by the pastors approved by their parents.”\*

Lastly, the funds left by Sir Thomas Gresham, for the Royal Exchange lectures, will, it is believed, be made available to the support of the City of London School, by the appointment of lecturers who will consent to lecture in its great hall.

The basis has thus been formed for an institution where the sons of those who are concerned in the various trading, commercial, and professional pursuits that constitute the wealth and importance of London, may receive a sound and liberal education, suited to the present advanced state of society, and calculated to qualify them for any of the various situations in life, that they may be called to fill; an establishment which, while it will reflect honour upon the corporation for their liberality, will shed an additional lustre, upon the memory of the individual whose charitable bequest has enabled them to accomplish so laudable an object.

But there is one member of the corporation in particular, from whom it would be injustice to withhold the meed of praise in connection with this event, seeing that it was principally through his public-spirited and indefatigable exertions that the arrangement which promises such important benefits to the citizens of London has been effected. The gentleman here alluded to is Mr. Warren Stormes Hale, who has for several years been a highly-respected, active, and useful member of the corporation, as a representative in common council of the ward of Coleman Street. During the years 1833 and 1834, in which this subject was under the notice of the committee of the city lands, he had the honour of presiding over the committee as chairman, and in that character he evinced a zeal for the accomplishment of the object only equalled by that, which (holding the same situation in the committee appointed to superintend the affairs of the institution) he still continues to display in its behalf.†

#### *Atlas Assurance Office, Cheapside.*

Without possessing any great advantage of size, this edifice attracts notice no less by its architectural consistency, and its solidity of construction, than by the showiness of its design;

\* Lord Brougham's Speech.

† Brewer's Life of Carpenter.

besides which, it is more than usually favoured by situation, for being situated at the corner of King Street and Cheapside, two of its fronts are beheld in the same view, and the continuity of design gives it an air of greater importance, if not absolutely of magnitude. In fact, every part of it that is visible is carefully finished, for the east side towards the narrow street called Ironmonger Lane, forms a third front, of the same material as the others, and equally ornamented.

Each of the three fronts has a rusticated granite basement, with arches of rather wide proportions, in which are placed arched windows. All the part above the basement is of stone, and consists of a Corinthian order, in pilasters, and above it one with Roman capitals. The front towards Cheapside, although the principal one, is somewhat narrower than the other two, having only three inter-columns in width—consequently, as many windows on each floor,—but there are, notwithstanding, six pilasters in each order, because there are two at each angle. The windows to the first order have small columns, and are surmounted by pediments, the centre one of which is triangular, the others curved. The windows to the second order (with pediments like those below,) have neither columns nor pilasters, but their cornices are supported by consoles, and the parapets of these windows have panels instead of balusters. The summit of the building is crowned by a balustrade.

The King Street front differs from the preceding, merely in having four windows on a floor, and no pilasters except coupled ones at the angles in each order; and on this side there are two triangular window-pediments, between two curved ones. The third front, that in Ironmonger Lane, resembles the one just described, except that the two middle windows of the first order are plainer, and have low mezzanine ones immediately over them. There is also a side entrance here, at the north angle, the principal one being in the Cheapside front; and this latter consists of a square-headed door with plain Doric or Tuscan columns, placed within the niche-hollow formed in the centre arch of the basement. Although we ought to confine ourselves as closely as possible to description, we cannot forbear remarking that there are certain inequalities of taste that produce a disagreeable effect. Of this kind is the poor and imperfect entablature given to the windows of the first order, and this defect is rendered the more glaring by there being columns to those windows; for that extra degree of ornament required rather a greater than a less than usual manifestation of it in the rest of the design for the windows. More commendable is, the rather ingenious mode for admitting light, apparently to some entresol room, through the tympanum of one of the curved window pediments (that of the first floor at the east angle of the Cheapside front,) which forms an aperture, filled by a single piece of plate-

glass. This is so managed as to be hardly observable, and that only because the polish of the glass betrays the circumstance.\*

*Bank of England New Dividend Warrant Office.*

Mr. R. Cockerell, the successor of Sir John Soane, R. A., in the appointment of architect to the Bank, has acquitted himself, in a highly satisfactory manner, of a task attended with some difficulty. This office is situated in the west wing of the south front, and it was lighted by a series of five Venetian windows, forming one side of the elegant court, built by Sir Robert Taylor. Above this spacious hall, or rather in the upper part, it was found requisite to construct a set of smaller rooms, and the difficulty lay in effecting this without impairing its appearance, and rendering it not only disproportionately low, but also inconveniently gloomy. In taking the space for such upper rooms, Mr. Cockerell has shown himself a worthy successor of Sir John Soane, who, whatever else has been laid to his charge, has never been reproached with want of contrivance; and the contrivance here exhibited, is not only praiseworthy for its ingenuity, but also for its being attended with strong increase of architectural effect, and that, too, of an unusual kind. The room is divided longitudinally below into three spaces, by two series of coupled Corinthian columns, forming six wide inter-columns on each side, five of which on the side towards the court correspond with as many Venetian windows. The centre division is much loftier than the others are, the new offices being formed above the lateral ones; and these offices are lighted by a series of windows in the upper part of the central space, where a strong light directly falls upon them through the glazed compartments of the arched ceiling.

*The Sailor's Home, or Brunswick Maritime Establishment.*

This building, the expense of erecting which was defrayed by subscription, is intended, to furnish a place for the economical lodging of seamen while on shore, with a savings' bank for the safe deposit of their wages, a register office, and an infirmary; and also to afford facilities for their religious instruction. The front of the building, which is in Well Street, near the London Docks, consists of a centre with two slightly projecting wings, and the portico with supporting pillars before the centre. The erection, which is capable of containing about five hundred men, consists of four stories, besides the basement floor. In all the dormitories small cabins are fitted up, measuring eight feet by four; and on the ground, first, and second floors, where the height, being fourteen feet, admits of such an arrangement, there is a double

\* Companion to the Almanac for 1836.

row of cabins; for which purpose an intermediate floor is carried up with the building, forming a gallery of cabins, running from end to end, leaving an open space in the centre, of about five feet in width; so that each of these dormitories resembles in some measure, the courts of the old inns in London, where galleries run round the upper floor, and form passages to the bed-chambers. This excellent institution was founded in the year 1829.\*

### *City Club House.*

A large and handsome building was erected in 1833, for this institution, which is to accommodate mercantile and professional gentlemen on the plan of the clubs at the west end of the town. This erection is on the east side of Broad Street, and at the junction of the two parts of it which are called old and new, nearly opposite to the end of Throgmorton Street. The street front is in the style of the New Goldsmiths' Hall, which is that of the Italian school of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. It is in two stories, the entrance door being the central opening in the lower.

### *Irish Chamber, Guildhall Yard,*

Is a newly built brick building, at the the corner of the new street that leads from Guildhall Yard to Basinghall Street, opposite the new law courts. At this office all the business connected with the city's estates in Ireland are transacted.

The business is conducted by a committee of the corporation, which is called *The Irish Society*, and is directed by the charter to be elected annually at the court of common council next following the second day of February. The origin of this society is briefly as follows:—

In the reign of Queen Elizabeth the province of Ulster, in the north of Ireland, had been greatly depopulated by the suppression of several insurrections in that part of the kingdom, and in particular the city of Derry and the town of Coleraine were nearly ruined.

To prevent such insurrections for the future, it was thought proper to repeople that part of the country with protestant families; and soon after the accession of King James I. to the throne of England, that prince, considering this as an affair worthy of his attention, signified his pleasure to some of the aldermen and commoners, by means of several of his privy council, upon which a court of common council was called, and a deputation sent over to view the place of the intended plantation. These deputies being returned, it was agreed in December, 1609,

\* Companion to the Almanac for 1831.

that £15,000 should be expended upon the plantation, and £5000 in the purchase of private interests.

Soon after articles of agreement were entered into between the lords of the privy council and a committee chosen by the lord mayor and commonalty of the city, and it was agreed for the better managing of the plantation, there should be a company constituted in London, to consist of a governor, deputy-governor and twenty-four assistants, to direct what ought to be done on the part of the city, relating to the plantations; and in pursuance of this agreement, the king, by his letters patent, changed the name of Derry to that of Londonderry, and incorporated the committee nominated by the city, by the name of "*The Society of the Governor and Assistants in London of the new plantation in Ulster, within the realm of Ireland*," directing that it should consist of a governor, and twenty-four assistants; whereof the governor and five of the assistants were to be aldermen, the recorder for the time being to be an assistant, and the deputy-governor, with the rest of the assistants to be commoners. By this charter, the king also granted to the society and their successors, the city, fort, and town of Londonderry, the whole island of Derry, and all the castles, towns, villages and lands in the county of Londonderry, particularly mentioned in the charter.

The society now immediately set about rebuilding Londonderry and Colerain, and improving and planting the other parts of the county; and, in order to reimburse the twelve principal companies and other inferior companies that had contributed to the expense of the plantation, the society divided the whole county of Londonderry into thirteen parts; the first consisting of the city of Londonderry and town of Colerain, with some of the adjoining lands, and the fisheries, was retained by the society in their own possession, to defray the charge of the general work of the plantation, and the surplus was from time to time divided among the twelve companies by the society. The rest of the county being divided in twelve parts, as equal in value as possible, the twelve companies drew lots for them, and each company had the part which fell to its share. The society then erected each lot into a manor, and obtained a charter of the crown to convey to each of the companies the lands fallen to it, to hold the same in perpetuity.

King Charles I., however, ordered his attorney-general to prosecute the society in the star chamber, under pretence that the charter had been surreptitiously obtained; upon which it was cancelled by a decree of that court, and the lands seized into the king's hands; but the society were reinstated in their possessions by Oliver Cromwell, who granted the city a new charter; and Charles II. incorporated the society anew, and the company have enjoyed their possessions ever since.\*

\* Elmes' Topographical Dictionary of London.

*Crosby Hall.\**

To the account already given of this ancient edifice, it has been considered importantly necessary to add some further particulars, chiefly derived from interesting communications to the *Gentleman's Magazine*, by A. J. Kempe, Esq., F. S. A.

Crosby Place, observes Mr. Kempe, was the most important domestic edifice which adorned the City of London in the fourteenth century; and although it would require some labour to obtain a tolerable idea of its original plan, yet data exist for such an undertaking. Portions of its groined vaults remain, under several of the houses in the present Crosby Square; and in a cellar, on the right of the outer approach towards the hall, is a crypt and some architectural remains—these, perhaps, belonged to an entrance-gate.

My idea of the building is, that it consisted of two courts, divided by the hall; the outer one the smaller, the inner about thirty yards in depth by twenty in breadth, placed a little to the south-east of the outer. The entrance to the inner court was, as at present, under that portion of the south end of the hall which was anciently appropriated as a music gallery. The modern buildings in Crosby Square, in all probability, occupy the line of the original apartments and offices which surrounded the quadrangle. Access from the mansion to the priory precinct and church was had by a doorway which still remains.

The founder of this building was a rare exception in the class of persons who generally constructed these costly mansions. Sir John Crosby was no potent feudatory *in capite* of the crown, but an eminent grocer and wool merchant of the City of London. He accumulated a large fortune by his commercial pursuits in the reigns of Henry VI. and Edward IV. A current tradition, arising perhaps from the passion of the vulgar for the marvellous, was, that he was a foundling, and derived his name from being taken up near one of those public crosses, so common formerly in our highways; hence he was called *Crosby*. Stowe rejects the story as fabulous, and thinks he might be the son of one John Crosby, a servant of Henry IV., to whom he granted the wardship of Joan, the daughter of John Jordaine, a wealthy fishmonger. This John Crosby might have married his ward, and thus established himself as a person of consequence in the city. His son, of whom I am speaking as the founder of Crosby Place, was an alderman of London, and one of the sheriffs for that city in 1470. In 1471, he met Edward IV. on his entry into the city, and was then knighted. In the following year he was a commissioner for treating with the Hanse Towns, relative to some differences, in which the Duke of Burgundy was concerned.

\* Volume iii. p. 153.

Having obtained, in 1466, of Alice Ashted, the prioress of the convent of St. Helen's, Bishopsgate, a lease for ninety-nine years of certain lands and tenements adjoining the precinct of her nunnery, at the rent of seventeen marks (£11 6s. 8d.) per annum, Sir John Crosby erected for himself the magnificent mansion now under review. He died in 1475, and was buried in the chapel of the Holy Ghost, near Agnes his [first] wife.\* Their effigies, beautifully sculptured in alabaster, remain in the church at this day, and his helmet is suspended from the wall in the vestry. He is said to have been a zealous Yorkist, and it is very remarkable that his effigy does not wear the Lancasterian badge, the collar of SS., a very general distinction for persons of gentility or noble blood, but a collar composed of roses and suns alternately disposed;—the white rose and sun being the badge adopted by Edward IV., after the ominous parhelion which appeared in the heavens on the day of the victory at Mortimer's Cross.†

On the tomb of Sir John Crosby his figure is sculptured as in plate armour, with a mantle and standing cape; the knee pieces appear rivetted on the inside. At his feet is a griffin; his head rests on a helmet, but the crest, supposed to have been a ram, is gone. He wears a dagger on the right side, but has no sword. His lady is in a mantle and close-bodied gown, (enwrapping the feet,) with tight sleeves coming down to the wrists. On her head is a singular close cap, with long lappets, beneath which the hair is tucked up. Her head rests on a cushion supported by two small angels. On the pannelled quatrefoils in front of the tomb are shields, formerly blazoned with the Crosby arms, viz., Sable, a chevron Ermine, between three rams trippant Argent, horned and hooved Or. The inscription, now defaced, is thus given by Weever:—

Orate pro animabus Johannis Crosby, Militis, Ald. atque tempore vite Majoris Staple ville Caleis, et Agnetis uxoris sue, ac Thome, Ricardi, Johannis, Margarete, et Johanne, liberorum ejusdem Johannis Crosby, Militis; ille obiit 1475, et illa 1466, quorum animabus propitiatur Deus.‡

Stowe says, "Richard, Duke of Gloucester and lord protector, afterwards king, by the name of Richard III., was lodged in *Crosby House*;" but he does not inform us, whether as tenant

\* Numerous benevolent bequests were made by Sir John Crosby, (in his last will, bearing date the 6th of March, 1471, and proved on the 6th of February, 1475,) to religious houses, prisons, buildings, &c., and the residue of his effects, in default of heirs, were, agreeably to the instrument, applied to charitable uses under the direction of the Grocers' Company. His will has been printed at length, in Gough's "Sepulchral Monuments." Appendix, No. IV.

† Gentleman's Magazine, June, 1832, p. 506.

‡ Engravings of the figures of Sir John Crosby and his lady are given in Gough's "Sepulchral Monuments," and again, but more accurately, in Stothard's "Monumental Effigies."



or as owner. It is, however, most probable that Richard was merely an occupant under the prioress of St. Helen's.\* Strype, writing prior to 1720, says, "This large and convenient house is now built into a square of good houses, and called Crosby Square." The Great Hall, however, which in the reign of Charles II. was first adapted (soon after the Act of Uniformity was passed,) as a place of worship for non-conformists, was kept standing; and it continued to be occupied for religious meetings for nearly a century and a half. Its more recent occupiers were wharfingers and packers, and its present owner is "the grandson and heir of the late Admiral Williams Freeman."†

From examination of the vaults formerly belonging to this mansion, but now in part connected with other houses, it will be apparent that the buildings extended upwards of forty yards further westward than the present hall; and it is believed that other vaults remain, to which access has not been obtained. Of the seven vaults which have been examined, all except one have plain arched roofs of brick, plastered over.

On the eve of demolition, says Mr. Kempe, threatened on all sides, like many other venerable foundations, to be swept away by the spring tide of reformation and improvement, or, at least, of the devastating principle so called, Crosby Hall has been fortunate enough to find, in an intelligent literary lady, its near neighbour, and in various other public-spirited individuals, a timely and energetic protection. A public subscription has been entered into for the purpose of securing an interest in the hall, on a term of lease, equal in point of possession to a freehold, and for restoring its architectural details to their primitive splendour.‡ That the proposed restoration may meet with every success is our decided hope; for buildings displaying such high architectural science and enriched beautiful design, as Crosby Hall, have few parallels in modern erections. It may be truly said of our forefathers, that, in architecture, "There were giants in those days;" and it would be well if their posterity, instead of lavishing an affected pity over the presumed "ignorance of the dark ages," were emulously to strive at the attainment of the same superior excellence in performance, the same deep insight into principles, the same vigorous judgment, and the same beautiful taste, which distinguished the labours of our ancestors.

It has been proposed that Crosby Hall, when repaired, should be appropriated as a "Museum of National Antiquities;" yet, for that purpose, it is hardly of sufficient extent. Another and better appropriation is that suggested by Mr. Carlos, viz., as the "Theatre for the Gresham Lectures."

\* Strype's "Stowe's London," p. 106, (Edit. 1720,) vol. i. p. 435, from the original deed.

† Gentleman's Magazine, June 1832, p. 507.

‡ Ibid.

In a succeeding communication from Mr. Kempe,\* we are informed that a Roman tessellated pavement has been discovered under a house in Crosby Square. An intelligent lady, residing on the spot, has preserved a portion of this pavement, composed of red, white, and grey tesserae, disposed in a guilloche pattern; and from her observations we learn, that the site of Crosby Place is intersected, at the depth of twelve or fourteen feet, with ancient foundations of chalk, the direction of which is due north and south. As far as I can judge, observes Mr. Kempe, by the style of the workmanship in this pavement, the guilloche precisely corresponding with one at the celebrated Roman villa at Bignor (the miniature Pompeii of Britain), I should consider it to have been formed at an early period of the Roman colony established at London, and readily adopt the conjecture of the lady before mentioned, that an extensive Roman building occupied the site of St. Helen's Priory, probably a mansion of some importance; for we may fairly conclude, when these tessellations are themselves of considerable size, or connected with foundations of great extent, that they decorated either a temple or the residence of some Roman of opulence and rank. The fine Roman pavement, representing Bacchus riding on a tiger, which was discovered in the year 1800, opposite the India House, could not lie more than a hundred yards south of these Roman remains in Crosby Square.

The last-named splendid relic, which we hope the liberality of the East India directors, when their attention may be called to it, will allow to be transferred to the British Museum, was probably the floor of a temple of Bacchus, or of some magnificent festive triclinium.†

To return to the pavement existing in Crosby Square, which I had not an opportunity of observing at the time of its discovery. I do not conceive it was the floor of an hypocaust (the *ὑπocaustov*, adopted from the Greeks by the Romans, for heating their baths), for the bed of mortar in which it was laid was not of the usual depth, nor did I hear of any brick piers on which it rested.

The Romans employed, I think, in the climate of this country, for the heating of their ordinary domestic apartments, either *camini* or chimneys (one of which, a curious example, was found at Bignor, constructed like the sides of a Romford stove), or braziers with burning charcoal, of which specimens were found at Pompeii. These, when the exclusion of external air was less perfect than in our modern houses (although glazed windows were not entirely unknown to the Romans), could be used with less danger of suffocation than in our present dwellings. I am justified in coming to this conclusion by having observed numerous terras-

\* Gentleman's Magazine, April, 1836, p. 369

† The British Museum have but one Londonian relic of this kind, smaller and of less interest, that from the site of the Bank of England, contiguous to Lothbury.

floors of Roman houses, revealed by recent excavations into the site of Roman London, unsupported by any other but the natural substratum. Indeed, for the use of the domestic hearth, with its cheerful blazing fire, for which no contrivance of flue pipe conveying caloric can compensate, we have the authority of Horace—

Dissolve frigus, ligna super foco  
large reponens.

In the construction of their habitations in London, chalk seems to have been extensively used by the Roman settlers. It was much more readily obtained by them than stone, from the cliffs bordering on the river near Purfleet, Northfleet, &c., and the Thames afforded a ready means of conveyance. Their numerous wells in London were neatly stined with squared chalk; their houses were built of it, the walls of which were generally about two feet in thickness. They were lined on the inside with a coating of fine stucco, in painting which *red* was the predominant colour, varied with borders of black, green, or yellow streaks. Their mortar always contained a great abundance of the river-sand, from which they were not careful to remove the coarser pebbles, as these contributed to bind the material together. Of the combining quality of the ferruginous and sulphureous particles, mixed with the gravel in the bottom of the Thames, curious evidence is derived from the Roman coins which have been found in great number, firmly fixed in masses of gravel concrete, taken up near the old London Bridge. I have seen as many as ten or a dozen brass coins fixed in a piece of gravel concrete, weighing about a pound, which could by no means be detached from the substance which had thus by chance enclosed them. The London sub-soil abounds strongly with a sulphureous principle. The black mud turned up from the course of ancient Wall Brook, on the application of heat, emitted strong sulphureous odour. The topographer has had opportunity, of late, of observing the direction of that ancient water-way; he may see indications of it in the new street from London Wall to the north-west corner of the Bank of England, in Lothbury; it proceeded thence down Prince's Street towards Walbrook, and the labourers say that its bed lay at fifty feet deep from the present surface. Certain it is, that when the excavation was carrying on in Prince's Street, it so far shook the walls of the Bank, as to cause a crack in the solid masonry from top to bottom. The fissure was quite evident at a spot in the interior wall of one of the offices of the building, situated on its western side. Thus radical *excavation* effected more than has been possible to *Radical agitation*—the shaking of the Bank of England!

Mr. C. R. Smith, an intelligent and indefatigable collector of Roman antiquities, fortunately resident near the spot in Lothbury, has preserved a most interesting collection found on this spot,

and in other parts within the walls of ancient London. In Honey Lane Market, where formerly stood Allhallows Church, various relics have been found:—a capital of a Saxon column, adorned with twisted serpents, the backs of which bear the bead work so characteristic of the sculpture of the period; several brass pans; some broad knives, the blades richly watered with gold,\* exactly corresponding with certain similar instruments classed as sacrificial by Montfaucon. To these were found adhering several silver coins of Ethelred, a circumstance perhaps altogether fortuitous, as the knives, brazen pans, and tripod censer, were probably instruments of Roman rites, and we know that culinary operations formed a part of sacrificial ceremonies, as certain portions of the victim were appropriated as a banquet for the officiating priests.

While about to conclude this fourth Londinian notice, I received intelligence, through P. Hardwick, Esq., F.S.A. of an interesting discovery of some urns in the highway at Whitechapel, for the personal inspection of which he kindly afforded me every facility. I found they consisted of a very large and nearly spherical vessel of stone-coloured pottery, having a pointed bottom, its diameter twenty-two and a half inches; this encloses an urn of dark grey pottery, containing fragments of calcined human bones. Near this deposit was an elegant unguentary vase, apparently formed of a compound of clay and chalk, the exterior surface painted brown, and embossed with tracery and foliage, gracefully interwoven with the limbs of a running hind. It is remarkable that a large urn of precisely the same nature was recently found in the Deveril Street Burying-ground, Old Kent Road,† and another some years since at Southfleet in Kent, which was delineated and described by the Rev. P. Rashleigh, in the fourteenth volume of the *Archæologia*. A large spherical urn was evidently sometimes employed by the Romans in place of the *loculus* or square chest, which more commonly enclosed the sepulchral urn, the funeral lamps, *pateræ*, *unguentaria*, &c. These relics lay about seven feet deep from the surface, on the west side of Whitechapel High Street, opposite Red Lion Street, a furlong distant from Aldgate, and were discovered in pulling down a pump, to communicate with an adjacent well. Fragments of another large earthenware *cista* (if I may so term the external urn) were also thrown out. The whole deposit had been made in connexion with the great Roman road into Essex, and a votive stone to the manes of the defunct had, doubtless, proclaimed his age and titles to the wayfaring Romano-Briton, reminding him at the same time of the narrow house to which his own steps were daily approaching.

\* Some of the above articles are in the possession of J. Newman, Esq. F.S.A. others of Mr. Smith, of Lothbury.

† *Gent's Mag.* for Sept. 1835, p. 303.

This discovery of extensive Roman pavements and foundations, occupying the area of Crosby Square, carry back the appropriation of the site, as the habitation of persons eminent in society, to the earliest period of British civilization. It has been observed to me by a well-informed correspondent on this head, that the "more elevated part of ancient London, afterwards known as the Quern Hill (Cornhill), seems to have been a favourite site for the principal Roman edifices. It was bounded on the south and west by two small rivulets, which formerly added beauty and fertility to the then rural spot, the Langbourn and river of Wells, or Wallbrook.\* They form a junction near Sherburn Lane, and still pursue their unheeded course beneath the ashes of fifty generations." The buildings of St. Helen's priory are stated by the same authority to have been raised upon the site of Roman foundations; they consisted of a chapter-house, hall, dormitory, refectory, cloisters, garden, and an extensive cemetery; human bones are frequently dug up beyond the limits of the present church-yard, and a skeleton, nearly perfect, was lately found under the cellars at the corner of the gateway leading to Great St. Helen's. The old Roman foundations on this spot are observed to lie due north and south—east and west; while the more modern are inclined about twenty-five or thirty degrees towards the south-east and north-west. The reason of this is, probably, that the Roman edifices had relation to the *ways* which issued from the Prætorian station, and that when London arose from the ruins to which she had doubtless been consigned when the Britons yielded to the northern invaders, the original ichnography was disregarded; and, with the exception of some of the eminent highways which had their course through the city, the streets and lanes of the London of the middle age

\* Ancient records and topographers have left us in some confusion about the identity of this river of Wells. The charter of William I., to the church of St. Martin-le-Grand, mentions the river of Wells as having its course near the northern corner of the city wall: "Preterea vero ex mea parte dono et concedo eidem ecclesie pro redemptione animarum patris mei et matris mee totam terram et moram extra posterulam quæ dicitur Cripelesgate, ex utraque parte posterulæ, viz. ab aquilonari cornu muri civitatis sicut rivulus *fontium ite prope fluentium* ipsam a muro discriminat usque in aquam currentem quæ ingreditur civitatem."—Historical Notices of St. Martin-le-Grand, p. 174. Stow, who is followed by Maitland, considers that this river of Wells was the same as is otherwise known as the Fleet, which was navigable until the Templars erected certain mills upon its course. The Old Bourn had its rise near Middle Row, Holborn, on which highway it conferred its name, and ran into the river Fleet at Holborn Bridge. The Wall Brook entered the city wall between Bishopgate and Moorgate, near the east end of the site of the now demolished hospital of Bethlehem, and, flowing across the city, discharged itself into the Thames at Dowgate—perhaps *Dur* Gate, the water gate, but by old writers frequently called Dowrgate. The Langbourn had its rise near the end of Fenchurch Street, ran in a rapid course westward to Sherbourn Lane, then inclined southward, and was lost in the Wall Brook near Dowgate.—These were the principal London rivulets

and *Londinium Romanum* had little coincidence of direction.

Under these circumstances it were inconclusive, though not improbable, to suppose that the dedication of the priory to St. Helen arose out of some traditional record that the pious and noble Helena, the wife of Constantius Chlorus, the mother of Constantine the Great, and, according to the most credible statements, the daughter of a British prince, had herself been resident on this spot, and founded a christian church contiguous to her own dwelling. She was styled *Venerabilis Piissima Augusta* in ancient inscriptions; and legendary accounts state that, at the advanced age of eighty, she visited the Holy Land, desirous of contemplating the place which had been sanctified by the death of the Saviour, and by his miraculous resurrection from the grave. The Emperor Hadrian had built a chapel dedicated to Venus on the spot; which she caused to be levelled with the dust, and, it is added, that deep in the ground beneath were found the three crosses on which the divinity in human form had suffered, and the malefactors crucified with him. The tale is as idle and absurd as that of the miracles which the innumerable fragments of the *real cross* afterwards were said to work. By such inventions of blindness, barbarism, and cunning, the memory of many a pious christian of the primitive age has been turned into a jest. There is scarcely any part of holy truth or revelation, on which the lust of dominion or of worldly advantage has not contrived to throw some scandal in order to answer its own temporary purposes.

The authority for Stowe's statement that Crosby Place was erected by Sir John Crosby, has been questioned, on the ground that in the original lease granted by the prioress of St. Helen to that eminent citizen, it is described as a great tenement formerly in the possession of Catanei Pinelli, a Genoese merchant. And although it is true the crest of Sir John Crosby occurs in the key-stone of the ceiling of the over-arched oriel of the hall, that this and the south gallery appear to be additions to the original design; that the windows, however, in these portions of the building, and in the apartment called the council-chamber, correspond so nearly with those of Eltham Palace, as to make it probable that the same architect was employed for both. Now the above circumstances afford presumptive evidence *in favour of* Stowe's account that the opulent London merchant before named, was the builder of Crosby Place; he was a zealous Yorkist, and flourished in the reign of Edward the Fourth. The great hall of Eltham, which is stated to resemble Crosby Hall, was built in the reign of Edward the Fourth, and is decorated with that monarch's badge or device, the white rose in the blazing sun. Sir John Crosby, the reputed builder of Crosby Hall, is represented in his effigy in Great St. Helen's Church as wearing the same distinction of his royal

master round his neck.\* Thus the hall of Eltham, and the assumed founder of Crosby Hall, are each characterized by the party token of the house of York. I have therefore little doubt but Stowe's relation is correct as far as refers to the building of the present great hall, which might be an addition to the mansion occupied by the Genoese merchant, of whom it would by the bye be very desirable if any of your correspondents versed in Italian literature could afford us some particulars. The residence of Richard Plantagenet, Duke of Gloucester, at Crosby Place, is sufficiently marked by the stage-notes, and passages in the text of Shakspeare, and Shakspeare himself derived his authority for such notice from Hall's Chronicle, which he seems chiefly to have followed in his "*Histories*," or *Historical Dramas*, relating to his native land.

It may not be uninteresting here to quote the passage of Hall, in which mention of Crosby Place occurs under the year 1483:

"When the Cardinall and the other lordes had receyved the younge Duke, they brought him into the Starre Chamber, where the Protectoure toke hym into his armes and kissed hym, with these wordes: 'Now welcome, my lorde, with all my verie herte!' and he saied in that of likelehod even as he inwardely thought; and thereupon furthwith brought hym to the Kyng his brother into the bishoppes palace at Paules, and from thence through the cytee, honorably, into the Tower; out of which, after that daie, they never came abrode. When the Protectour had both the chyldren in his possession, yea, and that they were in a sure place, he then began to thirst to se the ende of his enterprise: and to avoyde al suspicion, he caused all the lordes which he knew to be faithfull to the Kyng, to assemble at Baynardes castell to com'en (commune) of the ordre of the Coronacion; while he and other of his complices and of his affinitee, at *Crosbies Place*, contrived the contrary, and to make the protectoure Kyng; of which counsail they were, adhibite, very few, and they very secrete. Then began here and there some maner of mutterynge emongst the people, as though all thyngs should not long be well, though they wust not what they feared, nor wherefore; were it that before suche greate thyngs mennes hertes (of a secret instinct of nature) misgiveth them, as the south wynde sometyme swelleth of hymselfe before a tempest—or were it that some one manne, happely perceivynge, filled many men with suspicion, though he shewed few men what he knewe—howbeit the dealyng it selfe made men to muse on the matter, thogh the counsail were close; for, little and little, all men drew from the Tower where the Kyng was, and drewe to *Crosbies Place*; so that the Protectoure had all the resorte, and the Kyng in maner desolate."†

\* Stothard's Monumental Effigies, p. 99.

† Hall's Chronicle, (reprint) p. 358.

The following summary recapitulation of the occupants of Crosby Place after this period may not be unacceptable. The property (in the original demise by lease, I suppose) remained in the hands of Sir John Crosby's widow and executors till the beginning of the sixteenth century; when it was held successively by Sir Bartholomew Reed, who in 1502 kept his mayoralty in Crosby Hall, and after spending a princely fortune during a life marked by hospitality and beneficence, made provision for the continuance of his bounty by the bequest of large estates to the Goldsmiths' Company for charitable purposes. Sir John Rest, the son of William Rest of Peterborough, was, like his predecessor in this mansion, a member of the Grocers' Company. Sir Thomas More, the celebrated chancellor, resided here for many years, and is here supposed to have composed some of his eminent literary works: on removing to Chelsea, he sold the lease to Antonio Bonvisi, a merchant of Lucca; it was afterwards held by William Roper, and his wife Margaret, daughter of Sir Thomas More; then successively by Sir Thomas Darcy, William Bonde, and William Russell. At the dissolution of the priory, the estate was, surrendered to the crown, and in the reign of Elizabeth became the property of Germain Ciol, and his wife Cecilia, the daughter of Sir John Gresham. Crosby Hall was purchased by Sir John Spencer, on the eve of his mayoralty, in 1594, and it passed through his daughter and heiress Elizabeth to Sir William Compton, Lord Northampton. Among the subtenants, under three successive Earls of Northampton, may be particularized Monsieur de Rosny, afterwards Duke of Sully, the able minister of Henry the Fourth of France.\* Henry Frederic Prince of Orange, and Henry Ramelius the Danish Ambassador. Mary Countess of Pembroke, "Sidney's sister, Pembroke's mother." Anne Clifford, Countess of Pembroke, Dorset, and Montgomery, and her daughter the Lady Isabella Sackville, the wife of James Earl of Northampton, are also among the historic names which connect Crosby Hall with so many noble English families.† The estate was sold A. D. 1678 to Edward Cranfield, from whom it was purchased by the ancestor of the present owner. The principal part of the mansion was destroyed by an accidental fire, A. D. 1674, and the site was occupied by modern buildings, but the Great Hall fortunately escaped without injury, and was preserved for another century by its appropriation as a place of worship for the Independent or Congregational Dissenters. In the year 1778 the

\* *Gent's Mag.* 1832, part II. 436.

† William Russell, who held Crosby Hall at a rental of £200 per annum. under the first Lord Compton, was, it is presumed, the son of William Lord Russell of Thornhaugh, and grandson of Francis Earl of Bedford, and the cousin of Anne Clifford, whose mother was Margaret Russell, daughter of the same Earl Francis.



venerable structure was let for a packer's warehouse, and from this period it fell rapidly to decay.

After the formation of the Committee for Restoration, in 1832, the work had been going on steadily but somewhat slowly for want of sufficient funds; the floors of the packer's warehouse had been cleared away; the elegant oriel, which perhaps exceeds in beauty of design, if not in magnitude, the oriels on either side the dais of Eltham, had been completely restored; its windows filled with appropriate coats and badges, designed by Mr. Thomas Willement, F.S.A., and those which flank the upper portion of the Hall adorned with the bearings of the subscribers to the restoration.

On the 27th of June, 1836, the Right Honourable William Taylor Copeland, M. P., Lord Mayor of London, and Alderman of Bishopsgate Ward, laid the first stone of the exterior restoration of this beautiful edifice,\* with a silver trowel prepared for the occasion, assisted by the architect, Mr. E. L. Blackburn, and the members of the committee, the Master (G. Dolland, Esq., F. R. S.) and Wardens of the Grocers' Company, &c. An hermetically sealed bottle was deposited by the lord mayor's eldest son, in a cavity formed in the stone, in which vessel were enclosed the architectural plans, the reports of the Restoration Committee, the list of subscribers, and the following inscription in gold letters on vellum:—

The north wall of this quadrangle  
Was rebuilt on the original foundation

A. D. M.DCCC.XXXVI.

The first stone of the new work was laid

On Monday, June xxvii. by the

Right Honourable William Taylor Copeland, M. P.  
Lord Mayor of London.

The ceremony took place amid the acclamations of the numerous and respectable company assembled, whom the lord mayor addressed in an appropriate speech, embracing a general historical view of the edifice as connected with its successive occupants, at the conclusion of which he said that he anticipated with much satisfaction that the stone which he placed there on that day would be the foundation-stone of *Gresham College*. His lordship then led the way into the noble old Hall, where a banquet was prepared in the old English style; the floor was strewn with rushes, the royal standard, the banners of St. George and of

\* The two windows, north of the oriel, have been completed in strict accordance with the original windows, the repairs of the Council Chamber are rapidly advancing; it is intended to form an appropriate entrance from Bishopsgate Street in the ensuing spring, and the north wall, abutting on St. Helen's precinct, will be commenced as soon as subscriptions equal to half the estimated expense shall be received.

the City depended in the place of ancient tapestry, under the long range of Gothic windows, intermingled, here and there, with branches of laurel; so that one was reminded of the banquetting houses decorated with green boughs, for the summer festivities of the court in the olden time.\* The whole scene was surmounted by the richly-wrought and lofty oaken roof, the effect of which will be complete when the *open lantern* or *louvre* shall be restored, so that a greater portion of light may fall upon its elaborate ornamental parts. A noble baron of beef, duly decorated with banners and pennons, national, civic, and domestic, supplied the place of the "boar's head enarmed" of ancient days, and the "good sherris sack" and *ipocras*† went gaily round. The *dejeuner*, dissimilar in this point to those of early time, was prolonged by song and minstrelsy until the evening twilight glimmered through the richly mingled hues of blazonry that deck the windows of the Hall.‡

### *Gerrard's Hall.*

The remote period at which the family of Gisors flourished renders it difficult to obtain accurate information respecting them; the name is found written Guisorio in some early records, from whence the family has been presumed to have been of Italian origin, and to have come to England with the Bocerels, the Basings, and other Lombards, whose names occur in hundred rolls, or inquisitions taken in the reign of Edward I. Two of the family were pepperers and mayors of London.

Among the patent rolls, in the thirty-seventh year of Henry III. there is one which empowers John de Guisor, the king's chamberlain of London, to regulate the prices of wines. In the same document, John de Guisor, as mayor, in the twenty-sixth year of Henry III. is said, in conjunction with the corporation to have purchased of Richard, Earl of Cornwall, the king's brother, his free farm of Queenhithe, in Thames Street, with all rights, customs, and appurtenances thereunto belonging, for which they were to pay the said earl a quit rent of £50 per annum. This purchase was rendered valid by a charter of confirmation from King Henry, which may be seen at length in Maitland's History of London. In

\* See Stowe's Chronicle, 4to, p. 1179. Loseley MSS. p. 94.

† The Hippocras or Ipcras was so called after Hippocrates, because the wine which composed it was *medicated* with spices:—

"He drinketh Ipcras. Clary, Vernage,  
And spices hot."—*Chaucer, Marchaunt's Tale.*

‡ Two clever drawings were exhibited in the Hall, one by Mr. Blackburn, of the Council Chamber in its original state, with the citizens of London offering the crown to Richard, Duke of Gloucester; the other by Mr. Davies, of the interior of the Great Hall, with Sir Thomas More, introducing Holbein to Henry the Eighth.

1245, an order was made by the mayor, that in future all dwelling-houses shall be covered either with slates or tiles, instead of thatch; more especially those standing together in the principal streets, which were then but few in number; for the heart of the city, where Cheapside is now situated, was an open space, called Crown Field, from the Crown Inn, which stood at the end of it.\*

In 1250, the king granted that the mayor of London should be presented to barons of the Exchequer, and that they should admit him, Sir John Gisors, as the first mayor that had the honour of performing this ceremony.

He died in the reign of Edward II., when his son and heir John, was called on to answer for his father, as king's coroner of London. By this John Gisors was built the noble mansion in Basing Lane, called Gerrard's or Gisors Hall, of which there yet remains five stone crypts, well deserving the attention of the curious in ancient domestic architecture, and by various learned writers believed to be of a more ancient origin than the Gisor family. The crypts are of considerable extent, and divided into a double aisle by a row of columns which support a series of pointed arches, and by their solid construction indicate the importance of the mansion of which they once formed a part.

Another Sir John Gisors, mayor of London and constable of the Tower, in 1311, also a pepperer, and grandson of the first John, was one of the representatives of the city in the parliament held in 1315, and also resided in the mansion in Basing Lane; but having assumed, in his magistracy, the illegal power of taxing the citizens, complaints of his conduct were made to the king, and he was obliged to abscond. Nothing more of him is known, but that he died in 1329, and was buried in our Lady's Chapel, Christ Church, in the Ward of Farringdon Within.

Gerrard's Hall Inn occupies the site of the ancient mansion, it is on the south-side of Basing Lane, the third house on the right-hand going from Bread Street, towards Bow Lane.

### *Christ's Hospital.*

Several houses were taken down in Newgate Street in 1833, to form the principal entrance to this establishment, and lay open the flank of the new hall to view from the street; and several parts of the hospital and schools have been rebuilt with important additions. The new and handsome entrance from the street, consists of heraldically ornamented stone piers, with enriched iron gates and railing in double series. Through the iron-work, and over it, the hall presents its principal elevation, and forms an interesting object in the view. Very considerable architectural additions have been made to

\* Stowe's Annals.

this extensive mass of buildings, in the court where the grammar-school is situated. The new edifice displays two sides, namely, on the north and west, and the former of these, which is the principal one, fronts the court, and is directly opposite to the abovementioned school, yet of only half its extent. It is composed of five divisions, the extreme ones being octagonal towers, and that in the centre presenting one continued ornamental compartment, forming a kind of bay window on each of its three floors above the ground one. The intermediate parts of the elevation, which are wider than the centre one, are without windows, and have no other decoration than the cornice of the second story of the bay continued along it. In the towers, the ground-floor, and first and third stories, have each a small window, and the second floor two of the same description; one being placed in each of its splayed sides. The material is white brick, with stone dressings, except the centre compartment, which is entirely of stone; owing to which, and its being so much more decorated than all the rest, it shows itself very decidedly, especially as the part on each side contrasts so forcibly with it, by its *blackness*, which however, so far from being disagreeable in itself, rather contributes to the general effect, by preventing the whole from appearing too crowded.

*The New Fleet Market, or Farrington Market,*

Was opened for the commencement of business, on the 20th of November 1829; it forms a handsome and elevated quadrangle of two hundred and thirty-two feet, by one hundred and fifty, standing on a surface of one acre and a half. The purchase of the ground and the buildings which stood thereon, is estimated at £200,000; the building of the market, including paviments' accounts, &c., is stated at £80,000. The avenue, under which are the shops of the dealers, and which extend round three sides of the building, is twenty-five feet high, to what are technically termed the tye-beams, with ventilators ranged at equal distances.

The shops in general are let at fifteen shillings a-week, or with a parlour, twenty-five shillings a-week. In the centre of the roof of the principal avenue a turret and clock have been placed; the latter has been constructed on the same principle as the clocks of St. Bride, St. Giles, and Whitechapel, the stream of gas flowing to a point behind the dial-plate, thus affording the advantage of ascertaining the hour during the night. The chief entrance to the market is by two principal gates for waggons, &c., in Stone-cutter Street, which has been made double its former width, and two smaller ones for foot passengers; besides these, on each side of the quadrangle, massy oak doors are thrown open from morning till the close of public business. Eighteen large lamps are placed in the centre of the market.

The sheds and buildings which formed the old Fleet Market have been removed, and the site has been levelled, and admirably

paved—the footpaths being greatly widened—at a cost, it is stated, of £10,500. The street in which the old market stood, now called Farringdon Street, is undoubtedly the finest in the city, the houses on each side having in many instances been repaired in a style to suit their improved situation. A still further improvement, which is said to be in contemplation, namely, to continue the line northerly over Holborn Bridge, and through the dark and filthy recesses of Field Lane and its neighbourhood, so as to communicate with the great North Road, is extremely desirable. This plan, if carried into effect, would not only add beauty to the appearance of the metropolis, but give great facility to commerce, by opening a direct transverse cut, of which the want has long been felt.

*St. Dunstan's in the West, Fleet Street.\**

This elegant new church has been built at the expense of the parishioners, from the designs, and principally under the superintendence of the late John Shaw, Esq. F. R. S. and F. S. A. architect of Christ's Hospital. The foundations were commenced in November, 1830, and the superstructure in June, 1831; the contract for the former being £1545, and for the latter £10,900. In the plan of this building there is some peculiarity, it being a regular octagon, about fifty feet in diameter, conjoined by a lobby on the south side to a lofty tower, in which is the principal entrance. The general design is conformable to the pointed style of architecture, but the details are varied from those of any particular period.

The tower, with its surmounting lantern, which in an architectural point of view, is the most ornamental part of the edifice, is one hundred and thirty feet in height: that of the tower alone, to the battlements is ninety feet. The entrance doorway opens by a deeply-recessed arch, having an angular pediment in front crocketed and otherwise ornamented. Here also, in lateral compartments, are the royal arms, and the arms of the City of London. A surmounting series of pannelled work, including small blank shields, completes the basement division; above this rises the belfry story, for the reception of the tuneable ring of eight bells, that belonged to the old church, and the sound of which issues with effect through the four large windows, which are the main features of the second stage. In the compartment below the windows is a clock, with three dials. "Above these windows, the tower, hitherto square, becomes gradually octagonal, (springing from corbeled heads), till terminated by four octagonal pinnacles, and crowned by an octagonal moulded battlement. Upon the tower is an enriched stone lantern, perforated with gothic windows of two heights, each angle having a buttress and an enriched finial; the whole being terminated by an ornamental, pierced, and very rich crown parapet."

\* Vol. iii. p. 625.

The whole of this division of the building is of Ketton stone, which is a very superior kind of freestone from the county of Rutland; and with which material many of our finest edifices, in the midland parts of the kingdom, have been erected: the body of the church is of fine brick, finished with stone, and of the octagon form, about fifty feet diameter. Of the eight recesses from the octagon, one is occupied by the altar, with a large pointed window above it, and three others by the organ and the galleries for the parish children. Against the walls of the remaining recesses, which are unoccupied by galleries, are placed the sepulchral memorials from the old church. In the clere-story, which is supported on arches, are eight pointed windows. These enlighten the church, and, together with the altar window, are glazed with stained and painted glass. The roof springs from clustered columns, branched into an enriched groined ceiling, with a very large pendant key-stone, richly sculptured, with foliated ornaments, &c.; from which the chandelier is suspended. The bosses, corbels, and other embellishments, throughout the interior, display great elegance; and the pewings, gallery fronts, and other fittings, are of fine oak. This edifice is calculated for the accommodation of about nine hundred persons.\*

The painted windows, altar, pulpit, &c., are benefactions to the amount of several thousand pounds; of these the altar window designed by Thomas Willement, F. S. A., is a finely executed composition in stained glass, which for richness of colouring and propriety of design, is entitled to rank with many of the works of ancient days, whilst at the same time that the ancient style of design has been preserved, the superiority of modern drawing has not been forgotten.

The window which contains the glass is a simple design frequently met with in buildings of the latter part of the fifteenth century; it is divided by mullions into four lights, the mouldings of the central mullion, which is larger than the others, diverging at the upper part of the design, and forming two subarches, which, as well as the spandrels above them, are in their turn subdivided into smaller lights. The artist, in filling up the voids of this window, has very judiciously introduced the representations of the four Evangelists in the larger lights, and filled the smaller divisions with religious emblems, instead of forming, as is often the case, an historical picture, the effect of which must be decidedly injured, and its unity destroyed, by the interposition of the stone work.

It is evident that the designers of the majority of the ancient church windows were the architects of the building. The figures displayed on the window were in fact only representations of the statuary of the time. They were coloured representations of painted statues. The niche, with its pedestal and canopy, were retained, and drawn in as good perspective as the age could afford;

\* Brayley's Graphic Illustrator,

at the same time, in the execution it is observable that greater freedom is displayed in the drawing of the figures, showing that the painter had assumed a greater scope of his genius than the sculptor, for it must be remarked that the actual statue was generally far more stiff and formal than its representation on glass.

In the present subject the paintings of the four evangelists are varied both in the style and colours of their dresses, and also in their positions, happily avoiding that appearance of tameness which some old designs possess. The saintly character of each of the figures is marked by the nimbus which encircles the head, the invariable accompaniment in old examples of a sainted personage. Each figure looks towards the centre of the design, and is elevated on a pedestal of an octangular form, with traceried compartments in the sides, and having an uniform cap and base. Each pedestal is fronted by a shield, over which is a ribbon containing the name of the saint represented above. The canopies over the head of each figure are uniform, hexagonal in plan, and surmounted by a filiated cupola between two pinnacles. The canopies are relieved with a background of a cerulean blue, and each of the effigies with a richly diapered curtain, or hanging, of cloth of gold. So far the general features of the whole resemble each other. The particular description of each statue is as follows:

#### S. *Matheus.*

An aged man with grey beard and bald forehead, clothed in a tunic or surcoat of scarlet with blue sleeves, a white cope or mantle lined with yellow, fastened at the throat; he holds his gospel on his left hand, a richly bound and clasped volume in the antique style; on the shield below, the emblem of the trinity, which may be thus blazoned heraldically:—Gules, an orle and a pall conjoined Argent, thereon four bezants, two in chief, one on the fesse point, and one in base, the two in chief, inscribed: the dexter with the word "*Pater*," and the sinister with "*Filius*," the one on fesse "*Deus*," and the one on base, "*S'c't's Sp's*;" on each of the three parts of the orle the words "*non est*," and on each of the parts of the pall the word "*est*."

#### S. *Marcus.*

In a long green robe with red sleeves, surmounted by a white chasuble; he holds his gospel in his right hand. The shield is Azure, on the fesse point the Star of Bethlem within the crown of thorns, between three Rails all Proper—a shield of the Passion.

#### S. *Lucas.*

Attired in a blue robe with a white mantle, his gospel in his right hand; the shield, Gules, a spear in bend, surmounted with a staff, with the sponge in bend sinister Proper; over all a cross Argent, having a scroll on the fesse point, charged with the letters *I. P. M. I.* Also a shield of the Passion.

## S. Johannes.

The youthful appearance of this Saint is preserved; his robe is grey, surmounted by a white cope, his gospel in his right hand. The shield Azure, on a mount Or, the *Agnus Dei* Argent, the head regardant and encircled with a nimbus Or, bearing a banner Argent ensigned with a cross Gules.

Above the principal figures, and occupying the minor compartments of the subarches, are the well known symbols of the Evangelists, deduced from the prophecies of Ezekiel and the Visions of St. John; they are so arranged as to be placed nearly over the figures of the Saints to whom they relate. It is almost needless to add, that these emblems are an Angel, a Lion, a Calf or Bull, and an Eagle. They are here represented white on a red ground. In the spandrils are the sacred monograms, A Q and S. M. S. Above is the descending Dove.

The donors of this splendid window have caused a very simple memorial of their beneficence to appear in the design. At the bottom of the window, on a ribbon, is the following inscription.

*Deo et Ecclesie Fratres Hoare disceperunt A's B'ni*  
*M.DCCC.XXX.III.*

And this, almost hidden by the ornaments of the altar, is the whole record of the donation of this splendid window.

In consequence of this modest retiring feeling, the artist was left to form his own design, and he shows throughout a close resemblance to ancient examples, on which sacred emblems alone formed the ornamental detail. No vain display of family pride, no pomp of heraldry is visible. The only record of the donors is a simple inscription, set up not for the gratification of vanity, but for the information of the historian.\*

The trustees were empowered, with the consent of the diocesan, to take down the old church, and erect a new one capable of seating eight hundred persons, with other parochial buildings; to remove the present burial-ground, and procure a new one of larger dimensions; to cause proper and convenient streets, avenues, and approaches to be made to the new church and burial-ground, and to alter, widen, and improve the present streets. The new church to contain two hundred free sittings for the use of the poor, and the trustees are empowered to let the other seats. They were also empowered to borrow £40,000, on the credit of the rates, for the purposes of the act. By section 59 of the act, a very proper provision is made, that all the monuments, grave-stones, and monumental inscriptions in the church and church-yard shall be set up or laid in the new church or burial-ground. The site of the new structure is partly on the old one, and partly on the church-yard, and a piece of ground taken from Clifford

\* *Gent's. Mag.* July, 1835.



Inn. in consequence of this arrangement, thirty feet in width has been given to the street in front of the building.

The whole of the materials of the ancient edifice of St. Dunstan's Church were sold by auction, on the 22nd of September, 1830, preparatory to the removal of that building. When it was erected is not certainly known; the first recorded funeral in the parish was in 1421. The following are the prices of some of the reliques:—The statue of Queen Elizabeth, which stood in a niche in the eastern wall of the church, sold for £16 10s; the painting of St. Matthew, in stained glass, £2 10s; the window of stained glass, £4 5s.

The clock and figures were not sold. These strikers or quarter-jacks, which ornamented the old clock, had a more recent origin than has been generally supposed. Smith, in his *London*, says, "It appears by the parish books, that on the 18th day of May, 1671, Mr. Thomas Harrys, then living at the lower end of Water Lane, London, made an offer to build a new clock, with chimes; and to erect 'two figures of boys, with poleaxes,' to strike the quarters. This clock was so constructed, as to afford dial-plates at the south front, and also at the east end. All this he proposed to perform, and to keep the whole in constant repair, for the sum of £80 and the old clock; at the same time observing, that his work should be worth a hundred. He further adds, in these words, 'I will do one thing more, which London shall not shew the like. I will make two hands shew the minutes without the church, upon the double dyall, which will be worth your observation, and to my credit.' It appears that the vestry agreed to give to Mr. Harrys the sum of £35 and the old clock for as much of his plan as they thought proper to erect; and on the 28th of October, in the same year, 1671, his task being completed, he was voted the sum of £4 per annum to keep it in repair. We find that the idea of chimes was given up, as well as the dial at the east end. Originally (in 1737) this clock was within a square, ornamented case, with a semicircular pediment, and the tube from the church to the dial was supported by a carved figure of Time with expanded wings, as a bracket."\*

Besides the elegant statue of Queen Elizabeth, removed into St. Dunstan's Church from the west side of Ludgate, in 1760, there were taken down, at that time, from the same gate, the figures of King Lud and his two sons; these were deposited in the bone-house of the parish, where they have remained ever since in a very forlorn and hopeless state.

The old church, which has been taken down, was one of the small number which escaped the fire of London, the conflagration having ended three houses to the eastward, at No. 183; next door to which, some remains of the burned rafters were discovered in the

\* In 1738, it cost the parish £110 for repairs.

old walls, which are now standing, and were exposed to view on some repairs being made. In the extensive vaults, at the back of these premises, various materials have been discovered, leading to the belief that a private still has been worked there many years ago.

In excavating the ground under the old foundations, preparatory to throwing open the new edifice to the street, a leaden coffin was dug up, with the name of Moody, engraver, upon it, and dated Anno. Dom., 1747. The age of Mr. Moody was also stated as seventy years. By accident (supposed by the pickaxe,) the coffin was broken open, and the upper part of the body exposed to view, and the whole was found to be in a perfect state, and not in the least decomposed; the flesh had firmness on pressure, and the countenance was perfect, though it had lain for eighty-five years. After exposure to the air for a short time decomposition commenced, and proceeded rapidly, when the coffin was fastened down, and removed into the new vault.

Similar instances of the preservation of human bodies are by no means uncommon. A finely-preserved natural mummy of a female may be seen in the ancient Norman crypt of Bow Church; and there were two bodies discovered, in 1817, in the vault of St. Saviour's Church, which were in an exceedingly perfect state. In ancient times a peculiar sanctity was attributed to human bodies thus apparently rescued from the general doom of mortality. Mr. Gough, in his work on sepulchral monuments, has collected together a number of instances of these extraordinary preservations.

It may be presumed the ancient church-yard belonging to this edifice was inclosed toward the street at the time when the church-yards of the metropolis were chosen as the most appropriate places for the shops of booksellers and printers. That St. Dunstan's Church-yard was a permanent station for booksellers will appear by the following imprints:—

"Coelia; containing certaine sonets. By David, Scoto-Brittain. At London, printed for *John Smethwicke*, and are to be sold at his shop in St. Dunstan's Church-yard, in Fleet Street, under the Diall, 1611." 12mo.

"Epigrams by H. P." &c.—"and are to be sould by *John Helme* at his shoppe in S. Dunstan's Churchyarde, 1608, 4to."

"Newes from Italy of a second Moses, or the Life of Galeacivs Caracciolsvs," &c. Printed "for *Richard Moore*, and are to be sold at his shop in St. Dunstan's Church-yard, in Fleete Street, 1608," 4to.—"England's Helicon, or the Muses's Harmony," was also printed and sold by the same Moore, or *More*, as spelt in the latter work.

"The Blazon of Jealousie," &c. "Printed for *John Busbie*, and are to be sould at his shop in S. Dunstan's Church-yard, 1615," 4to.

Decker's "Villanies discovered by Lanthorne and Candle-light, and the helpe of a New Cryer, called O per se O," "printed by *John Busby* and are to be sold at his shop in St. Dunstan's Church-Yard, in Fleet-strete, 1616," 4to.

The Boke named the Royall, reduced out of Frensshe into Englyshe by William Caxton, which speaketh fyrst of the commandements. Emprynted at London, in Fletestrete, (undoubtedly printed in St. Dunstan's Church-Yard,) by Wynkyn de Worde, 1507.

*St. Anne's Society Schools.*

This society had its commencement in 1709, originally only a day-school for educating and clothing thirty boys and thirty girls of the children of every class of poor and necessitous persons, from all parts, but more particularly the children of respectable parents, who had seen better days.

The school-house in St. Anne's Lane, opposite the northern end of the New Post Office, is a handsome building erected in 1826, from designs by J. Soane, Esq., F. S. A.

The funds of this excellent institution have become progressively enriched by legacies of many of the munificent citizens of London, of whom Mr. John Bristow appears to have bequeathed to the society the sum of £5963 8s. 6d., and the total amount of the legacies, from 1751 to 1835, was £7790 2s. 3d.

Its official list is truly an honour to the country, enrolling as it does—patronesses, her Majesty, the Princess Victoria, the Duchess of Kent, the Langravine of Hesse Homberg; patron, Duke of Sussex; president, the Archbishop of Canterbury; ladies president, the Duchess of Northumberland, and Mrs. Partis: the list of vice-presidents includes five bishops, three peers, and the lord mayor and sixteen aldermen of the city of London.

In the year 1800, a most important addition was made to the original purposes of the institution; a country asylum having then been opened for the entire maintenance and education of twenty additional boys, most of whom were chosen by the committee from the senior boys in the town school, by persons who entitled themselves to that privilege by the amount of their subscriptions. It was also determined, shortly afterwards, that two girls should be wholly maintained in the town school, who should be chosen by the committee from the day scholars, in the same manner as the boys, according to merit.

The country asylum was originally commenced at Lavenham, in Suffolk; but the subscribers being mostly resident in London and its vicinity, it was found inconvenient for that branch of the institution to be continued at so remote a distance; and it was accordingly removed to Peckham, in Surrey.

The funds of the charity having from various causes gradually decreased, the committee were prevented from filling up the

vacancies in the country asylum as they occurred, and the number of boys in that establishment, consequently, became materially reduced: but, notwithstanding this reduction, the income of the society was inadequate to meet its expenditure, and debts accumulated to the amount of £1400.

The springs of the charity were not, however, dried up: they had only ebbed, to flow again. In 1825, such alterations were made in the constitution and management of the schools as would be likely to interest the public at large in their behalf. It was then resolved that boys should no longer be sent direct to the country asylum; that fewer boys and girls should be chosen from the town school; but that an unlimited number of boys and girls should be received into the Asylum, as the funds of the charity might allow.

These alterations have been attended with the happiest results, as the following facts will prove: the number of governors has since been considerably more than trebled; the number of children, wholly maintained, has been already increased to one hundred and fifty-one; the old debts of upwards of £1400 have been liquidated; the town school-house has been rebuilt, at an expense of £1470, the whole of which has also been discharged: the new asylum at Brixton Hill has been erected on an eligible plot of freehold ground, tithe-free, and land-tax redeemed. It has been fitted up for the accommodation of one hundred boys and fifty girls, in two distinct abodes; and the building is so constructed as to be enlarged at a comparatively small expense; the entire cost having been subscribed.

This elegant building was erected in 1829, on the eastern side of the road leading from Brixton to Streatham; the architect was John Henry Taylor, Esq., F.S.A.; it is on a most salubrious site, and in its architectural arrangements displays taste and judgment. It has an Ionic portico in the centre, and two wings raised on a handsome rusticated ground story.

Not only have the whole of the above-stated important advantages been accomplished, since 1825, without infringing on the small funded property of the society; but an addition has been made to it of £1000 three per cent. reduced annuities, and of £2250 three per cent. consolidated bank annuities: also the committee have paid off a debt of £600, advanced by Messrs. Glyn and Co., at a very low rate of interest, to enable the committee to erect the present country asylum.

Meanwhile, the object of the institution being of such universal character, it becomes desirable to extend its benefits proportionally, by an increase of its funds; since at a late election, out of nearly one hundred candidates, eleven only could be admitted.

It is a gratifying proof of the utility of the institution, to find that many individuals who received their education in its schools are now in prosperous circumstances, and have become its zealous

and liberal supporters; while, at the same time, it has afforded a comfortable asylum to the offspring of some of its former benefactors, who have been compelled by adversity to solicit those benefits for their own children, which they had cheerfully contributed to bestow on others. It is scarcely possible to record a more perfect instance of the object of a charity being carried out than in the statement of the above facts. The end is truly worthy of the deed.

Children are eligible for this school, whether residing in the metropolis, or in any part of the country, or even abroad. Thus, we learn that the munificent donation of £3000 by Mrs. Partis, of Bath, has entitled that lady, and the trustees of Partis College, Bath, to the right in perpetuity of keeping two boys and two girls in the society's asylum at Brixton.

The schools now consist of, in the Brixton asylum, boys one hundred and eight, girls forty-nine; in the town school, girls two; total one hundred and fifty-nine wholly provided for. In the town school, boys thirty-two, girls thirty; total sixty-two clothed and educated. Total number of children in the society's two establishments, two hundred and twenty-one.

All these children are educated and provided with comfortable clothing. Those at Brixton, as well as the two girls in the town asylum, are also boarded and entirely supported, the boys till they arrive at fourteen years of age, and the girls till they attain the age of fifteen years; when the committee use their best exertions to place them out at the expense of the charity.

Since the establishment of the society, eight hundred and seventy-nine boys, and five hundred and sixty-one girls, have been placed out to services or apprenticeships; which, with the number of children now educating in both schools, amount to one thousand six hundred and fifty-three.

Over and above the education of the children, the committee of the society are anxious for their future welfare; they encourage the children to attend the half-yearly general courts; and as an excitement to exemplary conduct, a gratuity is given to those who produce satisfactory testimonials of good conduct,—if they shall have continued three years in the same situation £1; if five years, £2; and if seven years, £3.

## CHAPTER IV.

*Improvement of Old, and Erection of New, Public Buildings in the City of Westminster and the Borough of Southwark.*

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*Houses of Parliament after the destructive fire of 1834.*

*House of Lords.*

THE conflagration, though it had reduced the House of Commons to a roofless shell, had, at the same time, unveiled its pristine architectural beauty to the admiring antiquarian. The walls of the House of Lords and of the Painted Chamber remained entire; and as circumstances would not allow the removal of the ruins, and rebuilding of "the Houses," without the concurrence of the parliament itself, it was judged advisable to form a temporary accommodation for the two branches of the legislature, by the re-edification of the last named structures. Accordingly, Sir Robert Smirke was commissioned to construct within the walls of the Painted Chamber an apartment for the peers, and within the walls of the former House of Lords accommodation for the commons.

In converting the remains of the Painted Chamber into an appropriate apartment for the house of lords, it was found advisable to heighten the walls by at least one third; a roof of slates was then put over the building, and the interior works were commenced. It now presents an apartment fifty feet long, twenty feet wide, and nearly twenty-eight feet high. The flooring on each side is raised by two low steps to the seats, which are of solid and beautifully-grained English oak, and covered with superfine crimson cloth. The space allows of three tiers on each side; over which is a gallery, capable of holding two tiers of seats, supported by an octangular column and iron brackets, cased with composition. These brackets are tastefully enriched, as is the front of the gallery, which is filled with quatrefoils and centre shields every six or seven feet, divided with square oak stanchions, and surmounted by an iron railing of two longitudinal bars. The ascent to each gallery is by a handsome geometrical staircase; and over this end of the apartment is a large gallery for strangers, reporters, &c., which immediately communicates with the reporters' gallery in the House of Commons.

The accommodation below the bar, for members of the House of Commons who attend to bring up bills, is larger by four feet than formerly, and at least one hundred and fifty gentlemen may attend on these occasions without inconvenience. On the left of the bar is a door leading to four new committee rooms, formed out of the long gallery, and the passage connecting them leads to the lobby of the Commons. On the right of the bar is the

entrance for the lords, which communicates with the House of Commons by a passage leading to the door on the right of the speaker's chair.

In the pier between the two windows at the extreme end of the present apartment, (or house,) is placed the throne, upon the identical carpet of its predecessor, which had been taken up for cleaning previous to the fire, and was thus saved. The throne is not new, being that built for George IV., when Prince Regent, in the Gold Room at Carlton House; it has, however, been considerably altered, and newly embellished. On the right of the throne is the king's entrance doorway, and on the same side is a window fronting a blank wall: nearly facing are two other windows, which command an interesting scene of the dismantled walls and picturesque ruins of St. Stephen's Chapel. Over the throne Sir Robert Smirke has filled up the small original window, and opened, higher, another of five lights. The ceiling of the apartment is of wood, divided by moulded ribs and binders, with a boss or pendant at every other intersection, which are adapted for the suspension of splendid chandeliers. The walls are boarded, grained, and varnished, to the height of nine feet above the gallery, whence they are crimson papered, as is also the end above the throne to the ceiling.

The royal entrance remains as before; but instead of first proceeding to the Painted Chamber, (now the House of Lords,) his majesty proceeds at once to the Library, whence the passage leads direct to the throne.

### *House of Commons.*

The new House of Commons, constructed within the hall of the former House of Lords, is a spacious apartment, about eighty feet long, forty feet wide, and nearly thirty feet high. It is altogether of less ornamental character than the new House of Lords. The floor, on each side, is raised three steps, as in the Lords, but has four tiers of seats instead of three, and the entrance end is elevated by five or six steps, admitting a passage way on the level of the floor in the centre; over which is a large gallery for strangers, to contain two or three hundred persons, it being entirely over the lobby. There is also a gallery on each side for the members, with three tiers of seats in each, the whole length of the room. The seats are of the finest oak, covered with green Spanish leather.

Immediately over the speaker's chair is a gallery for reporters only; adjoining which is a small room for waiting. Beside the chair is a door leading to the speaker's robing and retiring room; and another door on the right, leading to the House of Lords. The adjoining committee rooms have been restored, with additions, and a withdrawing room for strangers.

The ceiling of the house shows the tiebeams, which have plain mouldings and cornices, and thick circular ventilators, whence are suspended handsome chandeliers. The house is entirely lighted by semicircular windows, higher than formerly. The sides are boarded to about seven or eight feet above the galleries, and above that are coloured to imitate granite: the end over the speaker's chair is ornamented with two pilasters.

Both houses and the adjoining apartments are heated by steam.

Mr. Smirke's interesting researches on the architectural history of Westminster Hall have been aided by the progress of the late repairs. He was enabled to trace distinctly the architectural arrangements of the original Norman Hall, and also to distinguish the work with great precision, from the alterations in the reign of Richard II. The walls of Rufus' Hall remained nearly untouched up to the bottom of the range of windows, or clerestory. Mr. Smirke throws out a hint that he has material sufficient to compile an architectural restoration of the Norman Hall. The following up of this idea would afford a very desirable illustration of one of the most interesting, in an historical light, of our ancient buildings. This gentleman informs us, that it is now ascertained beyond a doubt that the walls of St. Stephen's Chapel were formerly surmounted by a clerestory, containing an upper range of windows of large dimensions.

A very clear elucidation is given of that immense building. The common opinion, that the curved ribs of the wood work support the roof in the nature of an arch, is shown to be erroneous. The truth is, that this roof, like that at Eltham, of nearly the same date, is the common collar beam roof, and of extremely simple construction; the whole pressure is carried by the straight lines of the principal rafter and brace above alluded to directly on to the solid wall, where it ought to be; and these arches, which seem to mystify the principle of construction adopted, were intended chiefly, if not entirely, for ornamental effect.

#### *New Pinnacle of Westminster Hall.*

It will be in the recollection of every one conversant with the antiquities of Westminster, that some years since, and previous to the repairs of the principal front of the Hall, a circular or polygonal turret, partly ancient, but ending in a cupola of modern design and workmanship, disfigured the point of the gable at the south end of the Hall. This unsightly termination was then taken down, and the length of time which elapsed without any attempt at its reconstruction, would appear to sanction the conclusion that the Board of Works were at a loss for a design for a new erection to supply its place. Mr. Sydney Smirke, in his "Suggestions for the Architectural Improvement of the Western Part of London," published in 1834, gave a hint upon the pro-



priety of the restoration of it by the following description of the turret prior to its removal.

"The turret which formed a finial to the south gable of this Hall, being in imminent danger of falling, was taken down a few years ago, under the direction of the author, and presented the appearance of an octagon turret with an ogee canopy; but it was found that this appearance was by no means its original one. Embedded in the solid stone work were discovered, standing *in situ*, two statues of kings, back to back, with the orb in their hands. An open groined canopy surmounted these effigies, which having been found probably in a dangerous state, had at some later period been filled in with masonry. By the desire of Sir Benjamin Stephenson, the then surveyor-general (who in his official capacity never laid aside the feelings of a man of taste and an antiquary), these regal figures were deposited in a place of security. It is possible, however, that since the dissolution of the Board of Works, these mutilated images may have been credited as old materials to the metropolitan road commissioners."

The fears of the author for the safety of the statues were happily without foundation. In the present year the restoration has been completed, in a style highly creditable to the architect to whose care it has been entrusted. The turret or shaft of the pinnacle is hexagonal in plan, and is formed by six perpendicular uprights moulded and finished by pinnacles, the intervals between them forming as many Gothic niches, each having a cinquefoil head, covered with a canopy, the raking lines of which are incurvated and enriched with crockets, and the whole is crowned with a spire, crocketed and ending in a finial. Within the body or shaft of the pinnacle, which is perfectly open, are three regal statues, standing on the points of a triangle; the whole are united at the backs of the figures, and each is placed opposite to one of the open faces of the hexagon; and there is consequently an alternate vacant niche between every duplication of the statues. The effigies are above the size of life, although, from the height, they appear to be much below it. The style of carving is bold and free, and well adapted to the elevated situation in which they are placed. The originals may be seen in the late Speaker's Court, and they appear to be very excellently copied in the restored design.

The merits of the pinnacle are shewn as well in design as in execution: placed on the point of a gable, and necessarily resting on the inclined sides of a coping, it presented a difficulty to the architect, who was very likely to fall into an appearance of awkwardness. The tact universally displayed by the ancient architects entirely avoided this danger. A solid pinnacle would have appeared unsafe and unharmonious; it would have reposed very insecurely on the canted sides of the coping, and in appearance at least would have seemed to be in danger of slipping off;

but one of a hollow construction, sustained on columnar supports, each of which occupied but little space, was particularly appropriate to the situation, and wouldst and most happily and securely on its singular foundation. The modern copy doubtless in this regard follows its predecessor. The design upon the whole somewhat resembles an ancient cross; the hexagonal plan, and the triple arrangement of the statues, will not fail to remind the architectural critic of Waltham Cross. The canopies and finials are neatly and finely executed; the detail of the age of Richard II.: the spire, which is entirely new, is finished with a small and delicate finial, instead of the vulgar bunch of foliage, which is usually seen in modern works in a similar situation.\*

*Ancient Palace of Westminster, and its appendant buildings.†*

The site and demesne of the ancient palace was bounded on the east by the river Thames; on the north by Woolstaple, now Bridge, Street; on the west by the precincts of St. Margaret's Church, and of Westminster Abbey behind Abingdon Street, and by the line of the present College Street southward, where there was formerly a stream, named the Great Ditch, (now a sewer,) running in a line with the exterior wall of the palace garden. The state offices, festive halls, royal chapel, and principal apartments were on the eastern side of the palace demesne. What was in ancient records named the lesser, or private palace of the king, was on the western side of the inclosed demesne, between what is now named Abingdon Street, and College Garden, in Edward the Third's reign it formed the garden of the Abbey Infirmary.‡ The destruction of the old buildings of the lesser palace are believed to have been the cause of the removal of Henry VIII. to Whitehall.

*Painted Chamber.*

St. Edward's, or the Painted, Chamber, received its first name from the pious prince traditionally said to have died in this apart-

\* Gent. Mag. Sept. 1836.

† Vol. iv. p. 167.

Widmore states, from the "Niger Quarternus" preserved among the archives of the dean and chapter at Westminster, that Edward III., in the thirty-first year of his reign, gave licence to the abbot and convent of Westminster to purchase lands &c. to the yearly value of £40, notwithstanding the statute of mortmain, "in consideration of a great part of a certain tower in the corner of the private palace towards the south,—et hoc licentia concessa est pro magna parte cujusdam Tarris in angulo palatii privati versus austrum."—This tower is yet standing, and now called Parliament Office, from its appropriation to the keeping of the state records. It is of a square form, with an octagonal staircase turret annexed; and is probably of the age of William Rufus. After it passed into the possession of King Edward III., it was named the Jewel House; in Henry VIII.'s reign it was used as a royal wardrobe.—M.S. Bibl. Harl. No. 1419.—Widmore's Hist. of Westminster Abbey, p. 231.—Brayley and Britton's Westminster, p. 417.

ment: it was also named the King's Great Chamber; and being afterwards enlarged and ornamented with a profusion of embellishments by Henry III., it received the appellation of the Painted Chamber.\* Before the destructive fire of October, 1834, this apartment had two floors, of which one was tessellated, the other boarded; they were supported on massive joists of chesnut timber, which rested on middle walls built for that purpose. The length of this apartment was eighty feet six inches, its width twenty-six feet, and its height from the upper floor thirty-one feet; the ceiling was of the time of Henry III., and richly embellished with gilded and painted tracery, including small wainscoat pateræ. Numerous paintings on the walls and window jams had been entirely forgotten, till the removal of some old tapestry in 1800; they represented the battles of the Maccabees; the Seven Brethren; St. John, habited as a pilgrim, presenting a ring to King Edward the Confessor; the canonization of King Edward; and numerous inscriptions, chiefly from texts of scripture. Simon Simeon and Hugo the Illuminator, have noticed these paintings in their manuscript Itinerary of the year 1322, which is preserved in the Library of Benet's College, Cambridge. They were Franciscan friars, who came from Ireland, and passed through London, on their way to Jerusalem. After slightly noticing the Monastery at Westminster, their observations on the Painted Chamber inform us that it is immediately contiguous to the palace of the king, and that on its walls the histories of the wars of the whole Bible are painted beyond description—*ineffabiliter depicta*—with most complete and perfect inscriptions in French, to the admiration of the beholders, and with the greatest regal magnificence.†

\* A roll in the office of the records of the king remembrancer of the exchequer, bearing date the twentieth of Edward I., (anno 1292,) is headed, "p'ma op'ac'o picture," or first work of painting, and contains an account of payments made by Master Walter the painter, for the emendation of the pictures in the king's great chamber, as the painted chamber was then named. White lead at twopence per pound, is mentioned; three quarts of oil at ninepence; a measure of green viridi, (verdigris,) at three halfpence; another of vermilion, at twopence halfpenny; sinople, twopence halfpenny; varnish, one pound, at fourpence; ochre, plaster, thread, and akin, twopence; and tools, threepence halfpenny; the total expenses for materials was three shillings. The wages of Master Walter for seven days, at twelvepence per day, was seven shillings; of Alex. de Wyndoor and Rich. de Bridix his assistants, for five days each, at sixpence a day, was five shillings; and of Rich. de Stokwell, sixpence for one day. In this record (first cited by Messrs. Brayley and Britton, in their History of the Houses of Parliament, &c.), we have a proof of the very early practice of oil colouring in this country. It is a curious fact that the roll itself commences with the same date as that which begins the account of the foundation of St. Stephen's Chapel, viz. April the twenty-eighth, twentieth of Edward I.

† Drawings of some particular remains of these embellishments were exhibited in the meeting room of the Society of Antiquaries, in the beginning of 1835.

*The Star Chamber and Exchequer Buildings.\**

These ancient buildings stood on the eastern side of New Palace Yard, near the bank of the Thames: "adjoining them, northward, was an arched gateway, apparently of Henry III.'s time, which communicated with a boarded passage and stairs leading to the water. At different times, since 1807, the whole of this range of building has been pulled down; the last remaining part, which included the offices where the *trials of the Pix* and the printing of exchequer bills were carried on, was destroyed in 1836. There was also an apartment in the same edifice, in which that despotic tribunal, the STAR CHAMBER, held its sittings during the most obnoxious period of its career, namely, from the end of Queen Elizabeth's reign, until the final abolition of the court by parliament, in 1641. This, however, could not have been the '*Chambre des Estoilles*,' or '*Camera Stellata*,' in which the court originally sat; for, the building itself was evidently of the Elizabethan age, and the date 1602, with the initials E. R. separated by an open rose on a star, was carved over one of the doorways."† But, it may be inferred from various records, that the original Star Chamber occupied the same site, or nearly so, as the late buildings. The origin of the name "Star Chamber," has been a subject of dispute which has given occasion to several ingenious guesses. The generally received explanation appears to be that supported by Mr. Caley, in the eighth volume of the *Archæologia*, p. 404; that the ceiling of the chamber was anciently ornamented with gilded stars. Other writers believe the name to have been derived from the *starræ*, or Jewish bonds, deposited in it by order of Richard I. Here the Star Chamber commissioners had their sittings; and their arbitrary and severe decrees contributed not a little to bring about those popular discontents from which the civil wars between Charles I. and the parliament originated.

It seems agreed that all superior courts of justice originated in the ancient Royal Court, held in the king's palace, before the king himself, and the members of his "*consilium ordinarium*," commonly called "the council." The Courts of King's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer, arose, from time to time, out of the King's Court, and assumed independent jurisdiction over par-

\* From Letters by John Bruce, Esq., published in the *Archæologia* of 1834.

† Messrs. Britton and Brayley, in their excellent *History and Description of the late Houses of Parliament and ancient Palace of Westminster*, remark, that "the appellation '*Starre Chamber*,' is given to a long range of building near the banks of the Thames, at Westminster, in the curious bird's-eye plan of London, attributed to Ralph Aggas, and supposed to have been delineated about the year 1670. The site marked is evidently the same as was occupied by the buildings recently destroyed."

ticular descriptions of causes. Hence, a considerable portion of the business of the King's Court was diverted into other channels; but the court itself subsisted, and exercised a judicial distinction, which it is difficult to define.

In the exercise of their judicial authority, the council held their sittings in a chamber of the palace at Westminster, known as "the Council Chamber near the Exchequer," and the "*Chambre des Estoyers*," or "*Estoilles*," near the Receipt of the Exchequer. This chamber is said to have been situated in the outermost quadrangle of the palace, next the bank of the river, and was, consequently, easily accessible to the suitors. The occupation of the "*Chambre des Estoilles*," or Star Chamber, by the council, can be traced to the reign of Edward III.; but no specific mention of the Star Chamber, *as a Court of Justice*, can be found, Mr. Bruce believes, earlier than the reign of Henry VII., about which time the old titles of "the Lords sitting in the Star Chamber," and "the Council in the Star Chamber," seem to have merged in this one distinguishing appellation.\*

The course of the proceedings before the council was twofold; one, *ore tenus*, or by mouth; the other by bill and answer. The proceeding *ore tenus* was that which was usually adopted in political cases, and, consequently was the most abused. It originated either in "soden reporte," which, Mr. Bruce thinks, means private, and, probably, secret information given to the council. The person accused, or suspected, was immediately apprehended and privately examined. If he confessed any offence, or, if the cunning of his examiners drew from him, or his own simplicity let fall, any expressions which suited their purpose, he was at once brought to the bar, his confession or examination was read, he was convicted *ex ore suo*, (out of his own mouth,) and judgment was immediately pronounced against him. Imagination can scarcely conceive a more terrible judicature. Dragged from home, in the custody of a pursuivant, ignorant of the charge or suspicion entertained against him, without friend or counsellor, the foredoomed victim was subjected to a searching examination before the members of a tribunal which was bound by no law, and which itself created and defined the offences it punished. His judges were, in point of fact, his prosecutors, and every mixture of these two characters is inconsistent with impartial justice.

Besides the mode of proceeding *ore tenus*, the council might be applied to in another manner, in all cases of libel, conspiracy, and matters arising out of force or fraud. Crimes of the greatest

\* The judges before and subsequent to this alteration were the same, viz., the members of the King's Ordinary Council—"the lords of the council," as they are still termed in the litany of the church service, although many of them have generally been under the degree of a baron.

magnitude, even treason and murder, were treated of in this court, but solely punished as trespasses, the council not having dared to usurp the power of inflicting death. Causes of a capital nature could originate only in the king, who, by prosecuting in this court for any treasonable or felonious offence, showed his desire to remit the sentence against the life which would have been awarded in the courts of law. In these cases, a bill of complaint was filed with the clerk of the council, who then granted a warrant, and subpœnas were issued to the defendant. Strictly, no subpœna could be issued until a bill was filed; but, it seems that this practice was, at one time, relaxed; and the consequence was, that in the time of Queen Elizabeth, "many solicitors who lived in Wales, Cornwall, or the furthest parts of the north, did make a trade to sue forth a multitude of subpœnas to vex their neighbours; who, rather than they would travel to London, would give them any composition, although there were no colour of complaint against them."

The process of the Star Chamber might anciently be served in any place. In catholic times, the market, or the church, seems to have been the usual place for service. We find a corroboration of this practice in the mention of a case which occurred in the second year of Henry VIII., in which one Cheeseman was committed to prison for contempt of court, in drawing his sword upon a messenger who served process upon him in the church of Esterford, in Essex. The practice of wearing swords during divine service is ancient; and, in Poland, as late as the beginning of the seventeenth century, it was the custom for gentlemen to draw their swords at church, during the repetition of the creed, by way of testifying their zeal for the faith.\*

In the time of Henry VII., the person summoned appeared personally before the chancellor, or president, of the council. In the reign of James I., the defendant appeared before the clerk of the council, who took from him a bond not to depart without license of the court; by which bond he was anciently conditioned to appear from day to day, or confess the offence. In the time of Edward III., we find a petitioner summoned to appear on a certain day, when his opponent not being present, he was ordered to follow the court from day to day until the complainant should appear, and thus he was kept, "as in a prison," upwards of a year. If the defendant refused to answer upon oath, the plaintiff's bill, he was imprisoned for a certain time; when, if he still refused, either the bill was taken as his confession, or he was retained in custody and kept upon bread and water until he answered. When he had put in his answer, the plaintiff examined him upon written interrogatories, when if he refused to answer them, he was committed until he consented to do so; and some

\* Howel's Letters, p. 268, ed. 1737.

persons who persisted in refusing, were continued in confinement during their lives. The examination was secret, and the defendant was neither allowed advice nor notice: but, having passed his examination, he was allowed to depart, upon securities being given for his re-appearance. The witnesses were then similarly examined; but the defendant was not allowed to cross-examine them. When the cause was ready, it was entered in a list, and the defendant was summoned to hear the judgment of the court.

The court sat for the hearing of causes, during term time, twice and sometimes thrice, in a week. After the sitting, the lords, with the clerk of the council, dined in the Inner Star Chamber, at the public expense. The cost of these dinners rose to an extravagant sum: from 1509 to 1590, the charge for each dinner varying from £2 1s. 2d., to £17 or £18, though the number of persons dining considerably decreased during that time.

The number of the council who attended the court, is said in the reigns of Henry VII. and Henry VIII., to have been nearly forty, of whom seven or eight were prelates: in the reign of Elizabeth, the number was nearly thirty; but it subsequently declined.

The chancellor proceeded to the sittings of the court in great state; his mace and seal being carried before him. He was the supreme judge, and alone sat with his head uncovered; and was attended by his own servants in the court. Upon important occasions, persons who wished "to get convenient places and standing," went there by three o'clock in the morning. The privileges of the chancellor were much abused: he appointed his own kinsmen and favourites to be counsel to the suit, and he made orders upon private petitions, which were a source of profit to his attendants; he could sit when he chose, and command the attendance of the other judges.

Upon the trial of causes, the parties were heard by their counsel, who were confined to a "laconical brevity!" the examinations of the witnesses were read, and the members of the court proceeded in silence to deliver their opinions. They spoke in order from the inferior upwards, the archbishop always preceding the chancellor. In the case of equality of voices, that of the chancellor was decisive. He alone had the power of assessing damages and awarding costs, and he alone could discharge persons sentenced to imprisonment during pleasure.

Every punishment, except death, was assumed to be within the power of the court. If the complaint were founded upon a precise statute, (which was very seldom the case,) the court awarded the punishment inflicted by the statute; but if the offence were against the statute, they usually imposed a heavier punishment than the statute. The following is an instance of this practice:—"The statute of the 5th Elizabeth, c. 14, punisheth the forging of false deeds with double damages to the partie

grieved; imprisonment during life, pillory, cutting off both ears, slitting nostrils, and forfeiture of all his goods and profits of all his lands during his life; and the publisher of such deedes, (knowing the same to be forged,) with like double damages, pillory, cutting off one ear, and imprisonment for a year. The Starre Chamber will adde, upon the forger, a fine to the value of all his estates, whipping, wearing of papers through Westminster Hall, letters to be seared in his face with hote irons; and to the publisher likewise a great fine and longer imprisonment, not to be released until hee find sureties for good behaviour, and the like."

This catalogue of judicial terrors comprehends, at one view, all the ordinary punishments of the Star Chamber. In John Lilburne's case, gagging was had recourse to, in order to stop his outcries in the pillory. In other cases, a savage and cold-blooded ingenuity was exercised in the discovery of novel inflictions. Thus, one Traske, a poor fanatic who taught the unlawfulness of eating swine's flesh, was sentenced to be imprisoned and fed upon pork.

Mr. Bruce thinks it might be shown that most of these infamous punishments were introduced during the reigns of Henry VII. and Henry VIII., and grew into common practice under Elizabeth. Whipping seems to have been introduced by Lord Keeper Pickering, in the later reign. In the early instances, there was a moderation in fines; but, latterly, they were excessive, not according to the estate of the delinquent, but in proportion to the supposed character of the offence, "the ransom of a beggar and a gentleman being all one;" or, as it is elsewhere expressed, "the lord chancellor useth to say often, that the king hath committed his justice to them, and that he hath reserved his mercy to himself; wherefore that they ought to look only upon the offence, and not upon the person, but leave him to his majesty for mercy, if there be cause." In the reigns of Henries VII. and VIII, it was not so. The clergy were then in the habit of attending the court, and they generally pleaded for mercy.

The causes determined by the council during the reigns of Henry VI., Edward IV., and Richard III., although important and interesting in themselves, are not of such a character as can well be brought within the limits of a rapid sketch like the present; the object of which is not to enumerate all, or even many, of the cases determined in the Star Chamber, but to give a general notion of the practices which prevailed there, and the spirit which pervaded its decisions, during the several periods of its existence.

The reign of Henry VII. is an epoch in the history of the Star Chamber. That monarch appears to have had a fondness for sitting in person with his council upon judicial occasions; and, during the first and second years of his reign, held "twelve



several stately sessions" in the Star Chamber: but Mr. Bruce has not found any instances of his majesty's judicial wisdom, though he had called around him a learned council.

During the reign of Henry VII., our attention is not so much drawn to the particular cases determined in the Star Chamber, as to the general system which prevailed there. This court was the instrument by which the politic rapacity of the sovereign, and the subtlety of his favourite "promoters of suits," accomplished their nefarious purposes. If a man were descended from a stock that had favoured the White Rose—if he were suspected of sympathizing with the misfortunes of the Earl of Warwick—if his behaviour indicated a lofty spirit—or even if he were merely thought to be moderately rich; neither a dignified station in society, nor purity of life, nor cautiousness of conduct, could afford him any protection. Some obsolete law was put in force against him by the king's receivers of forfeitures. If his purse were found to be empty, the prejudged culprit was committed to prison, until a pardon was purchased by the compassion of his friends; if full, just enough was left for a second plunder. The king's agents, or, as Hall calls them, "ravenynge wolves," in these transactions, were Empson and Dudley, who filled the royal coffers, and enriched themselves. "At this unreasonable and extort doynge," says Hall, "noble men grudged, meane men kycked, poore men lamented, preachers openlie at Paules Crosse and other places exclaimed, rebuked, and detested, but they would never amend."

Mr. Bruce next refers to two papers among the MSS. in the British Museum, and selects from one an account of sums received for cases in which persons who had been prosecuted for breaches of the law, either real or pretended, had compounded with the king, and paid fines, through Dudley, to be discharged. Among the persons named in this paper, are many of the chief nobility of the time. The unhappy Edward Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, stands at the head of the list for five hundred marks. At a little distance follow, "Sir William Capel, alderman of London, and Giles Capel, his son, for their pardons, £1000; besides £2615 6s. 8d. for other troubles. Sir William was again sued, for "things done by him in the time of his mayoraltie;" when either his purse or his patience was exhausted, and he refused all composition, "and after prysonment in the Countour and sheriff's house, was by the king's counsell commanded to the Tower, where he remayned until the king died, and shortly after was delivered with many other." It seems to have been scarcely possible to fill any of the civil offices, without giving occasion of advantage to these watchful informers. Escheators, customers, controllers, sheriffs, are to be found in the MSS. referred to, and the king seems to have taken double advantage of these officers, by first selling them their appointments, and afterwards scruti-

nizing their conduct by the most vigilant severity. Amongst the items quoted from this account are—"For the pardon of murder of Sir John Fines, kt., 25 lib," (pounds.) "From the Earl of Derby, for his pardon, 6000 lib." "For the pardon of the Earl of Northumberland, 10,000 lib."

From these and many other similar items, it would seem that the king assumed the power of withdrawing causes from the jurisdiction of all the courts, upon the accused party making a pecuniary arrangement with his receivers; or, as the phrase ran in the Star Chamber, the "king took the matter into his own hands," and the prisoner was discharged upon his majesty certifying that fact to the court.

Lord Bacon has made us acquainted with the traditional story of the king's conduct to the Earl of Oxford, whose retainers, dressed in liveries, came around him upon occasion of a visit from his majesty. Henry expressed his thanks for the good cheer he received, but added, "I may not endure to have my laws broken in my sight—my attorney must speak with you;" which words were the prelude to a fine of fifteen thousand marks. Tradition has, probably, exaggerated the amount of the fine; but the anecdote is perfectly in character with the practice evidenced in the MSS. referred to.

The accession of Henry VIII. produced an extraordinary change in the Star Chamber. The council no longer listened approvingly to the accusations of the late king's commissioners of forfeitures, but immediately proceeded to sit in judgment upon the accusers. They were committed to the Tower the very day after the new king was proclaimed. All offences, except murder, felony, and treason, were pardoned; and it was added, that if any man had wrongfully sustained injury or loss of goods, through Empson and Dudley, that he would receive satisfaction upon petition to the king. A crowd of applicants immediately besieged the council, and due restitution was made; but fraudulent claims being afterwards put forth, the council soon desisted.

The Promoters,\* "notwithstanding the general pardon, were sentenced by the council, some of them to pay fines, and others to ride about the City on horseback, with their faces towards the horses' tails, and afterwards to stand in the pillory in Cornhill, and wear papers indicative of their offences. Such a punishment was, in truth, an invitation to the people to revenge themselves upon their persecutors, and the opportunity it afforded was not lost. Three of the ringleaders, upon whom this sentence was carried into effect on the 6th of June, 1509, died in Newgate, within a few days afterwards; "for very shame," say some of the authorities, but more probably, as assigned by others, from ill usage in the pillory.

\* These informers were so called, because they "promoted many honest men's vexations."

The fate of Empson and Dudley is well known. To satisfy public clamour, they were convicted, and sentenced to death, but, probably, without any intention of carrying the sentence into execution. It happened, however, that Henry set out, at that time, upon his first progress; finding himself annoyed, wherever he went, by outcries for vengeance against the unpopular ministers, he at once dispatched a warrant for their execution, and they were accordingly sent to the block, to add to the enjoyment of a royal progress. Empson's forfeited mansion, with its orchard and twelve gardens, situate in St. Bride's, Fleet Street, and occupying the ground now known as Salisbury Square and Dorset Street, were granted to Wolsey, on the 30th of January, 1510.\*

For the honour of Wolsey let it be noticed that, during his administration, there prevailed in the Star Chamber, neither the pecuniary meanness which was its prominent vice under his immediate predecessors, nor the cruelty which distinguished it at a later period. The council frequently investigated alleged offences, and occasionally committed to the Tower; but there are no traces of the long imprisonments, the degrading and barbarous punishments, or the oppressive fines, which is inflicted at other periods. Perhaps this circumstance may be explained by the sanguinary disposition of the monarch, and the obsequiousness of juries. Offences which were formerly thought fit subjects for the Star Chamber were now punished with death; the boundaries of treason were enlarged so as to inclose words, and even wishes, as well as acts; but treason was a crime not cognizable before the council, and death a punishment which they never dared to inflict. To carry these new laws into effect, it was, therefore, necessary to resort to the ordinary tribunals.

Wolsey, always delighted with magnificence, made a great show of it in the Star Chamber. In his time "the presence that sat with him was always great;" and Cavendish has detailed the pompous "order of his going to Westminster Hall, surrounded by noblemen, and preceded by cross-bearers and pillar-bearers."

Wolsey's administration of justice in private causes has often been praised. In the Star Chamber, "he spared neither high nor low, but judged every estate according to their merits and deserts." In political cases, the object of the Cardinal's Star Chamber prosecutions does not seem to have been the punishment of offenders so much as procuring a general submission to the authority of the king. Those who submitted were usually pardoned, whilst the obstinate were, in most cases, turned over to the common law.

After the time of Wolsey, there occurred during the remainder of the reign of Henry VIII., but few public cases of sufficient interest to be noticed in a sketch like the present. Wolsey

\* Cavendish, 79. Rymer, v. 569.

stamped his individual character upon the court; he made it subservient to the furtherance of political and personal purposes; and, when he fell, the court seems, for a time, to have lost the use to which he applied it. His successors, who were fully, and probably, more usefully occupied in private causes, brought before it but little business; so that, with the exception of occasional interference in religious matters, and matters of police, we seldom hear of the Star Chamber.

Mr. Bruce closes his letter with some short notices of a few of the cases which occurred during this reign. They are interesting, either historically, or as illustrative of manners.

### *St. Stephen's Chapel.*

Of all the magnificent buildings for religious services on which such vast expenditure was lavished by our ancestors, there was evidently none which could be compared in gorgeous splendour, with that which adorned the Metropolitan Palace of the Kings. Nor could we fairly expect to find elsewhere a rival edifice; when we consider that to the expenses of this the revenues of the kingdom were, for a long series of years, devoted with no sparing hand, and that the most tasteful artists and most skilful workmen that the country furnished, were *impressed* for the execution of its several parts.

There can be no doubt that some of the great peers did emulate the magnificence of the sovereign in this as in other matters; and the Beauchamp Chapel, at Warwick, may be instanced as a remaining specimen of great splendour. Still, all must have been inferior to this elaborate work of Edward III. The more degenerate eras of art could never rival this production of a pure and most elegant style; and if St. Stephen's Chapel were now as perfect as those of Edward IV. at Windsor, and of Henry VII. at Westminster, how far would it not surpass them in the estimation, which an impartial comparison, and a renewed taste, have taught us to pronounce on the various gradations of pointed architecture?

It may be safely affirmed that in grandeur St. Stephen's Chapel as far exceeded the ordinary domestic chapel, as Westminster Hall exceeds the halls of ordinary mansions; whilst the magnificence of the design was decorated throughout with the most elaborate minuteness, by every device of sculpture, painting, and glass, the most beautiful in their forms, and the most brilliant in their colours.

That this same edifice, so remarkable for itself, should, by a singular destiny, have become the place of assembly for the most remarkable and most powerful community of modern times, whilst at the same time all its ancient glories were concealed from view, and its architectural features were defaced by others of the most ordinary, and indeed, inelegant forms;—that the pealing anthem and the voice of prayer and praise, should have been succeeded

by specious oratory, the wranglings of politicians, and the clamour of contending parties; at the same time that that foreign and domestic policy which has raised this country to so high a rank among the nations of the world, has been moulded into life within those once sacred walls;—this is a portion of its history which has been often pointed out as adding greatly to its interest in the estimation of the English nation, and as an almost irresistible claim in favour of even the disfigured ruins of its former splendour.

The records still preserved in the Exchequer furnish very full particulars of the expenses incurred in the erection and decoration of St. Stephen's Chapel; and copious extracts have been made from them both by Mr. J. S. Hawkins, in Smith's *Antiquities of Westminster*, and by Mr. Brayley (in several cases from fresh sources) in the "*History of the Palatial Edifices of Westminster.*" The following quotation is from the latter work:

"The preparations for the ornamental painting and glazing of St. Stephen's Chapel were commenced about 1350, and the works were carried on for several years after that date. The rolls of account relating to the same, are particularly interesting from the many notices they include connected with the history of *oil-painting*;—and it may be remarked here, that they most decidedly invalidate the claim of John van Eyck (as advanced by Vasari) to be considered as the inventor of that art, in 1410. They also furnish us with the names of numerous artists, (mostly our own countrymen,) who were engaged in executing the splendid decorations which adorned the chapel; and of whom Hugh de St. Alban's appears to have been the principal one, as he is expressly called *master of the painters*, in a precept entered on the patent rolls. That the chief artists were men of distinguished eminence in their profession there can be no doubt; and to them was entrusted the power both of selecting their assistants and compelling them to serve at 'the king's wages.' The nature of the authority thus delegated, will be best understood from the following translation of a precept tested by the king at Westminster, on the 18th of March, 1350:

"The king to all and singular the sheriffs, mayors, bailiffs, officers, and his other lieges, as well within liberties as without, to whom, &c. greeting:—

"Know ye, that we have appointed our beloved Hugh de St. Alban's master of the painters assigned for the works to be executed in our Chapel, at our Palace at Westminster, to take and choose as many painters and other workmen as may be required for performing these works, in any places where it may seem expedient, either within liberties or without, in the counties of Kent, Middlesex, Essex, Surrey, and Sussex; and to cause those workmen to come to our Palace aforesaid, there to remain in our service, at our wages, as long as may be necessary. And therefore we command you to be counselling and assisting this Hugh in

doing and completing what has been stated, as often and in such manner as the said Hugh may require.\*

"Similar mandates were issued in favour of John Athelard, and Benedict Nightengale, the former for Lincolnshire, Northamptonshire, Oxfordshire, Warwickshire, and Leicestershire; and the latter for Cambridgeshire, Huntingdonshire, Norfolk, and Suffolk. About the same time also, John Geddyng, glazier, received the king's commission to procure glaziers for the works of the chapel, in the counties of Kent and Essex; for which service, as well as for collecting glass, he was allowed one shilling per day for himself and his horse.

"The account rolls of the 25th, 26th, 29th, and 31st of Edward III., contain much curious information respecting the operations of the painters. They specify the names of the artists, their rates of wages, the sums which they received from time to time, and occasionally a statement of the kind of work on which they were employed. The wages of the artists varied from fivepence to one shilling per day; except with respect to a person named John Barneby, (employed at St. Stephen's Chapel in 1355,) who was paid two shillings per day. The general wages appear to have been from eightpence to tenpence per day; but the assistants engaged in grinding and tempering colours, had only fourpence-halfpenny for the same time.

"1351.—June 20.—To John Elham and Gilbert Poking, painters, working on the chapel, as well as on the tablements as on the priming of the east end of the king's chapel, six days, at 10d. per day each, 10s.

"July 4.—To Master Hugh de St. Alban's and John de Cotton, painters, working there on the drawing of several images, [figures,] in the same chapel, four days and a half, at 1s. per day each, 9s.

"July 11.—To Master H. de St. Alban's, painter, working there on the ordination [grouping, probably?] of the painting several images, two days, at 1s. per day, 2s.

"From subsequent entries, it appears that these artists were employed for several months in painting figures on the walls of the chapel, whilst other painters were engaged on similar work at lower wages.

"1352.—April 12.—To Wm. Heston and two others, laying on the gold, as well on the said walls, as on the placing of the preyns

\* *Fœdera*, vol. iii. p. l. p. 193. edit. 1825. In 1363, the works being not even then finished, a still more imperative precept was addressed to all Sheriffs, &c.:

"Know ye, that we have appointed our beloved William de Walsyngham to take so many *Painters* in our City of London (the fee of the Church excepted), as may be sufficient for our works in St. Stephen's Chapel, within our Palace of Westminster, and to bring them to our Palace aforesaid, for our works, at our wages, there to remain as long as may be requisite, and to arrest all who shall oppose or prove rebellious in this matter, and commit them to our prisons, until we shall have otherwise ordered their punishment."

on the marble columns in the chapel, two days and a half, at 5*d.* per day each, 3*s.* 1½*d.*

"May 28.—To Wm. de Walsyngham, working on the painting of the angels in the chapel, 2½ days, at 10*d.* per day, 2*s.* 1*d.*

"July 16.—To Edw. Paynell, and three others, laying on gold and pryntes in the chapel, six days, at 6*d.* per day each, 12*s.*

"July 24.—To E. Paynel and five others, making pryntes, and placing them in the same chapel, five days, as before, 15*s.*"

It might appear a doubtful matter what these "prints" were; but the comparison of some of the preceding extracts with other entries among the materials purchased, and with what has remained of the works, will explain them exactly. There are several items of payment to John Tynbeter (that is, the Tin-beater) for "leaves of tin to make the pryntes for the painting of the Chapel." The leaves cost 1*s.* a dozen. And another item is, "for one pair of shears, to cut the leaves of tin, 2*d.*" We have seen that the prints were placed "on the marble columns"; and on one of those marble columns, *since the fire*, the present writer has seen one of them, which had indeed entirely lost all its colours by the action of the flames, but its substance was still considerable, and raised in much relief upon the marble. It is pretty clear that they were produced by what is now called stencil-work; perforations were made in the leaves of tin according to the parts required to be covered with a certain pattern, and thus a thick coat of paint was worked into the cavity, and left on the surface in high relief, having almost the same effect as modern mouldings in putty composition or papier maché, and at the same time of a variety of brilliant colours. The disposal of those "prints" laid on the pillars of Purbeck marble, is shown in the Society of Antiquaries' plates, Pl. VIII. fig. I. and one of them, a flower or rosette, is represented in the site of the original, as fig. R.

It appears from another entry that the 'liessers,' or borders of the paintings, were produced in the same way with the assistance of leaves of tin. The following extracts will furnish the particulars of many other materials employed;

"1351.—June 26.—To John Lightgrave, for 600 leaves of gold, for painting the *tablements* of the chapel, at 5*s.* per 100, 1*l.* 10*s.*

"July 11.—For nineteen pounds of white lead, for priming, at 4*d.* per pound, 6*s.* 4*d.*

"July 18.—To John Matfrey, for sixty-two pounds of red lead, at 5*d.* per pound, 1*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.*

To Master H. de St. Alban's, for four flaggons of painters' oil, for the painting of the chapel, 16*s.*

"July 25.—To the same for two flaggons of cole, 2*d.*

"Aug. 8.—To the same, for a pound and a half of oker, 3*d.*

For half a pound of cynephe, for the painting of the upper chapel, 17*s.* 3*d.*

"Aug. 15.—To Lonyn de Bruges, for six and a half pounds of white varnish, at 9*d.* per pound, 4*s.* 10½*d.*

For thirty peacocks' and swans' feathers, and squirrels' tails, for the painters' pencils, 2½*d.*

"Sep. 19.—For one pound of hogs' hair, for the painters' pencils, 1*s.*

"Oct. 3.—To John Lyghtgrave, for fifty-one pounds of white lead, for the painting of the chapel, at 2½*d.* per pound, 10*s.* 7½*d.*

To the same, for 2350 leaves of gold for the same painting, at 4*s.* 6*d.* per hundred, 5*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.*

To the same for three pounds of azura, at 10*s.* per pound, 1*l.* 10*s.*

To the same, for two pounds of vermilion, 3*s.* 4*d.*

"June 18.—To John Tynbete, for ½*lb.* of teynt, for the painting of the angels, 1*s.* 8*d.*

June 25.—To John Lyghtgrave, for 10*lbs.* of weak azure, for the painting of the chapel, at 5*s.* per *lb.*, 2*l.* 10*s.*

To Gilbert Pockerig, for one flagon of cole, and for '*stupis*,' [stamps?] for printing the painting with impressions, 2*d.*

"Aug. 13.—To John Lyghtgrave, for 300 leaves of silver, for the painting of a certain window to counterfeit glass, at 8*d.* per 100, 2*s.*

To the same, for 2*lbs.* of viridisgrece, for the same, 1*s.* 8*d.*

To the same, for 3*lbs.* of vermelloni, for the same, 6*s.*

"Aug. 27.—To Nicholas Chaunser, for fifteen ells of canvas, to cover the images of the kings to be painted, 6*s.* 8*d.*

"Sept. 3.—To George Cosyn, for one quatern' of royal paper, to make the painters' patrons [patterns], 10*d.*

The curiosity of these extracts will be perceived, both from the information they afford of all the materials used, and for the mention they make of the works executed; as the angels (the relics of one of which is before us), the counterfeited window,—resembling some now in St. George's chapel, Windsor; the images of the kings, &c. The quantity of gold-leaf used was very great, as will be seen by the fuller extracts given by Mr. Brayley; and the figures of angels attired in vestments, holding out before them highly enriched tapestry hangings. Of the original of these, three together were very perfect in 1801, as shown in the Society of Antiquaries, plate XVIII., and in the plate at p. 153 of Smith's Antiquities of Westminster.

This was almost the only symptom of all the magnificent paintings that could be recognized after the late calamitous fire; but on either side of the great east window might be discerned the outlines of the erect military figures, of very long proportions, and bearing triangular banners, two of which, named *Mercure* and *Eustace*, are engraved in the society's plate XXVIII., and in Smith, p. 244.



The windows of St. Stephen's chapel were richly ornamented with stained or painted glass: which decorations, as appears from the entries on the rolls, were in progress at the same time as the other embellishments of the interior of the building. Among the names of the artists employed, are those of John Athelard and John Geddyng. It is expressly stated that the designs were drawn by *Master John de Chester*, glazier, who was the principal artist engaged on this kind of work, at the weekly wages of seven shillings; but he had several able assistants at the somewhat lower wages of six shillings per week. The ensuing extracts chiefly relate to the purchase of the glass, and to the labour of the artists.

"1351.—Aug. 15.—To William Holmere, for 107 *ponder* of white glass, bought for the windows of the upper chapel, each hundred containg 24 ponder, and each ponder containing five pounds, at 16*s.* per cwt., 1*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.*

"1352.—Oct. 3.—To Peter Bocher, (*Butcher*), for eight pounds of suet, bought for soldering the glass windows, 8*d.*

To Leuen Craue, for two ponder, and four pounds of blue glass, for the windows, at 1*s.* per ponder, 2*s.* 9½*d.*

To Henry Staverne, for sixteen ponder of red glass, for the windows of the upper chapel, at 2*s.* 2*d.* each ponder, 1*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.*

"Oct. 10.—To W. Holmere, for 110*lbs.* of blue-coloured glass, for the windows of the upper chapel, at 3*l.* 12*s.* per cwt., 3*l.* 18*s.*

"Nov. 21.—To Wm. Holmere, for twenty-six ponder of azure-coloured glass (bought in London), for glazing the chapel windows, at 3*s.* each ponder, 3*l.* 18*s.*

"Dec. 12.—To the same, for sixty ponder of white glass, bought at Chiddinfold, for the windows of the chapel, at 6*d.* per ponder, 1*l.* 10*s.*

"1351.—June 20.—To Master John de Chester, glazier, working on the drawing of several images for the glass windows of the king's chapel, at 7*s.* per week, 7*s.*

To John Athelard, John Lincoln, Simon Lenne, John Lenton, and Godman de Lenton, five master-glaziers, working there on similar drawings, five days, at 1*s.* per day, 1*l.* 5*s.*

To Wm. Walton, Nicholas Dadyngton, John Waltham, John Lord, Wm. Lichesfeld, John Selnes, Thomas Jonge, John Geddyng, John Halstead, Robt. Norwich, and Wm. de Lenton, eleven painters on glass, painting glass for the windows of the upper chapel, five days, at 7*d.* per day, 1*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.*

To Wm. Ens, and fourteen others, glaziers working at the chapel, on the cutting and joining of the glass for the windows, six days, at 6*d.* per day, 2*l.* 5*s.*

"June 27.—To John Geddyng, for washing the tables for drawing on the glass, 4*d.*

"July 4.—To Simon le Smith, for seven *croysours* (cross irons) to break and work the glass, at  $1\frac{1}{2}d.$  each,  $8\frac{1}{2}d.$

For cervis' (ale, or wort) to wash the painting tables for the office of the glaziers,  $3d.$

"Oct. 10.—To Thomas de Dadyngton and Robert Yerdesle, grinding different colours for the painting of the glass, five days, at  $4\frac{1}{2}d.$  per day,  $3s. 9\frac{1}{2}d.$ "

Silver filings, *geet* [probably jet], and *arnement* [orpiment, or yellow arsenic], are mentioned among the materials procured for painting on the glass.\*

In May, 1835, Sydney Smirke, Esq., F.S.A., communicated an account to the society, accompanied by drawings of various original features of the architecture of Westminster Hall, developed during the repairs under the superintendence of his brother, Sir Robert Smirke; and it has been fully ascertained, that the walls of the hall, as high as the cornice, or string course within, are of the identical fabric erected by William Rufus. Mr. Smirke passed an unfavourable opinion on the soundness of their structure, the cement not being so strong as in most ancient works, and the stones consisting of rubble work of various kinds, (sometimes very fragile,) specimens of which were laid upon the table. On the re-modelling the hall by Richard II., the walls were cased with Caen stone, and the massy, external buttresses added, which greatly contributed to their support, and helped to carry off the weight of their support. At the same time, the upper part of the wall was rebuilt, and perhaps raised; larger windows were inserted; and a Norman colonnade, or triforium, was obliterated, which appeared to have run round the original hall, in the manner of a gallery, from which access might be had to the window, tapestry might be suspended, or a certain number of spectators might survey the throng below. This remarkable feature of the original structure has been disclosed in several parts.

Mr. Smirke exhibited some of the original Norman capitals which have been found built into the wall; and also an ancient sheath for a knife or a dagger, made of leather, stamped with a small pattern of lions and fleur-de-lis.

Mr. Smirke, in an additional communication, described the features of the original architecture of Westminster Hall, which had been developed during the repairs: four additional capitals of the triforium, ornamented with Norman sculpture, were placed upon the table. He described the construction of the ancient floor, with alternate layers of clay and gravel; but was disappointed in his search for any foundations of columns, or other indicia, which would have assisted in determining in what manner the hall, as is fairly presumed, was originally divided, and the roof

\* J. G. N., Gent. Mag., Jan., 1836.

supported, previously to the erection of the large, flying buttresses. Mr. Smirke pointed out an important feature in the present roof, which has been overlooked in the descriptions and representations hitherto published of it, notwithstanding it, in some measure, alters its character. The roof is, in fact, of the form technically distinguished by the term pack-saddle, by which the weight is thrown on the summit of the walls, not directly against their sides. Although this great roof is the giant of its kind in this country, there are two still larger in Italy. It is a question among those acquainted with woods, whether its original timbers are oak or chesnut.

### *Jerusalem Chamber.\**

Some remains of painted glass, of the time of Henry VIII., and somewhat later, have been preserved in the windows of apartments communicating with the Jerusalem Chamber, and the ornamented piscina is yet to be seen in the small ante-room. This chamber forms, with the college hall and kitchen, a small, quadrangular, paved court, which is entered by the passage leading from Great Dean's Yard to the cloisters. The chamber was repaired in the summer of 1820; it measures thirty-eight feet in length, and nineteen feet in width, and has a coved ceiling. The chimney-piece is of cedar, but has been painted to imitate oak; it is curiously carved in the style of the reign of James I., when it was first erected, at the cost of Dean Williams: it consists of two divisions of pannelling, &c., having cornices supported by Ionic columns. Paintings of stained glass, of ancient appearance, ornament the large, north window; considerable remnants of the old tapestry hangings of the choir of the abbey church are suspended in frames against the side walls; and against the south wall, is the curious, well-known painting of Richard II., sitting in his regal paraphernalia, in the coronation chair.†

Henry IV. breathed his last in this chamber, into which he had been brought when seized with his final illness, whilst worshipping at St. Edward's shrine, on the 20th of March, 1413. At that period he was preparing for a voyage to the Holy Land, having recently assumed the cross, in consequence of a prediction, that "he should die in Jerusalem," which had been made to him in the early part of his life. "He became so syke," says Fabian, "whyle he was makynge his prayers, to take there his leve and so

\* Vol. iv., p. 52.

† This picture was carefully cleaned, some time ago, by the late Mr. Charles Muss, whose extraordinary talents for painting on enamel and glass were of the highest rank.

to spede hym upon his journeys, that such as were aboute hym feryd that he wolde have dyed right there; wherefore they, for his comforte, bare hym into the Abbottes place, and lodged hym in a chamber, and there, upon a paylet, leyde hym before the fyre."\* Shortly after, on recovering his senses, he inquired where he was; and, on being told in the *Jerusalem Chamber*, he adverted to the prophecy; and, finding his death to be approaching, employed his last moments in giving counsel to his son, the Prince of Wales: then recommending his soul to God, he expired.

At a meeting of the Society of Antiquarians, A. J. Kempe, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited drawings by Mr. John Swaine, Jun., after some ancient stained glass of the time of Henry III.; remaining in the north window of the old Jerusalem Chamber, Westminster. It is more remarkable for its high antiquity than its designs, consisting of the following subjects, treated in the ordinary way, each in a distinct oval piece:—the Slaughter of the Innocents; Decapitation of St. John; Christ walking on the Sea; the Resurrection; the Ascension; the Descent of the Holy Ghost; and the Stoning of Stephen. To these is added a piece of the age of James I., now much disarranged, but which originally exhibited the arms of Archbishop Williams, when Bishop of Lincoln, and Dean of Westminster; the coat of the deanery being placed in the centre, impaling the see of Lincoln on the dexter, and his family arms on the sinister side. Mr. Kempe took the opportunity to make some remarks on the history of the Jerusalem Chamber, which was erected by Abbot Lillington, in the fourteenth century. He noticed the accounts given by the continuator of the annals of Croyland, Fabian, and others, of the death of Henry IV. in this apartment; and on the expressions of the authority first mentioned, "*ad Cantuariam sepultus est*," he noticed the doubt which had been raised on authority of a MS. extant at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, whether the king was *really buried* at Canterbury: the MS. stating, with the air of the greatest solemnity, from the deposition of an eye-witness, that the king's body, when being conveyed in a small vessel from Westminster to Canterbury, for interment, was thrown into the Thames, between Barking and Gravesend, by the crew, by reason of a dreadful tempest which surprised them, and that the empty coffin was then closed up, covered with its rich pall, carried to Canterbury, and solemnly interred. Mr. Kempe thought a slight degree of probability might attach to the relation, from the known superstitious aversion that sailors entertain to having a corpse on shipboard, which they think causes disasters to the vessel.

These observations elicited a highly curious statement from Sir Henry Ellis, as an accompaniment to Mr. Kempe's paper, viz. that in August, 1832, the tomb of Henry IV. had been privately

\* Fabian's "Chronicle," pp. 576, 577; edit. 1810.

opened, in order to solve the historic doubt to which Mr. Kempe had alluded. Two coffins were found; the smaller one, which is that of Queen Joan, was undisturbed. The larger was further investigated; on sawing through the rude outer chest of elm, nothing at first appeared but a quantity of hay-bands, and a small cross, formed by two twigs tied together. On removing these, the leaden shroud or coffin of the king was found, and it was determined to cut the lead. When this had been done, the king's countenance appeared, unchanged except in colour; the nose and eye-balls still were prominent, and resisting the touch, and all the teeth perfect, except one. After a few minutes' exposure to the air, the features collapsed, and the party, having satisfied their curiosity, shortly after reclosed the coffins and vault, and left the royal corpse to that decay which is the common lot of mortality, but from which the care of those who had performed the last offices of humanity had so long preserved it.\*

*The Gate-house, Westminster.†*

The Gate-house, which was originally the principal approach to the inclosure of the monastery, from the open space in front of the western towers of the abbey church, was also long known as one of the public prisons of the metropolis. Turning also at a right angle, it had another gateway, opening directly toward Tothill Street, formerly the principal thoroughfare, next to King Street, in the City of Westminster. It does not appear that any precise account has been preserved of the various changes which have taken place in this prison, at different periods. In Hatton's New View of London, published in the year 1768, the following passage occurs:—

“Gate-house, a prison in Westminster; or rather two, the old and the new. The Old Gate-house is situated near the west end of the abby, entering into Tuttle Street, and the Almery; the other was situated near the south end of King Street, as you enter into the New Palace Yard, *now demolished*. The first is the chief prison for the City of Westminster liberties, not only for debt, but treason, theft, and other criminal matters. The keeper has that place by lease, from the Dean and Chapter of Westminster.”

It appears from this statement, that the New Gate-house prison was not long employed for that purpose, and that it had been taken down. This alteration is supposed to have been contemporaneous with the first erection of a prison, for criminals, in Tothill Fields. Tothill Fields Bridewell was made a jail for criminals, by an act of parliament, in the year 1732, in the reign of Queen Anne. The Gate-house continued, however, to be used as before,

\* Gent.'s Mag., April, 1834, p. 424.

† Vol. iv., p. 215.

though it was principally tenanted by debtors; and is noticed by a writer of that time, as, "The Gate-house, where persons are confined for debt, by writ directed to the high bailiff of Westminster: it is also a jail for criminal persons who have committed any crime in the City or Liberty of Westminster."

In November, 1757, the dean and chapter appointed Mr. Matthew Clark, attorney, the keeper of the Gate-house Prison, in the room of Mr. Salt. A newspaper advertisement also stated, that, "Matthew Clark, gent. attorney at law, has taken possession of the Gate-house Prison, Westminster, by ejection; of which he was lately appointed keeper, by the Dean and Chapter of the collegiate church of St. Peter, Westminster; and Mr. Long is appointed deputy-keeper of the Gate-house, under Mr. Clark."

The following appeared in the Public Advertiser:—

"The Gate-house, near Westminster Abbey, is the jail whereunto those poor wretches, who cannot pay their small debts, are committed, for forty days, unless they do what is too often impossible; namely, pay the debt sooner. Add to this, that these prisoners have no other maintenance but what they derive from the charity of passengers; for strange as it is, yet true it is, that there is no provision by law for the subsistence of prisoners in this jail. It often happens, that many persons are there, bereft of liberty, whose debts amount to a small sum. I saw seven there, yesterday, who were committed from the Court of Conscience for forty days, whose debts and costs together do not amount to fourteen pounds. A word is enough to the wise, says Solomon, and I say that half a word is enough to the charitable.

PHILANTHROPOS.

(8th of June, 1769.)"

The Gate-house was at length removed, in the year 1777; but a portion of the eastern wall of the gateway leading to the Dean's Yard, is yet in existence, forming part of the side wall of the house once inhabited by the Right Honourable Edmund Burke. Of this fragment, Mr. John Carter perpetuated a view in his small book of etchings.\*

The Gatehouse was a handsome structure for those days, and ran from north to south, and east to west. In it were confined felons and debtors. They were kept separate; the former being confined in that part running east and west, and the latter in that facing Tothill Street. For the relief of these poor debtors, a box was held out by a pole forty feet long, or let down by a chain. The felons were brought to this prison through Bow Street, or Thieving Lane, and Union Street, and were hence conducted to the quarter sessions, held under Westminster Hall. This was the only receptacle for prisoners from the court of conscience.

\* J. G. N., *Gent. Mag.*, March, 1836, p. 237.

Gin and other spirits were allowed to be brought into this prison as freely as at public-houses, and the keeper or under-keeper used to go to the window, and vociferate to the publican at the corner of the street, "Jackass! Jackass!" who would then come and receive orders.

The public-house herein mentioned, I find from the list of taverns in London, &c., visited in 1636 by Taylor the Water Poet, was known by the sign of The Angel. Between the two gates there was, within the memory of my late intelligent and amusing friend, Mr. White, of Storey's Gate, a little hovel used as a hatter's shop; and another venerable chronicler and oral historian indicated to me that the house of Mrs. Wilford, the widow of the respected stone-mason, stands on the site of the governor's house.

Stow says, that the eastern part of the north gate was used as the bishop of London's prison for "clarks convict." It was certainly an ecclesiastical prison even after the reformation; but what right the court of the bishop of London had to commit within its walls is not clear, since the deanery of Westminster has always preserved an exempt ecclesiastical, as well as civil, jurisdiction. In the Lansdowne MSS. in the British Museum, No. 107, art. 116, is a petition to Queen Elizabeth from one William Kirkman, a minister, and prisoner in the Gate-House at Westminster, to which he had been committed on an accusation of forgery or fraud. The petitioner prays that he may have enlargement of his restraint, and be allowed to "lyue as a privat parson for euer hereafter in respect of his disgrace;" and that he may be "exempted for euer to haue any intercourse any mor in comonwealth;" and he shows that her majesty had been wronged by the persons who "brought his calamities upon him," who only sought their own private benefit under the pretence of doing her majestie service; and that he was not guilty of any forgery in the manner of passing the parsonage he had in marriage with his wife; neither had made thereof so much as unto her highness was suggested. This petition is without date; but as the favours bestowed upon him by the *late* Sir Walter Mildmay are mentioned, it must have been subsequent to his death in 1589. From what court, civil or ecclesiastical, he was committed, I have no means of ascertaining.

The next instance that I would bring under your notice, is a commitment for an ecclesiastical offence, cognizable in an ecclesiastical court, and the offending party subject to the diocese of Winchester. The particulars are gathered from the original adulatory and supplicatory letter of the suspended and imprisoned minister to Lord Burghley, dated January 20, 1596, and preserved in the Lansdowne MSS. No. 83, art. 34. He therein designates himself as "Edward Phillips, preacher of St. Mary Overies," Southwark, and sets forth the articles exhibited against him, and his answers thereto; and apologizes for transgressing the

order, "for keeping Wednesday a fast, and transferring the observation of it unto Thursday;" the latter day being Twelfth-day

The other instance to which I will call your attention involves parties of historic interest. The daughter of chief-justice Coke married Sir John Villiers, the elder brother of the Duke of Buckingham, who was created Viscount Purbeck, and from whom she eloped in 1621 to live in adultery with Sir Robert Howard. For this offence (for which modern morals find atonement in a pecuniary award) Lady Purbeck was sentenced by the high commission court to do penance in a white sheet at the Savoy church; a degradation only escaped by the culprit's flight. A renewal of the intimacy in the following year flashed again the sword of justice, and the reckless Lady Purbeck with her paramour were taken into custody and committed to different prisons; she to the Gate-House, and Sir Robert to the Fleet.\* Lady Purbeck escaped from her prison disguised in male apparel, and got over to France; and all that is further known of this devoted and unhallowed attachment is, that she was demanded by our government; that she was again living with Sir Robert, and died whilst in garrison with him at Oxford, in 1645.

You have recorded two interesting facts connected with the commitments to this prison on charges of treason and offences against the state. The fate of that gallant, virtuous, and wise man, Sir Walter Rawleigh, "a pattern to all time," is noticed by J. G. N. in terms as just as severe; but other incidents might be mentioned in connection with the last hours of him who was described at the time of his sentence by the attorney-general Yelverton "as a star at which the world had gazed." It was within the walls of this Gate-House that the last night of his existence, sad unto all but him, was spent; and I should have pleasure in transcribing for your readers that chapter "on the last hours of Sir Walter Rawleigh," in the fifth volume of the ninth edition of D'Israeli's "Curiosities of Literature," if those delightful volumes were not accessible to all. I am, however, tempted to abridge therefrom the following facts, which cast a halo of glory round the spot which they have made classic ground:

"His lady visited him that night, and, amidst her tears, acquainted him that she had obtained the favour of disposing of his body; to which he answered, smiling, 'It is well, Bess, that thou mayest dispose of that, dead, thou hadst not always the disposing of when it was alive.' At midnight he entreated her to leave him. It must have been then, that with unshaken fortitude, Rawleigh sat down to compose those verses on his death, which, being short, the most appropriate may be repeated:

\* Sir Robert suffered a tedious imprisonment, and the unbending prelate Archbishop Laud, whose sternly moral intentions led to the infliction of heavier sentences on offenders whose rank placed them in the situation of exemplars, was visited by the parliament with the infliction of a fine of £500 for his severity.



“ Even such is Time, that takes on trust  
 Our youth, our joys, our all we have,  
 And pays us but with age and dust ;  
 Who, in the dark and silent grave  
 When we have wandered all our ways,  
 Shuts up the story of our days ! ”

On the same night, Rawleigh wrote this distich on the candle burning dimly :

“ Cowards fear to die ; but courage stout,  
 Rather than live in snuff, will be put out.”

“ On the morning of his death he smoked, as usual, his favourite tobacco ; and when they brought him a cup of excellent sack, being asked how he liked it, Rawleigh answered—‘ As the fellow that, drinking of St. Giles’s bowl as he went to Tyburn, said, ‘ That was good drink, if a man might tarry by it.’ ”

These nugæ are not intended as a substitute for the pages of D’Israeli, but the rather as an incentive thereto ; seeing what a row of goodly pearls the research and genius of that excellent author has discovered and strung together.

The imprisonment of Sir Walter within this confined and dreary Gate-House, and his execution in Palace Yard, are not the only associations connected with his revered and honoured name in this locality ; and I am sure you will not refuse my calling general attention to the humble tribute of a parish clerk to his memory, which is to be seen engraved on a brass plate in the south aisle of the neighbouring parish church of St. Margaret (where there is much to interest the antiquary, the lover of art, and even the utilitarian) ; and in again expressing a hope that a more noble monument may be erected within the same walls, in testimony of the esteem with which an enlightened age contemplates his many virtues, his varied acquirements, his brilliant genius, and devotion to science and literature ; and as a mark of regret that the narrow policy of a weak and timid monarch, and the envy of a dissipated court, should have triumphed over so much virtue and excellence.

Two more of the conspirators in the attempt to seize “ the persons of the monarch and his family, to alter the religion, raise rebellion, subvert the estate, and procure invasion by strangers,” were, on their capture, committed to this prison. They were Sir Edward Parham, knt., the only one acquitted at the trial, and Bartholomew Brookley, whose punishment was banishment ; and they were removed hence on the 10th of November, 1603, to Bagshot, on their way to Winchester Castle, where the trial took place, and where the ringleaders, George Brooke, brother of the Lord Cobham through whom the charge against Sir Walter was made, &c., were executed.

Another of the illustrious inmates of the Gate-House, was Sir

Charles Lyttleton, characterized by Clarendon in a letter to the Duke of Ormond, as one "worth his weight in gold." He was a soldier in the civil wars, escaped from the siege of Colchester to France; and, returning in 1659, joined in that enterprise of Sir George Booth, afterwards Lord Delamere, against Shrewsbury, which, miscarrying, placed him at the mercy of his enemies, by whom he was committed to the Gate-House. The restoration of Charles released him, and that monarch gave him much promotion and honour. He lived to the patriarchal age of eighty-seven; dying respected and beloved in 1716.

Nor must the temporary confinement of the diverting journalist Pepys be passed over without notice. In June, 1690, upon pretence of being well affected towards the abdicated James, his enemies procured his commitment to the Gate-House, whence on account of ill-health he was soon permitted to return to his own house; and nothing further is known of the charge. It is to be regretted that one who took such great delight in penning his observations and doings in all their simple-mindedness, has not given us any account of this building and its inmates; but we gather from his "Diary" several entertaining facts connected with a character of much notoriety, who was for some time within the Gate-House walls.

"May 29, 1663. With Creed to see the German Princesse\* at the Gate-House at Westminster."—p. 223.

"June 7, 1663. Lady Batten inveighed mightily against the German Princesse, and I as high in defence of her wit and spirit, and glad that she is cleared at the Sessions."—p. 226.

"April 15, 1664. To the Duke's house, and there saw 'The German Princesse' acted, by the woman herself; but never was any thing so well done in earnest, worse performed in jest upon the stage."—p. 291.

It is not my intention to transcribe all the notices respecting distinguished or remarkable prisoners, which form part of my MS. collections in illustration of the local history of the City of Westminster; but those with which I shall now conclude will show that it was customary for the house of commons to confine offenders against their privileges, to the narrow and insecure limits of the Gate-House, as well as to the Tower and Newgate.

In the year 1701, the men of Kent, at all times distinguished for manliness of purpose, deemed it their duty to address to the Commons of England an energetic petition or remonstrance on their proceedings, but which was voted by the house to be

\* "Mary Moders, *alias* Stedman, *alias* Carleton, a celebrated imposter, who had induced the son of a citizen of London to marry her under the pretence that she was a German Princess. She next became an actress, after having been tried for bigamy, and acquitted. The rest of her life was a continued course of robbery and fraud; and in 1678, she suffered at Tyburn, for stealing a piece of plate from a tavern in Chancery Lane."—p. 291. n.

"scandalous, insolent, and seditious," &c. The five gentlemen (deputy-lieutenants and justices of the peace for the county) who delivered the petition and owned it at the bar, were ordered into the custody of the serjeant-at-arms, and thence committed to our Gate-House, where, as is customary, they remained till the end of the session. Their names, offences, and some curious particulars of the politics of the period, and the right of the house to imprison and the people to petition, may be seen in a now scarce tract from the active and varied pen of Defoe, under the title of "*Jura Populi Anglicani*."

In the "*Political State*," vol. xi. p. 683, occurs this notice of another parliamentary prisoner:

"On the 11th of May, 1716, Thomas Harley, Esq.\* who was committed to the Gate-House by order of the house of commons on the 19th of August, 1715, for his prevaricating answer about his negotiations abroad, and who was supposed to have been still a prisoner, was found in a house in St. Martin's Lane by messengers that were searching for some of the rebels that lately escaped out of Newgate, upon information that they were harboured there. Mr. Harley had a great bundle of papers before him which were seized, and himself again committed to the Gate-House."

Other instances might be adduced of commitments by the same power as far back as the parliamentary wars.†

#### *Chapel of the Pix.—Trial of the Pix.‡*

In the cloisters at Westminster, on the east side, near the ancient entrance to the Chapter-house, is a vaulted chamber, usually called the *Chapel of the Pix*; an appellation which has arisen partly from its former appropriation as a chapel, and partly from its being now used as a repository for the different standards, &c. used in the *Trial of the Pix*; or, in other words, in ascertaining the due and legal accuracy of the gold and silver coinage, both as to weight and fineness.

This chapel forms part of a long range of vaulted building, (extending southward into the dark cloister,) which, in its original state appears to have been only a single apartment, of about one hundred and ten feet in length, and thirty feet in breadth, but is now sub-divided by cross walls, into several chambers and store-cellar. From the style and character of the architecture, there can be little doubt of this building having been erected by St. Edward the Confessor, as part of the monastic offices, but there is no sufficient reason for calling it the "south transept" of Edward's church, as was done by the late Mr. John Carter. The roof is supported by

\* Uncle to the first Earl of Oxford; joint Secretary to the Treasury; Ambassador extraordinary to the Elector of Hanover in 1712; and for many years M.P. for county Radnor.

† Mr. S. Tymms, Gent. Mag. May, 1836.

‡ Brayley's *Londiniana*:

broad semi-circular arches, springing from the side piers of the interior, and extending to a middle row of eight massive round columns, with capitals fluted, &c. in the Norman style. This building is wholly of stone, and now forms the basement story of the dean and chapter's library, and of the college school.—The entrance to the chapel of the Pix, is by a low-pointed arched doorway, closed by two oaken doors, strongly barred, and fastened by several locks; the keys of which being kept by different officers of government, no access can be obtained but at the few periods when it is officially opened for the trials of the coinage. On the east side, under a small circular-headed window, (now closed from the exterior,) is a stone altar-table, raised on two steps, and supported by a plain pedestal; near it, on the right, is a small piscina.

This chapel appears to have been formerly used as a repertory for a part of the records belonging to the "Four Treasuries of the Exchequer;" and there are still some state papers and records of Philip and Mary, Queen Elizabeth, and James I., remaining here in different presses and old trunks. There are, also, some punches, &c. for striking what has been denominated the "hammered money."

The *Trials of the Pix*\* are made in the old Exchequer Offices, near the Thames, on the south side of New Palace Yard, where there is a furnace and other necessary apparatus for assaying the coins. The following particulars of the ceremony are taken from the Gentleman's Magazine, for September, 1815, from a communication by the late Rev. Rogers Ruding.

"The TRIAL OF THE PIX, is a proceeding of great solemnity; it is an investigation or inquiry into the purity and weight of the money coined, before the lords of the council, aided by the professional knowledge of a jury of the Goldsmiths' Company. It is a measure of state, instituted for the security of the monarch, so far as regards his prerogative of coining money, and of satisfaction to the public, who thereby are assured that the currency hath been faithfully made, in fineness and in weight; and finally it enables his majesty's master and worker of the Mint to be allowed his *quietus*. A Trial of the Pix might be more properly denominated an inquiry or investigation of the Pix: no person attends it but those who have duties to execute on the occasion, and it is not open to the public. The mode in which it is conducted is as follows:

Upon a memorial being presented by the master of the mint, praying for a Trial of the Pix, the chancellor of the exchequer moves his majesty in council for that purpose. A summons is then issued to certain members of the privy council to assemble

\* The word *Pix*, that is a *Box*, is derived from the Latin *Pyxis*;—it properly signifies a Box made from the *Box-tree*. In Catholic times *Pix* was the general name given to the shrine, or tabernacle, in which the consecrated, or holy wafers were kept.

at his majesty's receipt of the exchequer. A precept is likewise directed by the lord high chancellor, to the wardens of the Goldsmiths' Company, requiring them to give in the names of a competent number of their company, to serve upon the jury. This number is usually twenty-five, of which their assay-master is always one. The jury are sworn and receive a charge from the lord high chancellor. The jury then retire to the court-room of the Duchy of Lancaster, where the Pix, or Box, which contains the coins to be examined, is delivered to them by the officers of the Mint. The indenture or other authorities under which the master has acted, being read, the Pix is opened and the coins taken out. They are inclosed in paper parcels, each under the seals of the warden, master, and comptroller. From every fifteen pounds weight of gold, and sixty pounds of silver, which are technically called *journies*, two pieces, at the least, have been previously taken at hazard for this trial. Each parcel is opened, and the contents compared with the indorsement, and when all are found to be right, the coins are mixed together in wooden bowls, and afterwards weighed. From the whole of these monies, so mingled, the jury takes a certain number of each species of coin, to the amount of one pound weight, for the assay by fire. And the indented trial-pieces of gold and silver, of the dates specified in the indenture, being produced by the proper officer, a sufficient quantity is cut from either of them, for the purpose of comparing it with the pound weight of gold or silver, by the usual method of assay. The verdict of the jury states how the coins which have been thus examined agree, or vary, from the weight or fineness required by the indenture; and how much the variations exceed or fall short of the *remedies* which are allowed; namely, one-sixth of a carat, or forty grains in the pound weight of gold, and two penny-weights in the same weight of silver; considered either as to fineness or weight, or both of them taken together. And, according to the verdict, the master's *quietus* is either granted or withheld. The verdict is delivered in writing, in the course of the afternoon of the day in which the trial has been made, by the foreman of the jury, (having been signed by the jurors,) to the lord chancellor himself; and is deposited among the papers of his majesty's most honourable privy council."

At a "Trial of the Pix," April 28th, 1822, the lord chancellor, (Eldon,) who was attended by Lord Maryborough, Lord Stowell, Lord Harrowby, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, stated in his charge to the jury, which consisted of thirteen persons, (goldsmiths,) that they "were assembled to inquire into the due performance of an *indenture* entered into between his majesty, the king, and the Right Honourable Lord Maryborough, master of the mint, in respect to the standard of the coin of these realms," and that this inquiry would "embrace an examination of the fineness and purity of all the gold and silver monies coined between the

13th of June, 1818, and the 31st of December, 1821, during which period the immense and *unprecedented* sum of £10,473,249, gold coin, had been delivered into the office of receipt of his majesty's Mint; and of silver coin, £2,719,226, between the 21st of May, 1818, and the 31st of December, 1821."

"The indenture," his lordship continued, "proceeds to state, that upon a reasonable warning, the *Pix*, or Box, shall be opened, and such monies as had been delivered as good, shall be subjected to the ordeal of fire, touch, water, or weight. Should you find them good, you will say so; upon which the crown will grant to the master of the Mint, its letters patent of ease. Should your inquiries lead you to a contrary conclusion, you will report accordingly; for before the crown will grant the release of the master of the Mint, your consciences must be satisfied that the cash of the present day is equal in purity to British cash in the best of British times."

During the period included in the inquiry, *one* sovereign was put into the *Pix* for every *Journey*, or fifteen pounds, troy weight, of gold which had been coined; and as the number of sovereigns deposited in it amounted to fourteen thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, that aggregate was consequently the representative of the same number of *Journies*, or, in its proper meaning, of two hundred and twenty-two thousand seven hundred and eighty pounds of gold. In some instances, upwards of two hundred "*Journies*" had been delivered in one day. The delivery of each day was inclosed in a distinct parcel; from every one of which a sovereign was taken by the jury, and in their presence melted into *two ingots*, from which small pieces were cut for the purpose of *assaying*, or of determining, by chemical decomposition, the exact proportions between the alloy and the pure gold.

"At the same time was produced, by the proper officer of his majesty's exchequer, a '*Trial piece of Gold*,' which was there deposited in October, 1688, as of the true standard of twenty-two parts gold, and two parts alloy. This piece, which bears the guinea impression of King James II., on one of its corners, was of considerable weight when first deposited, but is now much reduced in size, from the number of assay pieces taken from it by the *Pix* juries which have been successively held within the last one hundred and thirty-four years. From this *trial* piece, as from the ingots of melted sovereigns, two small assay pieces were cut; and being of equal weight with the pieces cut from the ingots, they were separately subjected to the power of fire and of acids, for the purpose of destroying every particle of alloy, and of producing pure, fine gold. The fine, or pure, gold being produced, it is obvious that, in the most delicate balance, the weight of the fine gold produced from the sovereigns should exactly agree with the weight of the fine gold produced from the exchequer *trial-piece*.

"In the present inquiry, the nicest balance, or scale, could discover no difference, and the points in the centre of the beam came in contact as the points of two fine needles, thereby enabling the jury to return a verdict, that 'the coin was as good as the king had ordered, and the master of the Mint undertaken, that it should be.' "\*

The above operations (together with nearly a similar process in respect to the silver monies,) employed the jury from nine o'clock in the morning till five o'clock in the afternoon, when they returned from the Exchequer to Goldsmiths' Hall, where the lord chancellor had agreed to receive the verdict; after which, his lordship, with the chancellor of the Exchequer, the above-named noblemen, and the principal officers of the Mint, dined with the wardens of the company and the jury.

#### *St. Katharine's Chapel.†*

St. Katharine's Chapel, which was attached to the *Infirmery* of the monks at Westminster, stood on the east side of the Little Cloisters. According to Widmore, it was first built in or near the Confessor's time; and a few short columns and portions of semicircular arches, probably of the original edifice, still remain, in different cellars and offices attached to the prebendal and other houses on this spot. After the year 1300, the chapel was rebuilt in the pointed style; but it was mostly taken down in the year 1571: the ornamented arch, forming the principal entrance to the registrar's premises, was a part of the last building.

This chapel was frequently used for the meeting of assemblies connected with the church; and particularly in the reign of Henry II., when several synods were held here. In one of these, which met in 1176, and at which Hugo Petri Leonis, the pope's legate, presided, a most memorable contest for precedency took place between the Archbishops of Canterbury and York. The latter prelate, on endeavouring to force himself into the seat already occupied by his grace of Canterbury, on the right hand of the legate, was dragged down, and had his robes torn, and his person buffeted, by the partizans of the other archbishop.

About midlent, (says Holinshed,) the king, with his sonne and the legat, came to London, where at Westminster a convocation of the cleargie was called, but when the legat was set, and the archbishop of Canturburie on his right hand as primat of the realme, the archbishop of York coming in, and disdaining to set on the left, where he might seeme to give pre-eminence unto the archbishop of Canturburie (unmanerlie inough indeed) *swasht* him down, meaning to thrust himselfe in betwixt the legat and the archbishop of Canturburie. And where belike the said arch-

\* Gent. Mag., May, 1822, pp. 390, 392. † Brayley's *Londiniana*, vol. iv. p. 174

bishop of Canturburie was loath to remove, he set his buttocks iust in his lap, but he scarslie touched the archbishop's skirt, when the bishops and the other chaplains with their servants stept to him, pulled him away, and threw him to the ground, and beginning to lay on him with bats and fists, the archbishop of Canturburie yeelding good for evill, sought to save him from their hands. Thus was verified in him that sage sentence, *Nunquam periculum sine periculo vincitur*. The archbishop of York, with his rent rochet, got up, and awaie he went to the king, with a great complaint against the archbishop of Canturburie: but when upon examination of the matter the truthe was knowne, he was well laught at for his labour, and that was all the remedie he got. As he departed so bebuffetted foorth of the convocation house, towards the king, they cried upon him, "Go traitor that diddest betray that holy man Thomas, go get thee hence, thy hands yet stinke of bloud." The assemblie was by this means dispersed, and the legat fled and got him out of the waie, as he might with shame enough, which is the common panion and waiting-woman of pride, as one verie well said "*Cito ignominia fit superbi gloria*."

This outrage caused the synod to break up; and in the long process that followed, great advantages were reaped by the court of Rome, to which the rival metropolitans made divers appeals.

Some remarkable proceedings occurred, also, at a convocation in this chapel, in the year 1252, thirty-seventh of Henry III., in which that monarch, laying his right hand upon the holy gospels, took a solemn oath to maintain the rights and privileges of the church; and the archbishop, and all the bishops who were present, holding lighted candles in their hands, anathematized and excommunicated every one who should dare to violate them. The candles were then extinguished, and cast, stinking and smoking, (*projiciebontur fœtentes et fumigantes*) upon the ground, the archbishop saying, "Thus, thus, be extinguished, stink and smoke, the damned souls of those men who violate or wrongly interpret this injunction.

#### *Statue of Canning.*

A colossal bronze statue, to the memory of George Canning, has been placed in Old Palace Yard; the cost being defrayed by public subscription. The artist is Mr. Westmacott. The figure is to be admired for its simplicity; the likeness is strikingly accurate. The statue is placed on a granite pedestal, and stands within a railed inclosure, planted with trees and shrubs, and adjoining the footway of Palace Yard. The bronze appears to have been tinted with the view of obtaining the green rust which is so desirable on statues. The effect is not however, so good

• Holinshed's Chronicles, vol ii. p. 169; edit. 1807.



as could be wished; the green colour being too light, and at some distance not sufficiently perceptible from the foliage of the trees which rise around the figure.

The situation of the statue has been judiciously chosen, being only a short distance from the senate, wherein Canning built up his earthly fame. The association is unavoidable; and scores of patriotic men who pass by this national tribute to splendid talent, may feel its inspiring influence.

#### *State Paper Office.*

A new structure for this purpose has been lately erected at the northern extremity of Duke Street, Westminster, with two of its fronts looking over St. James's Park. As the latest work of Sir John Soane, it is deserving of some notice in an architectural point of view. In plan it is nearly square, and its exterior assumes the appearance of an Italian palazzo, or nobleman's town mansion. Its elevation consists of a handsomely rusticated basement, in which there are windows, and two plain ashlered stories, with corresponding series of windows above, and a third tier of windows appears between the consoles of a crowning cornice which runs round the whole exterior under the roof. The decorations of the windows of the principal stories are in the style peculiar to the venerable architect; the windows themselves being generally well proportioned and pleasingly arranged.

#### *New Westminster Hospital.*

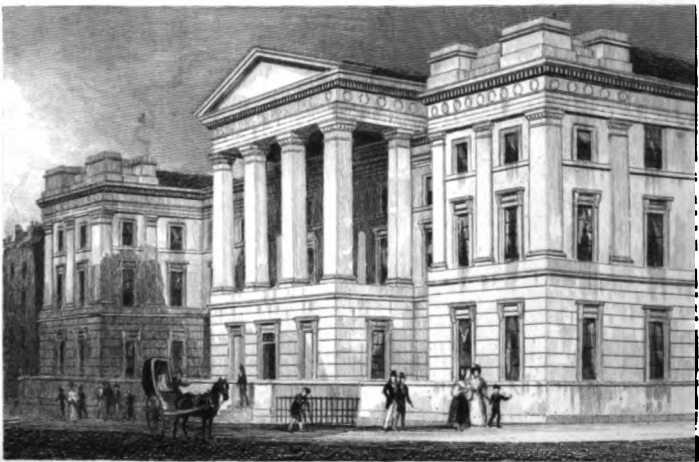
The old Hospital known as the Westminster, which is situated in the midst of the poor and thickly populated district of that city, lying south and south-west of St. James's Park, having been long complained of as confined, and otherwise inconvenient, the managers and supporters of the institution determined upon building a new house, on a more extended scale, and in a more open situation. A site was accordingly obtained in one of the confines of the district to which the hospital attaches itself. This is in St. Margaret's Churchyard, at the eastern extremity of the great thoroughfare which leads into the heart of it, called Tothill Street, and in the line between its end and the Westminster Sessions House, and almost immediately before the Abbey.

The New Westminster Hospital has been built according to the design, and under the direction of Messrs. Inwood and Son. It consists of a long line of front running east and west, and looking south, and returning at the ends, northward, to two wings which extend themselves still further out in two projections at each end, in the line of the front. Between these, internally, there is a court open to the north, but almost entirely occupied in the centre by an operating theatre.





NEW WESTMINSTER HOSPITAL.



NEW ST GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.

The entrance to the Hospital is by a porch projecting from the centre of the principal front, the front itself being divided into three compartments, of which the central compartment projects slightly, and is carried up a story higher than the other two, in which, and in the elevations generally, there are three tiers or stories of windows above the level of the street. The porch is constructed of stone, with piers and flat pointed arches and enriched pinnacles, and above it, but of less projection, an oriel window runs up the height of the two upper stories; this too is of stone, and it bears also some of the features of the pointed style. The windows generally of the front are rectangular in their external form, but they are weathered, mullioned, and labelled, and the parapet is disposed as a battlement. The internal angles formed by the ends of the main front, and the fronts of the extended wings are taken off at forty-five degrees, and on the splayed return at each end; an oriel window, similar in composition and arrangement to that of the centre, and of the same height with it, is projected. The windows and parapet of the square returned ends, are similar to those of the front, but the flanks and extended wings are less ornamented.

The entrance door leads into a vestibule, before which lies the grand staircase to the board room and officers' apartments above, and to the operating theatre behind. To the right and left, between the vestibule and grand staircase, a corridor runs the whole length of the main front of the building, opening towards the receiving and other rooms, for the medical staff of the hospital, &c., terminating at each end in a staircase to the domestic and other offices below, and to the wards above, and giving access to corresponding corridors, which lead to the wards behind. Of these there are three at each end, each capable of containing from twelve to fourteen beds. The distribution and disposition of the upper stories is nearly similar; over the entrance vestibule in the one pair story, is the board room, which is lighted by the projecting window over the porch, forming the central compartment and principal ornament of the front; the rest of the main front is here occupied by official chambers and apartments, and the wards are again thrown behind, and into the ends; in the two-pair story, the wards recur in the same manner, and the front furnishes apartments for the matron, and one additional ward, whilst the nurses are accommodated in rooms in the extra story of the centre above. The whole capacity of the Hospital is about two hundred and thirty beds.

*Bridewell, or House of Correction, Westminster.\**

The act of parliament for the erection of a new house of correction, near the site of the old building in Tothill Fields, was passed in

\* Vol. iv. p. 215.

May, 1826. The twenty-five commissioners appointed by the act were justices of the peace, of whom ten were acting magistrates for the city and liberty of Westminster, and fifteen for the county of Middlesex. In July, 1830, the commission entered into a contract with Messrs. Henry and John Lee, builders, to erect the new prison, with the offices and a boundary wall, according to the drawings and specification prepared by Mr. Robert Abraham, the architect, at the sum of £145,750. The building is so arranged as to effect a complete classification of the prisoners in respect of crime, age, and sex. The entrance is in Francis Street, where a plain porch formed of massive granite blocks, iron gates, portcullis, &c., leads to the court-yard, which is two hundred and fifty feet in diameter, and from its proximity to the prisons ensures abundance of pure air, light, and security. The court-yard is formed into an octagon by the houses of the governor, the turnkey, and the matron, and the various offices for culinary purposes : also by the entrance-lodge, and buildings prepared for the accommodation of prisoners before trial.

On the south, west, and north sides of the court-yard, are three distinct prisons of five buildings each, adapted to contain, on the whole, six hundred prisoners ; the east-side being formed by the entrance-lodge and buildings connected therewith. The division on the south is intended exclusively for males before trial ; that in the west to males convicted ; and that on the north, to female prisoners, part convicted, and part before trial, each prison having its respective offices, houses, infirmaries, airing-courts, visiting-spaces, and ways to chapel.

The governor's house is on the west side of the octagon, and commands the church-yard, entrance-porch, turnkeys'-houses, and offices, forming, with the two single prison buildings on each side, the base of a semicircle, two hundred and fifty feet in diameter, in which semicircle, radiating to the centre, are three double prison buildings, the whole calculated to contain two hundred prisoners, having generally separate cells, solitary cells for refractory prisoners, day-rooms, washing-rooms, and airing-yards. On the ground-story of the governor's house is the turnkey's room, through which every prisoner must pass on his way either to or from the prisons. On the principal story are the visiting magistrates and governor's rooms, to which access is had by a double flight of steps from the court-yard. From the windows of each story of the governor's house the most complete inspection is had of the day-rooms, airing courts, visiting-spaces, and tread-mills of the several prison buildings in the rear ; the tread-mills being placed at the termination of the airing-yards, supported by iron columns and railing, allowing a free circulation of air.

Above the chamber story of the governor's house is the chapel, sufficiently capacious to contain six hundred prisoners, access to

which is had by various routes from the prisons, from which the prisoners proceed in their respective classes. The chapel is well ventilated and lighted by external windows and the turret above. An iron screen separates the prisoners from the visitors and officers, and the pulpit and reading-desks are so placed as to be seen by all.

The principal turnkey's house and matron's house are situated on the south and north sides of the octagonal court-yard, which they command, having turnkeys and visiting magistrates' rooms, and other apartments, with complete inspection of the single and double radiating prison-buildings behind, each of which have their day-rooms, airing-courts, and infirmaries in the semicircles, as before described in the convict prison, and will each also accommodate two hundred prisoners. The lodge-building on either side the porch or gateway, in which the prisoners are received on their arrival from the police-offices, are appropriated to the purposes of medical examination, cleansing by hot baths, and exchange of dress, previous to their being drafted to their respective destinations in the prison. The kitchen, store-houses, and the offices devoted to culinary purposes, are amply provided for in the triangular buildings on four sides of the octagonal court-yard. The wash-house and laundry are separate buildings near the female convicts' prison, having every accommodation required for the whole establishment.

All the buildings are erected with brick, iron, and stone, consequently fire-proof and substantial. The day-rooms, cells, and passages, are extremely dry, being mostly paved with marl bricks in cement, and preparation is made for warming the infirmaries, chapel, and other parts requiring the same. Iron louvres, which admit light and air, while they exclude all view of other parts of the prison, are fixed to the cell windows, which are also provided with inside shutters to close at night. The day-room windows in the division appropriated to men before trial, in that for the women, and in the infirmaries, have glazed iron sashes. There are roadways leading from the court-yard to the rear of the prisons, affording the greatest facility for complete inspection and watch. The whole of the prisons are surrounded by a boundary wall of considerable height, outside of which is a complete roadway, provided by the act, fifteen feet wide, leading to garden-ground of considerable extent. The greatest precaution has been taken in obtaining a good and permanent foundation, the soil about Tothill Fields being well known to be alluvial, and difficult to drain; but a solid and perfectly dry artificial foundation or sub-soil has been introduced over the whole surface, elevating the buildings and yards considerably above high-tide level, and, consequently, allowing perfect drainage.\*

\* Companion to the Almanack for 1836.

*Statue of George the Third.*

This superb group, which has so long employed the talents of Mr. Matthew Cotes Wyatt, the artist, was opened to the public on Wednesday, the 3rd of August, 1836. It occupies the centre of the roadway in Pall Mall East and Cockspur Street. It was originally intended to be at the bottom of Waterloo Place, but it was not considered proper that the statue of the Duke of York, (on the column,) should have the back turned towards the statue of his father, and the situation first chosen was, consequently, abandoned. The spot it now occupies was then selected, and preparations were made to erect the statue on the 4th of June, of the same year, the anniversary of the birthday of the venerable monarch. These preparations were, however, rendered nugatory by the opposition of Mr. Williams, of the firm of Ransom and Co., the bankers, who considered that an injury would be done to his premises by the proposed erection in the place chosen, and who, in consequence, obtained an injunction, which was not removed until after considerable delay and difficulty in a court of equity.

The ceremonial of the inauguration of the statue was performed by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, as proxy for his majesty. It consisted merely of the withdrawal of the curtains which concealed the group, and an address delivered by Sir Frederick Trench, as one of the committee under whose superintendence the memorial has been raised. The following extract from this address contains the history of the statue:—

“Soon after the death of George III., Mr. Wyatt proposed to form a monumental trophy, representing his majesty in a triumphal car, drawn by four horses. A very beautiful sketch was submitted to the public, and subscriptions were solicited; but, from want of adequate means, and from a combination of adverse circumstances, the artist was obliged to abandon this magnificent project. In November, 1832, a committee of subscribers was appointed, and, on considering all the circumstances of the case, they decided on employing Mr. Wyatt to make an equestrian statue. The means at their disposal amounted, in subscriptions paid, and interest, only to £3100. The committee were aware how inadequate such a sum was to remunerate an artist for such a work; and though they agreed among themselves to guarantee to Mr. Wyatt a sum of £4000, yet they felt that, in truth, this sum was scarcely equal to the necessary expenditure attending such a work, and left nothing at all in the shape of pecuniary compensation to the artist. In confirmation of this opinion, I am informed, that Sir Francis Chantry received £8000 for the statue of Sir Thomas Munro, a work precisely of the same size as that we now see before us. The equestrian statue of George IV. cost £9000; the statue of the Duke of York, in Waterloo Place, £7000. I have

heard that the equestrian statue at the end of the long walk at Windsor cost £30,000, and that the bronze figure in the park, at Hyde Park Corner, cost as much. I do not pretend to be accurately informed, but, from what I have stated, it is quite clear that the artist could not look for a pecuniary recompense. But still he did not decline the work; he hoped to obtain the approbation of the subscribers, the admiration of the public; and, above all, in executing this glorious but unprofitable work, he felt that he was discharging a debt of gratitude to his beloved patron and benefactor. Mr. Wyatt engaged to complete his work so that it might be erected on the 4th of June, 1836, and he laboured night and day, to the great injury of his health, for the accomplishment of his engagement; but in February of the present year, a disaster occurred which almost blighted his hopes, and entailed upon him not only a heavy, pecuniary loss, but incredible labour and fatigue. The mischief was not accidental—it could not be accidental. From my own observation, I could venture to pronounce this opinion; but it was confirmed by the testimony of the most scientific men of the country.\* Still, Mr. Wyatt's zeal, and energy, and enthusiasm, overcame all obstacles, and the statue was ready for erection on the 4th of June."

Sir Frederick Trench then explained the obstruction to which he had adverted, and concluded his eloquent address by observing: "Contemplation of the statue before us will touch the heart of every true Briton as it now affects mine. It will immortalize the artist who has executed it, and I hope it will prove as imperishable as the recollection of the virtues it is intended to record."

As a work of art, this magnificent group is of high merit. It is a faithful representation of George III., mounted upon his favourite charger, which is very finely modelled. The king looks down Pall Mall towards St. James', and holds in his hand a cocked hat. The material of the statue is the finest bronze, varnished to resist the effects of the weather. It is placed upon a base of Portland stone, twelve feet in height, bearing the following inscription:—

"To his most excellent Majesty, George the Third, King of Great Britain and Ireland, and Defender of the Faith.

"A monarch who was the safeguard of Christianity, without the honours of a saint; and the conqueror of half the globe, without the fame of a hero; who reigned amidst the wreck of empires, yet died in the love of his people, when peace was established throughout his wide dominions, when the literature and the commerce of his country pervaded the world, when British valour was without a rival, and the British character without a stain."

\* This refers to an unfortunate occurrence (supposed to have been produced by design), by which the labour and expense of the first casting of the statue was rendered useless.



*York Column, Waterloo Place.*

A colossal bronze statue, by Mr. Westmacott, of the late Duke of York, has been placed on a podium, rising out of the summit of the column some time ago erected at the entrance to St. James' Park at Waterloo Place. The column is constructed of reddish granite, on a pedestal of blueish grey granite, and was built under the direction of Mr. M. Wyatt. The statue is a fine, bold composition, full drapery falling down the back of the figure, and giving it breadth and importance. The figure looks towards the parade ground of the Horse Guards, and the back is, consequently, presented to the view from Regent Street, Waterloo Place, and the United Service and other clubs which lie about the base of the column.

*Charing Cross Hospital.*

The first stone of this building was laid by his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, with Masonic ceremonies, on the 15th of September, 1831. It is a plain, substantial erection, from designs by Mr. Decimus Burton.

The principal façade presents a centre and two wings, with a range of seventeen windows towards Agar Street, and a rusticated ground story, continued throughout the building. The centre is surmounted by a pediment, crowned with a sculptural group, emblematic of the objects of the institution. The wings are furnished with balustrades; the principal entrance for the patients is in the centre of the front. The south front is designed with more embellishment, to correspond with the handsome buildings lately erected in the Strand, to which it is contiguous. A bow, decorated with four Corinthian columns, elevated on the rusticated story, gives variety to this façade, whilst a circular termination of the plan accords with the form of the site. The entrance for the governors, &c., is in William Street, under a recessed or loggia portico of two Grecian Doric columns and antæ.

The Charing Cross Hospital owes its commencement to the meritorious exertions of Dr. B. Golding, who contemplated by its establishment the hitherto untried but very useful combination of a dispensary for supplying attendance and medicine to the sick poor at their own homes, with an hospital for receiving and providing with clean, domestic comforts the more dangerous cases as in-door patients. Its first patrons were their Royal Highnesses the Princesses Augusta and Sophia, and the late Dukes of York and Kent.

Although this charity has now been in active operation twelve or fourteen years in the vicinity of Charing Cross, the unsettled state of that neighbourhood, and the alterations which have so



DUKE OF YORKS COLUMN .



NEW ENGLISH OPERA HOUSE .



long been going on, have, until recently, prevented the governors from obtaining an eligible situation for the intended building.

During the time which has elapsed from the origin of the institution, to the recent conclusion of the treaty with the Commissioners of Woods and Forests for the present advantageous site, there have been admitted for relief, as out patients, upwards of thirty thousand poor sick persons; and the governors have, by an economical reservation of surplus income on their own part, aided by a liberal subscription towards the building on the part of the public, obtained the required sum for the erection of this very suitable edifice.

The peculiar feature of the charity—the two-fold object of a dispensary and an hospital—will, it is presumed, render a large and burthensome establishment less necessary than if its exertions were solely confined to the objects of the latter.

In the formation of this hospital, an opportunity is afforded to any affluent and benevolent person, of founding, endowing, and naming a ward or bed, or any limited number of beds, to which he may feel inclined; so that the liberality of their founder will be perpetuated and identified with the objects upon which that liberality may be exercised.

This will form the eighth casualty hospital for this large metropolis, the population of which has doubled since the last one was instituted. The present existing establishments, designed for similar purposes, are St. Bartholomew's, St. Thomas', Guy's, St. George's, the London, Westminster, and Middlesex Hospitals; and as the important district in which it is placed is upwards of a mile from any similar charity—and as, by reason of the great traffic and thronged thoroughfares in that quarter, accidents are of daily occurrence, an institution of this nature has long been greatly wanted there.

#### *The Pantheon, Oxford Street.*

After laying many years unoccupied and unemployed, this building has now become a bazaar, and the transformation it has undergone was made with hardly less rapidity than that with which the Lyceum theatre was built. With the exception of the fronts to Oxford Street and Poland Street, very little remains of the original structure, and absolutely nothing of the former arrangement. A house in Great Marlborough Street has been added to the site, which thus affords a thorough communication, and makes the place easily accessible from Regent Street and its vicinity.

The porch of the Oxford Street front of the Pantheon was an ill-proportioned unsightly object, in consequence of the wide intercolumniations and the absence of a frieze to the entablature, which left it exceedingly shallow, whilst the rest of the elevation

was a tolerably good composition in the Palladian manner. The porch has been materially improved by the insertion of other and additional columns, and by the recomposition, in better style, of the entablature; but nothing can make it a pleasing object. The front remains, in other respects, nearly as it was. The ground floor of that part of the structure in front of Oxford Street is disposed in vestibules, enriched with sculptures, and contains a magnificent staircase, leading to apartments and galleries above, which are devoted to the exhibition, for sale, of pictures and other works of the fine arts. A corridor leads by the staircase, on one side, into the great basilical hall of the bazaar, which is one hundred and sixteen feet long, eighty-eight feet wide, and sixty feet high, and divided on the ground floor, into three parts, by ranges of piers, connected by arches longitudinally, and thus forming arcades which support the roofs and ceilings, whilst consoles, thrown out from the half-height of the piers, give support to the fronts of a series of galleries which run along both sides, and return at both ends, leaving a species of atrium in the middle. The galleries, and the ceilings over them, are straight and horizontal, but the roof over the nave along the whole length of the hall is semi-circular, and by windows in it the principal light is received. The construction of this roof is highly ingenious and interesting; its skeleton consisting of banded ribs having no thorough tie; and the effect of it, and the ceiling below it, is very beautiful.

It is almost entirely lighted from the roof, which is semicircular, and supported along its whole length, by a double row of arches springing from massive piers.\* The roof is ornamented in compartments, with architectural enrichments, in white relief upon pale-coloured grounds; producing, with the flood of light admitted through the two ranges of long curved windows in the roof, a very airy and lively effect. The sides of the piers and the soffits of the arches are adorned with beautiful arabesque scrolls, fancifully designed with flowers, fruits, and birds, and tastefully executed in colours, the brightness and variety of which are harmonized so as to heighten the effect of the architectural embellishments. This style of ornament is quite new to this country; and in this respect, the building is unique. The loggias of the Vatican, from which the ideas was taken, will convey to those who have seen them an idea of the style. The paintings are admirable as works of art, and will bear close examination. Round the sides

\* Mr. Loudon, in his *Architectural Magazine*, observes on these arches and piers; "the effect, looking at the sides and roof, when entering from Oxford Street, (on the ground floor,) is harmonious and beautiful; but, on arriving at the opposite end, if we turn round, and look up to the gallery, we are shocked by a square opening with coupled pilasters on each side, surmounted by an architrave, without any connexion whatever with any part of the prevailing system."

of the building, between the piers and the walls, runs midway a gallery filled with counters. The whole of the floor below is also ingeniously laid out with counters, which resemble in design and arrangement the *parterres* of a flower-garden.

The enrichments throughout the building are of classic character; and it would be difficult to describe the varied beauty of the cornices and entablatures, the elaborate finish of the pateræ, (many of them of the most chaste design,) or the massive richness of the consol and cantliver projections, the alto and basso relievos, &c. Yet the improved manufacture of these ornaments must be noticed; as they are of a material hitherto unemployed, or rarely used, in this branch of decorative art. They are of *papier mâché*, and were modelled by Mr. Charles F. Bielefeld, and fitted up, executed and painted by him within about four months.

Adjoining the salloon gallery are other apartments for refreshments, &c.

Passing through the recess on the ground floor, opposite to the entrance from the picture gallery, we enter a handsome conservatory, eighty-eight feet in length, and twenty-five feet broad, in the Moorish style of architecture. It consists of a highly-enriched alcove, the roof of which is coloured, or we should say, illuminated with arabesque; and beneath are large mirrors, and gilded wirework aviaries, with Java sparrows, canaries, and other birds of brilliant plumage. Here also are stands for parroquets; and in the centre is a graceful and fanciful fountain, supporting a vase of gold-fish, and throwing aloft its limpid waters, which fall into a capacious basin, and bear beautiful aquatic plants. The arch of the alcove is supported by scagliola columns, with superbly gilt capitals. From thence we descend by a few steps, and pass through a fine vista of choice plants, exotic and ingenious, tastefully arranged on stages; whilst plants climb gracefully up the glazed sides and roof. The vases containing the plants, and the tripods and other stands are in the best taste. The conservatory is terminated with three white marble arches, in the Moorish style, in which are inserted mirrors, which give the enchanting effects of light, space, and airiness; "for, at every ascent of the steps, the imaginary vista produced by the reflection is increased in extent."

Through the middle arch we pass into a saloon, fitted up as a tent, for ladies waiting the drawing up of their carriages. Next is a lobby for footmen, and then you reach the carriage entrance in Great Marlborough Street. It should be added that to every part of the establishment, the public are admitted *gratuitously*; and that the paintings are, in themselves, "an exhibition."

The transformation of the Pantheon, has been effected from the designs and under the direction of Mr. Sydney Smirke.

*St. James's Theatre*

The rapidity with which certain of the London theatres have been erected, is remarkable. The present Covent Garden Theatre, inappropriately massive as is the character of its architecture, was built in ten months; Drury Lane Theatre was completed within twelve months; in the Brunswick, of ill-fated memory, performances were commenced within seven months from its foundation; the English Opera House was raised in four months; and the St. James's Theatre has risen within the almost incredibly short space of thirteen weeks, six days of which were so rainy as to cause the works to be suspended. Such celerity of construction is the more extraordinary when the high finish of the decorative portion of these theatres is considered, and of which St. James's is the most elaborately ornamented, though it occupied least time in construction.\* The builders of St. James's Theatre, were Messrs. Grissel and Peto; and the architect, Mr. Samuel Beazley, who has been happily referred to as the Vanbrugh of his time; for he has not only designed several theatres, but has written many excellent pieces to be performed in them. To the enterprising and untiring spirit of Mr. Braham, the public are indebted for this additional attraction to the amusements of the metropolis. This gentleman having, through the gracious favour of the king, obtained a license, purchased, at an expense of £8000, the freehold in King Street, St. James's Square, on which formerly stood the old Nerot's Hotel. Hereon he has erected, in the words of the play-bill, "the most splendid theatre in Europe;" an assertion, by the way, which is no idle boast or vain glory on the part of the proprietor.

The façade opposite to Duke Street, is of the Roman architecture of the middle ages; and though not very extensive, presents an extremely chaste and elegant appearance. The portico is composed of six Ionic columns, with angular volutes fully enriched, supporting a stone balustrade; behind which, and sustaining the main cornice of the front, is a range of Corinthian columns, with richly-embellished entablature of the same order. The centre of the building is appropriated to the box-entrance, whilst at the extremities, right and left, are commodious approaches to the pit and gallery. The box visitors are admitted through the portico into a small entrance-hall, leading by a handsome flight of stone steps into a compact vestibule adjoining the dress-circle, from whence two circular stone staircases ascend to the upper boxes, and to the saloon, which is in front of the building. The interior of this theatre much resembles the theatre of the Palace

\* For the information of some readers, it may be requisite to mention that in most cases, the internal fittings of a theatre are executed long before the walls are raised. The St. James's decorations are in the first manner; the gilding is not coarse, but fit for drawing-room work.

of Versailles. It is decorated in the elaborate style of Louis Quatorze, though we suspect there to be some intermixture of the impure style of Louis XV.\*

The interior, which is something less in size than the English Opera House, comprises two tiers of boxes under the gallery, with what are known as "slips" on each side of it. The dress-circle consisting of sixteen boxes, is kept considerably lower than in any other theatre, so as to place the spectator as near with the level of the stage as possible. On each side of the pit nearest the stage, are two compact, private boxes, which command a perfect view of the performances. The gallery is so constructed as to admit of the stage being seen from every part—a *desideratum* not obtained in other theatres.

The lobbies running entirely round the theatre, are formed of stone landings and brick walls, so as to prevent the possibility of danger from fire; and the staircases, every where in the public department, are of stone. The walls and timber are of unusual strength and thickness, further secured by iron chain-ties, which have been worked in the centre of all the walls, at intervals, from the bottom upwards, so as to strengthen them during the hardening of the mortar.

The decorations, executed under the direction of Messrs. Crace and Son, of Wigmore Street, after the beautiful style of Louis Quatorze, are of the most splendid and costly description, and are, as regards theatres, unique.

The ceiling, encircled by a carved cornice, on which rest six groups of children in bas-relief, is composed of rich, spreading foliage, branching from the centre into six, enriched panels, from which are suspended carved swags and drops of fruit and flowers. The ceiling is supported by Caryatides on gilded plinths, and terminates in a cove formed into twelve arches, in the spandrils of which are paintings of sylph-like figures, emblematical of music.

The gallery front is arranged in panels, in a form peculiar to the style adopted, intersected by circular ones formed in twining palm, in which are paintings of children, playing on various instruments.

The first circle is also arranged in panels, but varying much in their form from the above. These contain paintings after the manner of Watteau, relating to the origin of the Italian drama and pantomime, and between them are smaller panels of gilt trellis-work. Over this circle is a carved canopy, supported by eight pilasters.

The front of the dress circle, which is formed with a bold swell, is embellished with a carved foliage in high relief, and of most tasteful design, on which the light, owing to its peculiar form, strikes with great splendour. This circle has also its canopy



and pilasters, but more splendid; from the latter spring handsome girandoles, each bearing three wax lights, in addition to a magnificent, central chandelier.

The proscenium is quite novel in its decoration, having no drapery at top, but a richly carved, undulating line instead. In the three arches above the stage, which form part of the twelve we have described as belonging to the ceiling, are introduced three beautifully executed paintings. That in the centre represents a medallion of the royal arms, from which children surrounding it are raising a crimson drapery; whilst those on its left and right are symbolical of comedy and music, also personated by children; these are enclosed in rich frame work. The lower part of the proscenium consists of a rich entablature, ornamented with trusses and swags of flowers, supported by fluted columns, with intersecting enrichments, and splendid gilt capitals resting on carved pedestals. A foliage of palm, terminating against the entablature, is the decoration of the upper box; the lower one is formed by a carved canopy. The box front is a trellis panel, containing a mask surrounded by foliage, with frill and shell-work in burnished gold. The whole of these splendid ornaments on a white ground, which is the prevailing colour of the interior, have a most chaste and pleasing effect. The interior of the boxes is a rich crimson.

Complete as is the audience part of the St. James's Theatre, no less so are the arrangement for the stage and scenic departments. Besides a very extensive stage, which possesses every modern improvement, are excellent painting rooms, with an adjoining building, six stories in height, containing dressing and green rooms, at the top of which is a tank of water for fire services.

### *Hungerford Market.\**

This market is excellently situated for business, between the bottom of Hungerford Street, and the west end of the Strand, extending to the Thames. In 1830, an act of parliament was obtained, incorporating a company of proprietors for the re-establishment of Hungerford Market. The site of the old market was purchased, together with the surrounding houses, those in Hungerford Street, and some few in the Strand, in order to ensure a proper frontage, and secure a convenient access to that thoroughfare. The whole of the buildings were pulled down, and new ones erected from the designs of Mr. C. Fowler. Adjacent to the river, is the Fish Market, which, being on a lower level than the other buildings, is thereby rendered the more separate and distinct. The galleries or upper colonnades also admit of a distinct appropriation, according to the nature of the business carried on there. The buildings nearest to the river are for

\* Vol. iv., p. 250.

taverns. From the fish market the ascent is by a spacious flight of steps in the centre externally, and two staircases within, at the extremities of the portico, which is separated from the hall by a screen of arches. The hall, exclusive of the porticos, is one hundred and fifty-one feet long, by one hundred and twenty feet wide, consisting of a nave and two aisles, besides ranges of shops against the side walls, with galleries over. These galleries are approached by four staircases at the extremities, and thus a ready communication is maintained throughout. The floor of the hall is occupied by ranges of stands for casual business, with convenient avenues between them; and the shops are let, by the week or month, to more regular dealers. The galleries are appropriated to the sale of such articles as require a neat display, and are disposed somewhat in the manner of a bazaar, with a range of counters, &c., and a walk in front. The roof of the nave, or centre compartment of the building, being raised above the other parts by a tier of open arches, ensures an ample supply of light and air; the roofs of the aisles are likewise open in the centre, in order still further to secure that important object. Underneath the whole of the hall are arched cellars or vaults, having approaches in various directions. The upper court corresponds nearly with the lower court or fish market, but at the level of a story above it. The colonnades are combined with shops and dwellings for resident shop-keepers, so that every different degree of accommodation is provided—from the most casual to the most established class of dealers; and with every diversity of situation adapted to their several wants and conveniences, and to the nature of their business.

On the completion of these works, they have the appearance of being admirably adapted to the purposes intended. The principal compartment is the hall, which lies open at one end to the direct approach from the Strand, and at the other to the terrace and stairs, overlooking the river, and communicating with the quays upon it. It assumes the form and arrangement of an ancient Basilica, or rather of the old Constantinian churches in and about Rome, which are the representatives, and which bear the name of the more ancient Basilica, or Court of Justice. Of these the hall of Hungerford Market will afford a better idea, to those who have not seen the originals, than any thing else in London, or perhaps in England. The details of the architecture, it must be understood, however, are not strictly adhered to, but are very properly made more plain, and perhaps more rude, and in character with the nature and adaptation of the structure generally.

To form the principal approach on the land side, the houses on both sides of the old street leading into the market out of the Strand, and some of the houses west of it, in the Strand itself, have been taken down, and the new line made in continuation of

Duncannon Street, which is an extension south of Trafalgar Square, of Pall Mall East, and Pall Mall north of it.\*

*St. George's Hospital, Hyde Park Corner.†*

This elegant building was erected in the year 1830, on ground behind the site of the old one, which had become too small for the institution. The grand front, which faces the Green Park, is two hundred feet in length, and has its centre in a vestibule thirty feet high, surmounted by lofty pilasters. The north wing, which stretches towards Knightsbridge, is one hundred and ninety feet long: the theatre for lectures on surgery and medicine, will accommodate one hundred and fifty students. Immediately adjoining to it is the museum of anatomical preparations. The entire edifice, (which is three stories high, and from its contiguity to the parks remarkably dry,) is faced with compost coloured and chequered in imitation of stone. This hospital has twenty-nine wards, and four hundred and sixty beds. The architect of this building was Mr. Wilkins.

*The Receiving-House of the Royal Humane Society, Hyde Park.*

The Royal Humane Society, for the recovery of persons apparently drowned or dead, has extended its useful exertions through upwards of sixty years. It was founded in 1774, by Drs. Goldsmith, Heberden, Towers, Lettsom, Hawes, and Cogan; but principally by the exertions of the last three gentlemen. The annual reports of the society, from its institution till 1780, were prepared by Dr. Cogan; from 1780 to 1808, by Dr. Hawes; and from 1808 to 1813, by Dr. Lettsom. The society offers rewards and medals for exertions in saving lives; the number of cases in which successful exertions have been made amount to more than five thousand; and the number of claimants rewarded to upwards of twenty thousand. Similar institutions have been established in other parts of Great Britain, in our colonies, and elsewhere.

The society has eighteen receiving-houses in the metropolis. The principal house was erected in the year 1794, on the north bank of the Serpentine, in Hyde Park, upon a piece of ground presented to the institution by George III., and subsequently extended by his present majesty, the patron. The fitness of this site is attested by the number of persons resorting to the Serpentine in the bathing and skating seasons, and consequently, the number of accidents occurring there. Indeed, it is stated that not less than two hundred thousand persons, on an average, annually

\* Companion to the Almanac, 1834.

† Vol. iv. p. 368.

bathe in the river, and the neighbourhood of the receiving-house: and, on one occasion, during a frost, twenty-five individuals were submerged by the breaking of the ice; but, by the exertions of men, (who are required to be good swimmers,) employed by the society at such seasons, and the proximity of the receiving-house, no life was lost.

The house built in 1749, was taken down in the course of 1834, and the foundation-stone of the present building was laid by his Grace the Duke of Wellington. It is a neat structure, of fine brick, fronted and finished with Bath and Portland stone. The front has pilasters at the angles, and a neat entablature, which is surmounted by the royal arms upon a pedestal. Over the entrance, is a pediment supported by two fluted Ionic columns and pilasters; upon the entablature is inscribed "Royal Humane Society's Receiving-House." The door-case is tastefully enriched: over it is sculptured in stone a fac-simile of the society's medal encircled with a wreath: the design being a boy endeavouring to re-kindle an almost extinct torch by blowing it; and the motto being "Lateat scintillula forsan;"—"Perchance a spark may be concealed."

The interior of the receiving-house consists of an entrance hall, with a room for medical attendants on the left, and a waiting-room on the right; parallel with which are two separate wards for the reception of male and female patients. Each contains beds warmed with hot water, a bath, and a hot water metal-topped table for heating flannels, bricks, &c.; the supply of water being by pipes around the walls and beneath the floor of the rooms. Next are a kitchen and two sleeping rooms, for the residence of the superintendent and his family: adjoining is the furnace for heating water, planned by Messrs. Simpson and Thompson, engineers of the Chelsea Water Works. In the roof of the building are two cisterns for cold and one for hot water. In the rear is a detached shed, in which are kept boats, ladders, ropes, and poles; wicker boats are likewise in constant readiness. In short, the whole of the arrangements are upon the most complete scale: the medical assistants of the institution reside near the spot; and the superintendent supplies the furnace from daybreak till eleven o'clock at night; so that a hot water bath can be made ready for use in a minute. Lastly, the committee consider this receiving-house a model for all other institutions of the same kind.

This unique building has been erected from the design of J. B. Bunning, Esq., architect, who is a member of the committee, and has, upon this occasion, generously relinquished all claim on the society for his professional services, the design being selected under the disguise of a motto.\*

\* Mirror, No. 744.

*Charing Cross, and the Strand.*

Very extensive alterations and improvements have been effected in London and its environs during the last six or seven years, among the most important of which may be reckoned those in the west end, and in the Strand. The new club houses in St. James' Street, present imposing fronts; and it generally may be added, that most of the houses of this denomination contribute very much to adorn their respective situations, and to impart a strictly architectural character to our street buildings.

The site of Carlton House and its gardens, is occupied by a wide street, by a lofty terrace overlooking the park, and by various elegant buildings; of these the Carlton Club-house is from the design of Sir Robert Smirke.

*The Athenæum* is a spacious and elegant building, designed and erected by Decimus Burton, Esq. This establishment is for the association of individuals known for their scientific or literary attainments, artists of eminence, and noblemen and gentlemen, patrons of science, literature, or the fine arts. It is governed by a committee of management and a secretary.

*The Traveller's Club-house*, is adjoining to the Athenæum, and has been erected from designs by Mr. Barry. It is in the Italian style of architecture, and in some respects similar to a Roman palace. The plan is a quadrangle, with an open area in the middle, by which disposition all the rooms are well lighted. The apartments are handsomely decorated; the principal feature on the exterior in Pall Mall, is a bold and rich cornice which finishes the wall of the front. The windows are decorated with Corinthian pilasters. The back front varies from the principal front, in the arrangement and detail of the windows; but the Italian taste is preserved throughout.

*The National Gallery.*

This may reasonably be considered the most important of the highly valuable and splendid buildings, which have been of late years erected in this neighbourhood; its front extends from the south end of Pall Mall East, opposite to the south-east angle of the College of Physicians, to St. Martin's Lane, and occupies the northern side of Trafalgar Square. Only half of the building is appropriated to the collection constituting the National Gallery, the other half is to be occupied by the Royal Academy; but it appears to be distinctly understood, that if at any future time, the collection of the Gallery should increase, so as to require the whole, the portion now assigned to the Academy will be given up.

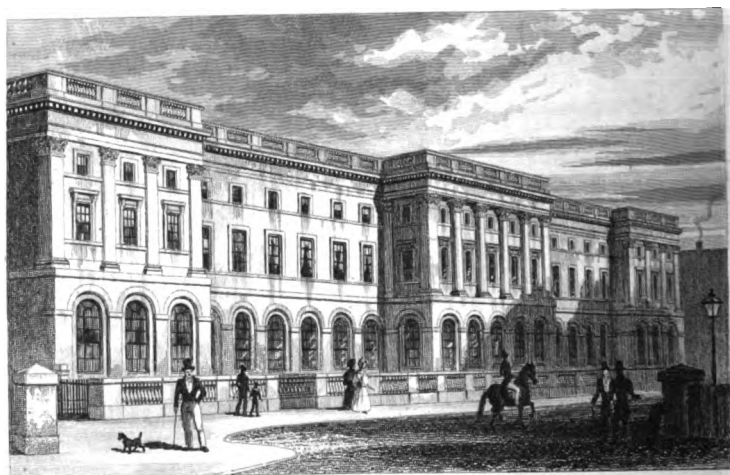
The ground floor of the building is in two nearly equal portions,





WEST STRAND.

"



KINGS COLLEGE, STRAND

divided by two passages, one on the Gallery side, the other on the side assigned to the Royal Academy. These passages lead into a barrack parade, and into Duke's Court. It seems that a right of way through the King's Mews, was enjoyed by the inhabitants of Castle Street, into which Duke's Court conducts; and when the Gallery was about to be erected, an express stipulation was made, that these passages should be left in the plan.

The pictures forming the National Gallery have been kept in Pall Mall; but different proposals were made at various times for the purpose of obtaining an eligible building to receive them. At last, when the King's Mews, at Charing Cross, was about to be pulled down, and shops built on the site, Mr. Wilkins, in his evidence before the committee of the House of Commons, suggested the propriety of appropriating the space for a National Gallery, if one were intended to be built. The idea was approved; in 1832, parliament voted £50,000 for the erection, and in 1835, £12,000 more. Mr. Wilkins was appointed architect, and the building has been nearly completed.

The elevation consists of a lofty basement, or stereobate, supporting a wall with pilastrated exhedræ, the pilasters exhibiting a foliate composition, upon which rests an entablature surmounted by a balustrading. The line of fronts is variously broken by the exhedræ, some of which have columns advanced to form prostyles. Two minor exhedræ of this character have tetra-prostyles, but of unequal intercolumniation, the central space being accommodated to open gateways for thoroughfares, and a third and larger in the centre of the front having an octa-prostyle or portico of eight columns, which is surmounted by a pediment; and behind and above is a lofty attic, surmounted by a small cupola. The other columned exhedræ have low and partly graduated attics, with quadrigæ above them. Two merely pilastrated exhedræ support a pedimented attic, out of which rise two very small cupolas. The columns are in the foliated style, called Corinthian, and are, of course, fluted; and the central portico, is upon the whole, a pleasing feature in the composition. The wall upon which the ordinance is placed, is divided into two stories by a series of windows below, and one of the niches above it.

The National Gallery, at the temporary station in Pall Mall, is open the first four days of the week to the public, and the other two to artists. As compared to the British Museum, the number of visitors has been small; the number, in 1834, was one hundred and thirty thousand, and in 1835, one hundred and twenty-seven thousand two hundred and sixty-eight.

*Strand Improvements.*—From Charing Cross to Exeter Change, an amazing improvement has been effected. The houses on the north side have been taken down, and others erected farther back, by which the street is much widened and the range of houses



forming what may properly be named the western termination of the Strand, consists of a handsome centre, the first and second stories of which are ornamented with columns with rich capitals, while the attic story is raised above that of the wings by balustrades: the ends have two columns only. The somewhat overloaded style of the circular terminations, however, compensates for this plainness. Nearly in the centre of the façade, or in the right wing of its centre, are three doorways to a handsome arcade, the height of which is nearly equal to the second floor in the façade, but the harmony of the whole building is preserved by this part of the façade being a sort of screen front to the arcade. The whole of the new buildings have assumed better faces, if not better accommodations to the tradesmen who occupy them.

*Exeter Change*\* was removed in 1829, and behind the new houses which have been made to occupy its site, Exeter Hall has been erected. It is a spacious building, one hundred and ten feet in length, and seventy-six feet wide, approached by a handsome Bath stone entrance and flight of steps, facing the Strand. This elegant and spacious public edifice is for the purpose of holding those general meetings, which various associations have usually convened in the hall of the Freemasons' Tavern.

*Lincoln's Inn Place.*—At a meeting held at Green's Coffee-House, Serle Street, on the 25th of October, 1825, a committee was formed, to mature a plan for the erection of a new street, to be named "Lincoln's Inn Place," to connect the Strand with Serle Street and Lincoln's Inn Fields. The estimated expense, according to the plan produced by Mr. Burton, the architect, was to be nearly £120,000, and it was believed the improvement would be effected on terms to yield six per cent. to those who would subscribe their capital.

A new street has also been commenced from the Strand to Charles Street, Covent Garden, and from thence to Plumtree Street, Bloomsbury; the upper end of the east side of Bow Street, facing Covent Garden Theatre, to be formed into a handsome crescent, by which the opening into Long Acre will be much enlarged. Immediately opposite, a new street will lead to the London University, through Gower Street.

#### *Lyceum Theatre and English Opera House.†*

This building was erected and completed within a singularly short space of time, even now when the division of labour enables works to be executed with greater rapidity, as well as with greater advantage to all parties, than ever. The structure in question was

\* Vol. iv. p. 335.

† Vol. iv. p. 334.

not begun until late in the spring, and it was opened for public performances in July.

The new theatre is nearly on the site of that which was burnt down in January, 1831; but this has a front elevation to a street, which that had not: indeed, it was the first completed edifice in the new line to connect the avenue by Waterloo Bridge with Gower Street and the parts beyond, northward. This elevation, which is on the west side of the street, about fifty yards north from the Strand, consists of three compartments, the central of which is a pseudo hexa-prostyle, the two outer columns at each end being coupled, and the portico, thus formed, embraces the footway of the street, on the curb of which the columns stand. The outer compartments are plain, with antæ, and openings between them, the entablature of the prostyle being carried through.

The portico gives access to a vestibule, disposed in three lines or avenues, with orthostyles dividing them; the money-takers, &c., being in the aisles, and the nave opening upon the inner vestibule or atrium. This is somewhat massively disposed, with a lantern overhead, and with the grand staircase behind arches on either side, the arcades formed by the arched series supporting balustraded galleries above, upon which the stairs land, and give access one way to the saloon, which lies across over the outer vestibule, and the other to the lobby behind the first circle of the boxes. The atrium below, and in advance, opens upon the lobby of what is usually the dress-circle of boxes, but which is here differently disposed. The way to the pit is from the Strand, by the old entrance.

The house, internally, is arranged in the horse-shoe form; the pit seats are carried back under the boxes around and above; and the dress tier projects a gallery called the balcony, from before the ordinary fronts of the boxes, and this forms, in effect, the so-named dress-circle. Private boxes are disposed behind the balcony, and between it and the lobby or corridor of communication which encircles and gives access to both, whilst three open boxes on each side and end complete the tier up to the stage-boxes, which last rise out of the floor of the proscenium with enriched fronts. The first circle, in reality the second tier, is occupied by open boxes in front, and private boxes along the sides; whilst the gallery surmounts the former, and open but unfrequented boxes, the latter. The side boxes of the dress circle have close panelled fronts, enriched with paintings of subjects in character, and the balcony has a handsome pierced balustrade before it. The front of the first circle is painted to represent formal drapery, and that of the gallery circle is not much more agreeably disposed. Slight iron columns support the box tiers and gallery, but a cyclostyle of voluted columns rises above the backs of the box tiers to support the ceiling. The proscenium is composed of architectural materials, and the house is bounded at the scene or curtain

by a plain opening, covered by a segment arch.\* Mr. Beasley is the architect.

*Covent Garden Market.†*

The new buildings have been completed, and consist of a colonnade on the exterior running round the north, east, and south sides, under which are the shops, and above are small apartments intended as dormitories. Joined to the back of these, is another row of shops facing the inner courts, and through the centre runs an arched passage, with shops on each side, appropriated chiefly to the sale of herbs and flowers; and which divides the interior into two courts, partly covered with shed roofs, and appropriated to the wholesale dealers. Over the eastern colonnade, through which is the principal entrance, has been formed a light and rather elegant conservatory, for the sale of the more scarce and delicate species of plants and flowers, the western side is left open, and is occupied by stalls for the cheaper and coarser productions of the garden. Very extensive cellars have been excavated under the whole market, which is used for storehouses for articles of bulk; great attention has been paid to the formation of capacious sewers, and every precaution taken to insure the most perfect cleanliness. The structure is chiefly of granite, and the market is confined to the sale of vegetable productions.

*Law Institution, Chancery Lane.*

This institution is composed of attorneys, solicitors, and proctors. The committee have purchased a freehold site, on the west side of Chancery Lane, nearly opposite to the Rolls Court, and extending to Bell Yard. For effecting the purposes of the institution, a fund of £50,000, in shares of £25 each, has been subscribed; and four-fifths of the amount, according to the several calls, have been promptly paid. With this capital the committee provide for the following objects:—A hall, to be open at all hours of the day (some particular hour, however, being fixed as the general time for assembling), to be furnished with desks or tables, and provided with the Gazette, newspapers, and other publications connected with the profession. An ante-room, for clerks and others, in which are kept an account of parliamentary business, the general and daily cause papers, information of arrangements made in the different courts, &c. A library, containing a complete collection of law books, and other books relating to those branches of literature more particularly connected with the profession; acts, journals, votes, and other proceedings of parliament; county and local histories, topography, genealogical and other matters of

\* Companion to the Almanac, 1835.

† Vol. 4, p. 314.

antiquarian research, &c. An office of registry, in which is kept accounts of property intended for sale or wanted to be purchased; of money to be lent or borrowed, on mortgage or otherwise; and for articulated, managing, and other clerks, and of every matter that may be deemed generally useful to the profession. A club-room, which may afford members an opportunity of procuring dinners and refreshments on the plan of the University, Athenæum, Verulam, and similar clubs. A suite of rooms for private meetings, in bankruptcy, of arbitrators and creditors; and for all other meetings and objects in any way connected with the profession. Fire-proof rooms in the basement story, are fitted up with partitions, shelves, and drawers, for the deposit of deeds, &c. Lectures on the different branches of the law, for the instruction of the junior members of the profession, are also contemplated.

The building has been erected for the purposes of the institution, from the designs and under the superintendence of Mr. Lewis Vulliamy. The front, in Chancery Lane, extending nearly sixty feet in width, is of stone. It consists of four columns and two antæ, of the Grecian-Ionic order, supporting an entablature and pediment, and forming together one grand portico. To give the requisite elevation, the columns and antæ are raised upon pedestals; these, as well as the basement story and podium of the inner wall of the portico, are of Aberdeen granite; the columns and rest of the front are formed of large blocks of Portland stone. In the front wall, within the portico, there are two ranges of windows above the basement. The front, in Bell Yard extends nearly eighty feet, and is finished with Roman cement, in imitation of stone. It has a portico of two columns and two antæ of Portland stone, of the height of the ground story, which is very lofty, and the width of the centre compartment of the front. The style of this front is of plain Italian architecture; and presenting a handsome elevation, and forming a prominent object in Carey Street.

The following are the dimensions of the principal rooms:—the hall, fifty-seven and a-half feet by forty-four feet, and thirty feet high; the library, fifty-five feet by thirty-one and a-half feet, and twenty-three and a-half feet high; the club-room, fifty feet by twenty-seven feet, and eighteen feet high. The basement story is divided, by brick partitions, into rooms for the deposit of deeds and other valuable property; they are covered with strong brick vaulting, and secured by iron doors, and are therefore perfectly fire-proof. The keeping these rooms quite free from damp (so essential for the preservation of papers), and also the warming and ventilating the building generally, is effected by the apparatus of Mr. Sylvester.

*British Fire Office, Strand.*—The governors of this institution having selected a design by Mr. C. R. Cockerell, the new building has been erected on the site of the old one. The design may be

justly styled grand and characteristic, fitted for a lasting institution, such as, on account of their useful principles, all assurance offices ought to be. The style of architecture is Grecian, and the order Doric, with an attic above; in the Strand front are two engaged Doric columns. The angles of the building are finished with pilasters, which are repeated in the attic, and the side is decorated in the same style. Between the Doric columns the principal entrance is placed; in front a pediment rises over the attic, in the tympanum of which is a large semi-circular recess, and under this a large square recess, in which is placed a lion, the badge of the company. Figures are placed over the windows of the second floor, designed and executed by Mr. Rennie; these are all more or less emblematical of the purposes for which the institution was designed. At the side, the attic is finished by small Doric columns, forming a balustrade. A striking feature in this building is the podium, or basement, which we believe to be the only example of the kind in this metropolis. The following is the distribution of the several floors:—in the basement are the kitchen, scullery, wine-cellar, larder, and book-room. On the ground-floor, the public-office, reaching the whole length of the building from the Strand northward, the secretaries or life-office, the strong-room, and principal staircase. In the first-floor the board-room, and large ante-room, extending over the whole of the public office. The secretary's sleeping-room is placed over the life-office, and there is also a waiting-room. On the second-floor there are five bed-rooms and necessary conveniences; above this floor are the attics.\*

*King's College, Somerset House.*—This building was opened in September, 1831, and is an erection of singular beauty, from the designs of Mr. Smirke.

The façade consists of a central building, forming the front of the vestibule and grand staircase. It is decorated with four columns of the Corinthian order, in antis, upon a basement of piers, supporting arches, which run along the whole length of the building. The vestibule, which projects about fifteen feet from the body of the building, is flanked at the extreme ends by wings projecting about six feet, decorated each with four pilasters. The whole line of building is surmounted by a balustrading above its entablature.

The distribution of the interior is as follows:—

A spacious chapel occupies the centre on the first floor, calculated to provide sittings for upwards of eight hundred students, its length being seventy-two feet, and breadth fifty-two.

Under it is a public hall of similar dimensions, for examinations and other public occasions.

The lecture-rooms are of different forms and sizes, so as to

\* Companion to the Almanac, 1832.

afford accommodation in the best manner that can be foreseen for the purposes to which they will be applied, and for the different classes which may occupy them. The number of pupils of the higher department which these lecture-rooms are calculated to contain, is about two thousand.

The rooms of the lower part of the northern portion of the building are of sufficient extent to receive, conveniently, at least four hundred pupils.

Rooms for refreshments, under proper regulations, are attached to each department.

An extensive suite of rooms, on the first floor, will be appropriated to the library of the college, and to the museums, containing collections of natural history and science, connected with the various departments which will form the course of studies.

In the part of the new structure next the river, will be provided the residence for the principal of the college, and several apartments for the professors; there will also be a suite of apartments for professors, extending along the whole western front of the building, on the second story.

The western front of the college is three hundred and four feet in length, and designed in the same style of architecture as the other buildings of Somerset House.

The area before it is of a quadrangular form, on the west side of which is part of the public offices, to which all access will be closed from this area, and on the north side is the approach to the college from the Strand.

The arrangements for the building were finally completed, and the specification for its construction drawn up, in July, 1829, when measures were immediately taken for procuring tenders from respectable builders for the execution of the works, and a tender was accepted by the provisional committee on the 25th of August, for erecting the carcass, or shell, of the entire building, for the sum of £63,947. The works were commenced on the 10th of September, 1829. The council entered into contracts for the completion of the interior finishings, progressively; in the first instance completing those portions of the structure, indispensably necessary for commencing the business of the college.

*Middle Temple Hall.*—In 1831, the hall, which stands in Middle Temple Lane, was repaired, and the entrance rebuilt. These erections consist of a square tower, with smaller octangular towers at the angles; the body of the work built of red kiln bricks, the mouldings to the doors and windows being of Bath stone, as well as the basement and string courses; the octangular towers are finished with stone turrets, and there is a large turret in the centre. The building adjoining the hall, which is of yellow bricks and Bath stone, is, as well as the hall, designed in the Elizabethan style of architecture, and has a fine, bold, and

characteristic effect. This range of buildings, including the kitchen for the hall, is about one hundred and seventy feet in length, and four stories in height. The façade may be said to be divided into four parts by three oriel windows, which occupy the height of the second and third stories, and are supported on corbelling or projecting blocks of stone moulded. The parapet walls of the building are finished with battlements, and the whole has been executed with great care, after the designs of Mr. Savage.

In the *Inner Temple*, very extensive improvements have also been made; a library in the Gothic style of architecture has been erected, having one front toward the garden and the other in the cloister-court, toward the chapel; the chambers called the King's Bench Walk have been extended toward the river. These improvements are from the designs of Mr. Smirke.

*Burleigh Church.*—A new church was erected in Burleigh Street, in the Strand, in 1833; it is a plain and neat structure, in the simple style of the first period of pointed architecture, and from a design by Mr. Savage.

*The Free Grammar School of the parishes of St. Olave and St. John, in Southwark.*

Early in the reign of Elizabeth, when the foundation of public schools was promoted throughout the country under the authority of the legislature and the patronage of the crown, the parishioners of St. Saviour, Southwark,\* set a noble example to their neighbours in the establishment of their admirable Free Grammar School, and the inhabitants of the parish of St. Olave were not slow to follow so enlightened and benevolent a policy.

St. Olave's School was set on foot in the year 1560, and constituted "The Free Grammar School of Queen Elizabeth of the Parishioners of the parish of St. Olave," by letters patent issued in 1571. It has since maintained a respectable rank among similar establishments until our own days; when, among the other great improvements to which the vicinity has been subjected, the school of St. Olave has obtained a share which is calculated to add considerably to its credit and its efficiency.

A new site for the school was provided by the London Bridge committee, nearly on the same spot as the old school, viz. on the south side of Duke Street, leading from Tooley Street to London Bridge, and the sum of £3000 was also agreed to be paid by the City of London to the governors for equality of exchange. But this new site being required by the London and Greenwich Railway Company for the approach to the railway, it was provided by their act that they should find another site for the grammar school

\* Vol. iv. p. 510.

in lieu of the former. After some considerable delay, and with a view to satisfy the inhabitants of St. John's, who were desirous that the new school should be erected in or near that parish, a piece of ground was fixed on in Bermondsey Street, near the division of the parishes, and on part of that ground the new school has been erected.

The building is in the Tudor style of architecture, similar to the original buildings erected by Cardinal Wolsey at Hampton Court. It is built of red brick, with stone quoins and door and window frames, and forms two sides of a quadrangle, which is cut diagonally by the railroad.

In the centre of the building is an octagonal embattled tower, containing, on the ground floor, a porch open on three sides, and leading to a corridor of general communication. The porch is raised on three steps, and above it is a library or study for the master. Over the central entrance of the porch is a square stone tablet, on which is represented a carved fac-simile of the ancient seal of the school. On the right of the porch is the principal or grammar school, the interior of which is seventy feet in length by thirty-five feet in width, and thirty-five feet in height. At the end of this apartment, opposite to the entrance, is a raised platform or dais, on which is the head master's seat, and on each side, at the same end of the room, is an oriel. Over the door is a gallery for visitors on the commemoration days; and the roof is supported by a plain gothic open framework of timber, with corbels and pendants.

Behind the grammar school is the writing school, a spacious room, forty feet by twenty-eight, in the same style, but plainer than the former.

On the left of the porch is the court room, in which the governors meet to transact business; and which is also intended to be the school library. The court room has a broad bay window in front, embattled on the outside; in which has been inserted an ancient dial in coloured glass, which was in the window of the old vestry hall and school room. Between the porch and the court room is a waiting room.

On the left of the court room is the entrance to the head master's house, which occupies the extreme left of the building, and contains nine commodious apartments.

This building is altogether highly creditable, as well to the governors as to the taste and professional ability of Mr. James Field, the architect from whose design and under whose direction it has been erected; and who is also the architect of the new wing of St. Thomas's Hospital; but it is to be regretted that the situation in which it has been placed is so unfavourable, that it can only be seen to great disadvantage from the school yard, or from the railroad, which intersects the school yard diagonally, at a height of about twenty feet above the level of the ground.



The first step towards this desirable institution was made by Henry Leeke, a brewer, who lived at the foot of London Bridge, by Pepper Alley; and who may be considered as the founder of the school; for, by his will, dated 12th of March, 2nd Elizabeth, (1560\*) he desired to be buried in the Church of St. Olyve's, Southwerke, of which he was a parishioner, and he bequeathed out of the rents and profits of certain houses and tenements within the precincts of St. Martin's-le-Grand, which he held by virtue of a lease from the dean and chapter of St. Peter's at Westminster, 20*l.* a-year during the term of the said lease, to be distributed for certain charitable purposes, by the churchwardens of St. Olave's, out of which he directed 8*l.* per annum to be applied towards the maintenance of a free-school in St. Saviour's parish; but if within two years after his death a free-school should be built and established in St. Olyve's parish, then he gave the said 8*l.* per annum towards the same.

On the 13th of November, 1560, it was resolved by the vestry, "that the churchwardens and others should seek to know the good-will and benevolence of the parish, what they would give towards the setting up and maintenance of a free-school;" and on the 22nd of July, 1561, it was ordered that the churchwardens should receive of Mr. Leeke's executors the money given towards the erection of a free-school, and that they should prepare a schoolmaster to teach the poor men's children there, according to the queen's injunctions; which schoolmaster should be sufficient to teach the children of the parish to read and write and cast accounts; and further, the churchwardens were to prepare and make ready the church-hall, with benches, and seats, and all things necessary for the said school, which was to be ready against Michaelmas then next.

In 1567, it was resolved by the vestry, that the school should be made a Free-school, and established by authority, and an attempt was made to procure an act of parliament for that purpose, which failed; but Queen Elizabeth, by letters patent bearing date the 26th of July, in the thirteenth year of her reign (1571), after reciting that the inhabitants of the parish of St. Olave, Southwark, had, at their no little cost, labour, and charge, ordained and erected in the aforesaid parish a grammar school, in which children, as well of the rich as of the poor, being inhabitants of the aforesaid parish, were instructed and brought up, liberally and prosperously, in grammar, in accidence and other low books, ordained that the said school from thenceforth should be a Grammar School, for the bringing up of the children and younglings of the parishioners and inhabitants therein as aforesaid, and should be called "The Free Grammar School of Queen Elizabeth of the parishioners of the parish of St. Olave, in the county of

\* Proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, the 23rd of April, 1560.

Surrey." And that sixteen men of discretion and most honest inhabitants in the said parish for the time being, should be governors thereof; and Anthony Bushe, clerk, parson of St. Olave's, William Bond, clerk, minister thereof, William Willson,\* Charles Pratt, John Lamb, Olave Burr,† Thomas Poure, Thomas Bullman, William Lands, Richard Harrison, Thomas Harper, John Charman, Robert Cowche, Christopher Woodward, James Heath, and Thomas Pynden (having been previously chosen in vestry) were named in the charter as the first governors; and the queen granted that the governors should be a body corporate, and should be allowed to acquire and hold lands and tenements in fee (by a subsequent clause limited to £50 a year); and that they should have a common seal; and that when any of them should die or remove out of the parish, the others should appoint successors; and that they should appoint the masters and ushers from time to time, and should make ordinances for the regulation of the master, ushers, and scholars, and the salaries of the master and ushers, and other things concerning the school, and disposition of the rents and revenues thereof; and, lastly, that they should have the patent sealed without fine or fee, great or small, to her majesty.

For several years after the school was established, it was maintained by the churchwardens out of the general funds of the parish; but it was considered advisable to vest sufficient property for its support in the governors, and at a vestry held on the 4th of May, 1579, it was agreed that "Thomas Batte, William Willson, Oliff Burr, Thomas Harper, Ryc. Denman, and Ryc. Pynfold should take order with Mr. Godyer and Mr. Eggelfelde to pass over Horseydowne to the use of the Schole."

Horseydowne, or Horsadown (now Horslydown) was then a large grazing field, down, or pasture for horses and cattle, containing about sixteen acres, belonging to the parish.

This field had been purchased by the parish of one Hugh Eglyfeld, or Eggelfield, in 1552; and it appears by the minutes of a vestry held 5th of March, 1552, that Eggelfield had demised and granted to the churchwardens and the assistants all that his right, title, and interest which he had by virtue of a lease which he bought of Robert Warren, and that he should have for the same the money which he paid to Warren, and the grazing of two kine in Horsedown for his life. The sum paid by the parish to Eggelfield was £20 and twelve-pence.

At the time it was resolved to assign this field to the governors of the Free-school, it was used by the parishioners for pasturing their horses and cattle, and for digging sand and gravel, and there

\* M. P. for Southwark, in the fifth and fourteenth years of the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

† M. P. for Southwark, in the thirteenth year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

also were the parish butts for the exercise of archery.\* But, subject to such privileges of the parishioners, the field was let to one Alderton, at £6 per annum. It now produces £2000 per annum.

Pursuant to the order of vestry of the 4th of May, 1579, an indenture of bargain and sale was made and executed, dated the 29th of December, in the twenty-fourth year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, whereby Horseydown was conveyed by Christopher Egglefield (the heir of Hugh Egglefield) to the governors; and by a deed of feoffment, dated the 19th of January, 1586, Hugh Goodear released and confirmed the same to the governors and their successors for ever.

In addition to the endowment given by the parish and the legacy given by Mr. Leeke, the governors of the free-school received other contributions from individual benefactors, among which were the following:—

Richard Dowsett, by his will dated 3rd of December, 1561, gave out of certain estates in Long Lane, Bermondsey, towards a free-school in the parish of St. Olave, £2 yearly.

John Lamb (who was one of the governors) by deed dated 19th of November, 1572, conveyed certain messuages in Seacoal Lane (now Fleet Lane), in St. Sepulchre's, London, to the use of the governors for the maintenance of the school.

Elizabeth Bullman by deed dated 14th of August, 1574, gave and confirmed unto the governors four messuages situate in Little Britain, in trust for the benefit of the school.

John Middleton, citizen and merchant-taylor of London, an inhabitant of the parish of St. Olyve, by his will dated 18th of October, 1582,† among other charitable bequests, gave to the governors of the free-school, in reversion after the decease of his wife, one tenement, wherein Robert Horne then dwelled; but if the governors could not hold the same by their charter, he gave it to his own right heirs.

Dame Margaret Osborn,‡ by indenture dated 5th of September, 42 Elizabeth, assigned £2 a year for ever out of premises in Philpot Lane, for the use of the poor scholars at the said schools.

Vassall Webling, of Barking, Essex, being seised of one

\* In Hilary Term, in the fifth year of the reign of King Edward VI., an information was filed in the Exchequer by William Marten, of London, Fletcher, against Hugh Egglefelde and Geoffrey Wolfe, inhabitants of St. Olave's, for not having butts for the exercise of archery in the said parish, pursuant to the statute of the thirty-third year of the reign of King Henry VIII., in consequence of which proceedings the butts were soon afterwards erected on Horseydown.

† Proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, 26th of March, 1583.

‡ She was widow of Sir Edward Osborn, lord mayor of London in 1582. She was probably his second wife, as Sir Edward married Anne, only daughter of Sir William Hewitt, lord mayor in 1559; whose life he had saved, when during her infancy she was dropped by her nurse out of a window of her father's house on London Bridge into the river Thames. He was ancestor of the Dukes of Leeds.

hundred and three messuages and two wharfs in the parish of St. Olave, called Fascall Place, by his will dated 30th of October, 8th James I., gave £4 a year thereout for the maintenance of the free-school, and ten shillings to some learned preacher for an annual sermon.

Thomas Hutton,\* by indenture of release dated 7th of December, 1612, conveyed to the governors a house in St. Olave's (Tooley Street), for the maintenance of the school.

Thomasine Abbot, widow, by her will (date not known) gave to the governors £50 for placing out as apprentices the poor boys of the school.

There is also a bequest of £3 per annum from Joseph Reeves, towards putting out apprentices; and two other gifts of £3 per annum each by benefactors named Bouzine and Rawlins.

Robert Tyler, of Stockwell, gentleman, (who was many years clerk to the governors,) by his will, dated 30th of November, 1809, gave to the governors £300 sterling (after the decease of his wife), the interest whereof to be applied for apprenticing poor boys educated in this school, or in such other way as the governors might think fit. He also gave to each of the masters and ushers of the school at his wife's decease £50.—Mrs. Tyler died in July 1833, and the legacy has been received by the governors, and invested in the funds.

The church hall, which was ordered by the vestry to be fitted up for the school, was the vestry hall of the parish, situate in Church Yard Alley, a narrow passage going out of Tooley Street, nearly opposite to St. Olave's Church. This house, together with a church-yard adjoining, had been purchased by the parish in the twelfth year of the reign of Henry VIII., and conveyed to the rector and his successors for ever; and having been fitted up for the school, in pursuance of the order of vestry of the 22nd of July, 1561, the school was kept there until that building was pulled down, in 1831, for the purpose of forming the approach to New London Bridge from St. Olave's, or Tooley Street.†

In Manning and Bray's history of Surrey,‡ it is said that in 1609 the inhabitants built the school on the site of part of the house which had belonged to the prior of Lewes; but this is an error; for the house of the prior of Lewes was in Carter Lane. And in letters patent of the twelfth year of the reign of Henry VIII., granting licence to Richard Panell and others to convey the premises which were afterwards used as the school to the rector of St. Olave's and his successors, they are stated to adjoin on the east to the house of the prior of Lewes.

\* Alderman of London. He represented Southwark in parliament from the twenty-seventh to the thirty-ninth year of the reign of Elizabeth.

† See Views of the old School House, in Wilkinson's *Londina Illustrata*, and Buckler's *Grammar Schools*.

‡ Vol. iii. p. 600.

In the year 1656 the income of the school estates was £116 19s., and the expenditure for its support was £94 5s.\*

In the reign of King Charles II. the governors thought it advisable to procure a more extended charter, and accordingly, by letters patent, dated the 2nd of May, 26 Charles II. (1674), the charter of Queen Elizabeth was confirmed, the provisions of that charter were repeated rather more formally, and the governors were enabled to hold lands to the amount of £500 a year, to be applied for the maintenance of the schoolmaster and ushers, the erection and support of the schoolhouse, and the lands and tenements thereto belonging; for defraying the necessary charges of the governors; for the maintenance of two scholars out of the school at the university, till they should take the degree of bachelor of arts; and also for the setting out poor impotent persons of the parish of St. Olave, and for erecting and maintaining a workhouse for setting poor persons of the parish at work; and not otherwise.

The governors named in this charter were, Richard Meggott, D.D. one of his majesty's chaplains and rector of St. Olave's, Thomas Barker, Esq. J.P. for Surrey, George Meggott the elder, William Fitzhugh, Jeremie Bains, Thomas Morgan, Charles Crayker, George Harvey, John Bateman, Tobias Selby, Symon Nicholls, Jacob May, Francis Miller, Anthony Rawlins, Anthony Allen, and John Brookes.

By an act of parliament of the 6th George II. for providing a maintenance for the minister of the new church of Horslydown, and for making the district assigned to the same (then part of St. Olave's), a distinct parish, it was provided that the inhabitants of the new parish should enjoy all the benefits of the free school, in common with the inhabitants of the old parish.

The vaults under the old vestry-hall and schoolhouse and the masters' houses, and a piece of ground in front of the school, on which houses had formerly stood, were, for many years previous to the building being pulled down for forming the approaches to London Bridge, held by the governors of the school, under leases granted by the rectors and senior churchwardens of the parishes of St. Olave and St. John, at the yearly rent of £12; but when it became necessary to make out the title, some difficulty arose in ascertaining in whom the freehold was vested: the school having been originally established and constantly held in the vestry-house, and the vestries being only held occasionally, it had become generally understood that the house belonged to the school, and that the vestry was held there by sufferance; and in order to get rid of the difficulty, a clause was inserted in an act of 11 George IV. cap 64, whereby it was enacted that, as soon as a convenient piece of ground should have been fixed upon and approved, the same should be conveyed to the governors of the Free Grammar School,

\* See rental, Manning and Bray, vol. iii. p. 602.

in exchange for the then school and the houses of the masters, subject to a perpetual rent-charge of £12 per annum to the parishes of St. Olave and St. John.

Horslydown having been covered with houses, erected on building leases which have fallen in, the yearly income of the school is now very considerable. By the account rendered by the governors to the commissioners of Charities for the Education of the Poor, it appeared that the whole income of the charity for the year 1818 amounted to £1664 6s. 10d.; and in 1834 the rents and dividends on funded stock (exclusive of fines and premiums for renewal of leases), amounted to upwards of £2400.

Out of the revenues of the school the governors have to make certain payments for money and bread to the poor, pursuant to the directions of various benefactors, which amounted in 1834 to £32; and others for apprenticing poor children, which amounted to £7 10s. And in addition to the expenses of supporting the free school, the governors contribute annually to St. Olave's Charity School for Girls, £40, and to a similar school in St. John's, £30. They also allow £50 per annum for the maintenance of a scholar from the school, at college. The expenses of the actual maintenance of the school, in 1834, were £1360 19s. 1d.; and the repairs of the school estates, expenses of management, and other incidental charges for that year, amounted to £477 2s. 3d.; leaving a balance of surplus revenue, in favour of the school, of £400, or thereabouts.

There was also a distinct fund, arising from fines paid by the tenants for licences to assign and underlet. These fines, which are assessed at half a year's rent, had for several years been invested in the three per cent. consols, and formed an accumulating fund for rebuilding the schoolhouse. This fund amounted in 1818 to £1058 5s. 10d. stock.

The contract price for the school was near £6000. The first stone was laid on the 17th of November, 1834, by Charles Barclay, Esq. M.P. then warden, assisted by the rest of the governors, in the presence of a numerous company of the inhabitants of both parishes: and the building was sufficiently completed to be occupied by the master and scholars, and to hold the commemoration on the 17th of November, 1835.

During the interval between the pulling down of the old school, and the building of the new one, the principal school was carried on in a building formerly a chapel, situate in Back Street, St. John's, near the corner of Horslydown Lane.

The upper school consists of about three hundred and twenty boys, all taken from the two parishes of St. Olave and St. John, one hundred of whom are taught Latin, and thirty are also instructed in Greek. This school is under the direction of the head-master, and three under-masters.

There is also a branch school, situated in Magdalen Street,

which was erected by the governors in the year 1824. It is a large and commodious building, and contains about two hundred and fifty boys, who are instructed on the system of Dr. Bell.

The masters are elected annually. All the scholars are educated entirely free of expense, books and stationery being provided by the governors. The masters have no perquisites, nor are they allowed to accept any presents, their salaries being very liberal.

The boys are admitted by presentations from the governors, which are freely given to the parishioners; but a certificate is required from two inhabitant householders, that the parties are resident in one of the parishes.

On the 17th of November, being the anniversary of Queen Elizabeth's accession, divine service is performed, and a sermon is preached at St. Olave's Church, before the governors; after which there is a public examination of the scholars at the school, by two clergymen appointed by the governors, on which occasion orations are delivered by the principal scholars in Greek, Latin, and English, and prizes are awarded; and the governors, with the masters of the school, the examiners, the preacher, the rectors, churchwardens, vestry and parish clerks, and some of the principal inhabitants of both parishes, afterwards dine together.

Mr. Christopher Ocland was master of this school in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, but in 1582 had removed to that of Cheltenham. He printed two poems in Latin verse: one entitled *Anglorum Prælia*, from 1327 to 1558; the other on the peaceful state of England under the reign of Queen Elizabeth. These poems, as well for the gravity of the argument as the ease of the verse, were ordered by the lords of the council, in a letter addressed to her majesty's high commissioners in causes ecclesiastical, dated the 21st of April, 1582, to be read in all schools, in place of the heathen poets.

The Rev. James Blenkarne, A.M. Rector of St. Helen's Bishopsgate, and Chaplain of Guy's Hospital, was master of this school for upwards of thirty years. He resigned in 1823, and was succeeded by the Rev. F. D. Lempriere, A.M. on whose resignation, in 1832, the Rev. Charles Mackenzie, A.M. the present master, was appointed.

It is stated in the report of the commissioners of charities, that the power given by the charter of Charles II. to send scholars to the University, had been very little exercised, and that, although the school was founded for the children of the rich as well as the poor, the higher class of inhabitants disliked the mixture of society which their children met with at the school, and in general declined to send their children; the school therefore then consisted almost entirely of the children of the poorer classes, whose parents were unable to bear the further expense attendant on an university education. They were even informed that the masters had solicited the parents of boys whose attainments qualified them for the

University, to avail themselves of the exhibition for their children, and that they declined doing so for the reasons above stated. Of late years, however, the school has seldom been without a scholar at the University.

In the year 1801, Mr. Charles Blenkarne, the son of the Rev. Mr. Blenkarne, then head-master of the school, was sent to college with an exhibition of £70 per annum. In 1809, Mr. Abdy, the present Rector of St. John's, who was educated at the school, had an allowance of £50 per annum, until he took his degree of B.A. In 1828, Mr. Joseph Thompson had an allowance of £50 per annum. In 1831, Mr. Frederick Henry Scrivener had a similar allowance; and in 1836, Mr. Edwin T. Smith was sent to St. John's College, Cambridge, with a like annual allowance.

In this excellent institution a classical education is provided for those children whose parents desire it, and whose situation and prospects in life are such as to render such an education advantageous to them; while at the same time it affords to the children of parents in a more humble sphere such plain and useful instruction as is best suited to their station. Neither are the precepts of religion neglected; and the scholars attend Divine service on every Sabbath at St. Olave's and St. John's churches.

The present flourishing state of the finances of the school is a proof of their having been judiciously administered. The schools are well conducted by masters of great ability, as will be made evident to any one who will take the trouble to visit them.\*

#### *The London and Greenwich Railway.*

The London and Greenwich Railway Company was incorporated by Act of Parliament in 1833, and the capital which it was announced would be sufficient to complete the work was estimated at £400,000, or twenty thousand shares at £20 each; the whole of which shares were speedily disposed of. The projector of the undertaking was Lieutenant Colonel Landmann, who has become the principal engineer; and the architect chosen was Mr. M'Intosh. The first stone was laid April 4, 1834.

It may be here necessary to state, that the Company had the power to borrow £133,000, in addition to the £400,000 raised by shares, of which power they have availed themselves; but, it ought to be added, according to the evidence of Mr. George Walter, the resident director, that the company have for this sum, about forty acres of freehold frontages, on each side of the railway, which have been valued at £112,900.

The railway commences close to Tooley Street, and from thence runs upon brick arches in a straight line to the High Street, Deptford—to which place it is at present only completed; thence it will

\* G. K. C., *Gent. Mag.* Jan. and Feb., 1836.



be continued with a gentle curve across the Ravensborne river to its termination, about two hundred yards from the church at Greenwich. A considerable number of arches have been continued close to the edge of Deptford Creek, in which two substantial piers have been erected, and over these an iron arch will be thrown. The arches, which will extend nearly a thousand in number, are built in the most substantial manner upon concrete foundations. So rapidly have some of them been built, that four hundred and twenty-two reared their heads within the first year.\* The arches, each eighteen feet span, twenty-two feet high, and twenty-five feet in width, support a viaduct, upon which is laid the railway, being twenty-five feet wide, with twenty-two feet in the clear—that is to say, between parapets, which run from end to end, full breast high, so as to prevent accidents. These parapets are two feet thick of solid brick-work; at given distances there are small boxes for the signal-men, and those whose duty it is to keep the rails clear, and give notice of any cause which may arise for stoppages. Although the elevation of the viaduct from the ground is twenty-two feet, from the strength of the parapets, (a precaution, by the by, not adopted in some of the most elevated parts of the Manchester Railway,) the possibility of being thrown off in the event of accident is prevented. The whole length from London to Greenwich, will be rather more than three miles and a quarter, so that the actual distance saved will be a mile and three quarters. The construction on arches was rendered necessary by the number of streets over which the line must be carried, and with the traffic through which it would otherwise have greatly interfered. By the adoption of arches, in every place through Bermondsey to Blue Anchor Road, leading to Rotherhithe, the old thoroughfares have been strictly preserved—while the neighbourhoods in which the elevations have taken place, and into which for ages the light had scarcely shone, have been

\* Mr. Herepath, by no means a partisan of the Railway Company, bears the following testimony to the excellent construction of the arches in the *Mechanics' Magazine*:—"In so short a distance as four miles, great differences in the under soil were hardly to be expected. However, substrata of clay, gravel, sand, peat, bog, and floating-land, seem to have presented themselves in luxuriant variety, the best soil often in juxtaposition with the worst. But with these, the engineer has successfully contended, so that it would require a professional eye, to discover any effect of settlement out of five hundred and seventy-five arches already built. In general, the arches are segments of circles; but almost every species of arch in use, except the Gothic, is pressed into service as circumstances need. The eye is occasionally arrested by an arch commencing with the segment of a circle, and when looked through, presenting a parabola or part of an ellipse. Professional men well know the difficulties of such oblique structures, yet, as far as I could perceive, there is no deficiency of symmetry or regularity, while the transition of figures seized the mind with its pleasing effects. The prevailing character of the work may be summed up in uniform neatness and strength without heaviness. For the purpose of additional security, cross walls are built between the arches, over which the rails are to lie for the trains, and the intervals are filled with concrete. By this means, the mass is rendered one solid piece, and the weight of the carriages is spread over a large space."

improved, by promoting ventilation, and removing tenements of a wretched description, crowded with a miserable population, whose filth and density was a fruitful source of disease, especially on the late prevalence of cholera. From Blue Anchor Road the country becomes more open, although an almost continued swamp; and comprises meadows and market-gardens, over which the view is more agreeable, especially after Corbet's Lane and the distant hills of Surrey bound the prospect. At present, there are but two lines of rails, which are of malleable iron, of greater thickness than any previously used. These rails are fastened on ponderous blocks of granite, one foot apart, in so secure a manner as to preclude the chance of their being displaced; while the line is lit from end to end with gas, for the more certain supply of which extensive gas-works are now erecting by the company, close to Deptford Creek. In order to avoid those casualties which have so frequently occurred on other railways by the indiscriminate admission of strangers, no person whatever is allowed on the Greenwich Railway, save those in the travelling-carriages, or those immediately connected with the works, whose experience enables them to avoid danger; and this is effected by the entrances being strictly guarded by the police of the company. The total number of arches completed to Deptford is eight hundred and forty-two, in which it is calculated that upwards of sixty millions of bricks have been consumed. The iron rails weigh fifty pounds per yard, besides the chairs or sleepers by which they are fixed, which weigh twenty pounds each, so that the enormous quantity of iron consumed may be easily ascertained.

The arches, from end to end, are capable of being applied to various useful purposes: some have already been taken as stables and warehouses, others as shops; several at the Deptford end are appropriated to workshops, in which the machinery and carriages for use on the Railway are manufactured; and two have been fitted up as dwelling-houses, which are at once compact and convenient. When it is considered that the whole course of the arches has become a thoroughfare, which in process of time will become thickly populated, there is no doubt that this part of the speculation will become an additional source of profit; and the more especially as a foot path is already constructed on the south side of the viaduct, on the ground, along which foot-passengers are allowed to walk on payment of one penny each, which will be willingly paid when the road to Greenwich or Deptford is so materially shortened. This toll is another valuable item in the calculation of profit, independent of freehold frontages, and the probability that a carriage-road will be opened on the northern side of the arches. The houses in the arches comprise six rooms, and are warmed with gas; and the only inconvenience likely to be sustained by the passing of the trains, is described as like the noise occasionally

heard from the far distant rolling of thunder—a noise certainly not more offensive than the rumbling of carts in our crowded streets.

Mr. Herapath observes:—"In the neighbourhood of London, many of these arches will doubtless, be let for offices, vaults, and warehouses. I have heard that £500 per annum has been offered for some between Joiner Street and the bridge terminus. At all events, it will be the manager's fault if ultimately they do not turn in a large revenue. It is said there will be about one thousand of them, which some calculate will fetch £30 per annum each; or, on the whole, a rental of nearly £30,000 per annum. But, suppose only nine hundred of them let, and at £20 each, the rental will be £18,000 per annum, or £2,000 annually more than the interest of the whole capital, (£400,000) at four per cent."

From the Deptford end of the road, a branch is to extend to the new Deptford Pier, now in progress; so that the passengers by foreign or river steamers, on landing at Deptford, may at once be carried into the heart of London, with all their luggage, at a comparatively trifling expense, and free from all the dangers and vexatious delays of the Pool of the Thames.

In addition to the Deptford Pier Branch, the Croydon Railway Company have entered into an agreement with the Greenwich Company, by which a junction of the two railways will take place, about a mile and three quarters from London Bridge. This has been effected under the superintendence of the engineer of the latter. A signal-man will be stationed at the junction, whose duty it will be to give notice of the approach of either of the trains, as is the case on the Manchester and other railways. The time occupied in coming from one railway to the other will be less than one minute, so that very little delay will be occasioned.

In order to avoid confusion at the London end of the railway, there are six lines of rails, into which the coming trains may be impelled, like coaches in an inn-yard; and there is room for laying down two more rails if necessary, the space being two hundred and eighty or three hundred feet in length, and sixty or sixty-five feet in breadth, all of which is inclosed with parapet walls. A large plot of ground is reserved, which can, if requisite, be obtained by the Croydon from the Greenwich Company, for a distinct station of the former; and as the whole line of railway will be lighted by gas, the facility of giving signals by night as well as by day becomes obvious. Should it be deemed necessary, from other junctions, (which are by no means improbable,) a sufficient space is retained for widening the present Railway; and this may be effected in eight or nine months, at an estimated expense of £100,000 including a double set of new rails. The Brighton Railway, as well as others, will, no doubt avail themselves of the opportunity thus afforded of conveying their trains to the heart of the city. It may appear hazardous, for so many trains, from different

lines, to meet in the same focus; but, by a simple arrangement, understood by all the engineers, as in coaches passing through crowded streets, and by the aid of a mechanical contrivance called a "switch," the passage from one railway into another and back, may be rendered perfectly secure. From the Greenwich terminus of the road, the line may be continued to Gravesend, Rochester, Canterbury, Margate, Ramsgate, and Dover, or any part of the intervening country, by branches to be hereafter determined upon; and among other projects under consideration, is the construction of a branch from Westminster Bridge to London Bridge, the whole as in the parent road on arches. By this means, vast accommodation will be afforded to the persons coming from or going to the west end of the metropolis.

The carriages have been partially running on the Railway, from the early part of the present year, from Deptford to Bermondsey Road, a distance of about two miles and a quarter; and since then from the end of Bermondsey Street, within a very short distance of the intended grand entrance. A splendid design for this structure, somewhat resembling one of the Roman triumphal arches, appeared in No. 3 of the new series of the *Railway Magazine*.

Curiosity has, of course, drawn a vast number of persons to make the experiment of a trip by this new conveyance. At first, two engines or tenders only were in use, but six have since been completed, and are in constant use, going backwards and forwards every half hour, and oftener, as circumstances may require; and the repetition of these excursions may be increased to trains starting from each end every five minutes, with perfect safety. During the Easter and Whitsuntide holidays, the number of persons who went by the trains was very great: in the latter part of one day, (Easter Monday,) six thousand three hundred and twelve passengers having paid. The trains to Deptford go on the right-hand rail, and those coming from thence on the left; they generally stop, going and coming, to put down and take up passengers at the Bermondsey Road. The carriages are of various constructions; some being close omnibuses, for which the fare is one shilling; other carriages open at the sides, but close at each end, the fare ninepence; and others open all round, for which the fare is sixpence. The carriages are accompanied by guards, in the livery of the company, dark green cloth, with a section of the railway on the button. The distance from Tooley Street to Deptford is generally accomplished in less than ten minutes, including stoppages and the necessity of starting and coming in at an easy rate: a part of the journey, is, however, done at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour, a proof that in going long distances without interruption, the speed may be easily increased. At present, the trains take about two hundred each trip, but the carriages may be increased according to the demand, and one engine may take eleven or twelve thousand passengers *per diem*.

The Deptford end, from the establishment of the manufactories there, is at present the dépôt for the extra engines, and they there undergo frequent and minute inspection: a large, arched shed with a cast-iron roof having been raised to shelter the passengers coming and going.

The locomotive engines employed on this railway are upon entirely a new construction; the frames are so formed that the wheels cannot deviate from the rails at any speed, and their revolving motion can be instantly changed to a sliding motion; thus, the trains being powerfully retarded by friction, are speedily brought to rest, and the risk of accidents to the passengers is materially diminished. Among other fancy carriages which have been constructed is one in the form of a Roman galley, which has the appearance of floating in mid air.

Although it is not our intention to enter fully into the calculated financial results of the construction of this railway, we shall glance at a few of the advantages which it promises to the public. Mr. Herapath considers one of the most valuable features of the design to be the railway "coming so completely into the metropolis as London Bridge is;" and that it, consequently, must monopolize all railways from the south and south-east of London. Whatever may be the success of these railways, when formed, they will be so many streams of profit to the Greenwich Railway. "Thus, without considering its own traffic, which will, doubtless, be very great, the Greenwich line, like the trunk of a tree, must gather strength and bulk from every branch it sends forth." Mr. Herapath proceeds to estimate the profits which are likely to accrue from these branch lines and other sources, and concludes that the company will probably draw from the public no less than twenty-eight per cent. per annum, without even using their own line, and with scarcely any counterbalancing expense.

The writer in the *Observer* remarks, that "the traffic between London and Greenwich daily by the coaches, according to returns before the house of lords, averages four thousand persons a day; but how vastly will this be increased when the distance can be accomplished at so much less expense and with so material a saving of time." The following comparative table has been published, illustrating the effects of the change:—

*Present Charges by Stage Coaches.*

Inside.	Outside.	Average Time.	Average Annual Expense of Money and Time.			
s. d.	s.	Hour.	Inside.	Outside	Roof or Dickey.	Hours.
1 6	1	1	£54 15	£36 10 0	£36 10	730
			1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
			Deduct Railway charges as below	36 10	27 7 6	18 5
						182
			Saving by Railway	£18 5	£9 2 6	£18 5
			In comparison with Stage Coach			548
			Travelling, the Free Tickets	Inside, £34 15 0..Outside, £20 10 0		
			will save per annum			

*Charges by Railway Carriages.*

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Average Annual Expense of Money and Time.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Hours.
s.	d.	d.	Time.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Hours.
1	9	6	15 min.	£36 10	£27 7 6	£18 5	182
In comparison with Daily Payments to the Railway, Free Tickets will further save ...				16 10	11 7 6	6 5	
				1st Class Carriages ... £5 per quarter			
				2nd Class ditto ..... £4 ditto			
				3rd Class ditto ..... £3 ditto			

The railway was opened on Wednesday the 14th of December, 1836, by the first starting of the train from the commencement of the line at the principal entrance from Duke Street, London Bridge; when the lord mayor, the lady mayoress, and sheriffs, took their seats in the first carriage; the journeys to and from Deptford were performed in fourteen minutes each way.\*

*Leather and Hide Market.*—The numerous and wealthy body of dealers in hides and leather, finding the old mart in Leadenhall, too confined, and not allowing sufficient space for their purposes, and the authorities refusing to make the necessary improvements, a considerable body of them came to the resolution of forming a new establishment, where their accommodations would be more complete; they consequentl made choice of a situation for their new market, at a convenient distance from the tanneries in Bermondsey, and also from the numerous slaughtering establishments of the metropolis. Extensive buildings have been erected for the purposes of this market, in Weston Street, Southwark; this arrangement seems well fitted to the purpose. A new road has been formed to afford more easy access to the market from High Street and London Bridge, from which latter it is about half a mile distant.

*Observatory.*—An observatory has been erected by two spirited individuals named Dix, in Long Lane, near St. George's Church, Southwark, and within ten minutes walk of the bridges. The observatory is upwards of sixty feet in height, moving on a rotatory plain, fixed upon a platform forty feet at the base, and having a telescope thirty feet long, with object glasses fourteen inches in diameter, grained and fitted by an eminent optician.

*Borough High Street.*—To form the approaches to the New London Bridge, the west side of High Street after having been completely taken down, and set back, is rebuilt in a neat and substantial range of houses, with numerous shops and warehouses. This extends from the opening before St. Saviour's Church, and its Ladye Chapel, southward, to the Town Hall, the flankwall of

\* Observer Newspaper—The Mirror.

which being now its side elevation to the widened street, is made uniform with the front, which is one of the many varieties of Italian architecture, and will itself form a not unpleasing variety in the midst of so much of our builders' *pseudo-Grecian* works around it. On the east side of the street, the alterations do not extend inland further than St. Thomas's Hospital, before which, to the street, the governors of that institution have erected an inclosure and lodge, and within, a new wing to the building. Northward of the hospital and its accessories, a new line of streets leads eastward down to Tooley Street, and new houses with shops occupy the north side.

*St. Saviour's Church.\**

This ancient and magnificent building as it has fallen into a state of decay, has frequently undergone partial repairs; and the "Ladye Chapel" which forms the east end of the church, has been completely re-edified, and is an interesting object, on approaching the Borough or the City, by London Bridge: every part of this beautiful erection is an exact fac-simile of the original fabric.

The committee for the restoration of the nave of St. Saviour's Church, and the enlargement of the accommodation within its walls for congregational purposes, having submitted their plans to his majesty's government, and having obtained from Lord Melbourne an intimation that a sufficient sum of money would be lent by government, at a moderate rate of interest, to enable them to complete the design in aid of which they had been promoting subscriptions, some of the most respectable and influential of the inhabitants signed a requisition for a special vestry meeting as follows:—"For the purposes of considering the present great deficiency of church accommodations, as compared with the population of the parish, and the present disreputable state of dilapidation of the nave of the church. Also to take into consideration a plan that will be then submitted to the vestry, of remedying the evils complained of, by repairing, restoring, and fitting up the nave in such a way as shall render the church sufficiently warm and convenient, and in every respect a desirable place of worship; and furnish a very large increase of sittings, both in pews and free-seats. As in consequence of an opportunity now offering, to enable the parish to borrow a sum of money for the purpose, at an unusually low rate of interest, and for a very extended term of years, we believe that it can be shown to be practicable to accomplish the whole, and to provide for the regular payment of the interest, and gradual repayment of the loan, without making more than a trifling addition to the rate."

The proceedings of the meeting, and resolutions consequent upon the above requisition, were ably entered on by Mr. T. H.

\* Vol. iv., p. 494.

Shears, in a speech replete with good sense and sound argument. The resolutions were seconded by Mr. Burbidge. Mr. Barnard opposed, and Mr. Pegg followed in support of the measure. Messrs. Embleton, Clarke, and Ellis, strongly opposed it, as an useless expenditure; Mr. Saunders eloquently supported it, though his address met with frequent interruption. He assured the meeting, that, had they the opportunity to judge of this matter calmly and deliberately, their sentiments would be in perfect accordance with the measure.

The resolutions for the restoration of the nave were ultimately put, and negatived by a considerable majority, and a poll was demanded, which ended in the same result.\*

*Bermondsey Abbey, and the Church of St. Mary Magdalen.*

Bermondsey Street, Southwark, commences at Tooley Street, opposite No. 63, where the numbers begin and end; it passes by the church to Long Lane, and is about half a mile in length: the church of Bermondsey is on the eastern side of the south end of this street; it is dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen. The old church was of great antiquity, being originally founded by the priors of Bermondsey, for the conveniency of their neighbors; tenants it was made parochial after the dissolution of the abbey; and, in 1680, re-built in a very plain style, but it has since been repaired and ornamentally fitted up.

A very handsome new church has been recently erected in this parish, from the designs of James Savage, Esq. It is a curacy; in the patronage of the rector.

*Bermondsey Abbey*, was founded by Alwyn Childe, a rich citizen of London, in 1082; and William the Conqueror, and his successor, Rufus, are named among its primary benefactors. Childe's first work, was the building of a church, dedicated to our Saviour, contiguous to the spot now occupied by the parochial church of St. Mary Magdalen, but a little to the south. To that edifice, which in the Domesday book is called, "*nova et pulchra Ecclesia*," he annexed a convent of Cluniac monks, sent hither at the instance of Archbishop Lanfranc, from the priory of "*La Charité sur le Loire*," in Nivernois, to which it consecutively became subordinate as a cell.

In the forty-fifth year of the reign of Edward III., it was sequestered among other alien priories to the use of the crown; but Richard II. re-established it in the second of his reign, and two years afterwards, in consideration of a fine of two hundred marks, enfranchised it, and thus enabled its members to purchase and possess lands in their own rights. By this sovereign, also, in 1399, it was erected into an abbey, at the intercession of the then prior, John Attelburgh, who became the first abbot. But

\* Gent. Mag., November, 1836.



little is known of the internal history of this foundation; and it must suffice to state, that the forty-seven first priors were foreigners. The first Englishman who filled the office, was Richard Denton, or Dunton, elected in 1372, who rebuilt the cloister and refectory; and among his other benefactions, relieved his monks from their subjection to the alien priory in Normandy. It is probable, that the monastic buildings were of considerable extent, as the court, on different occasions assembled here on affairs of state. At Christmas, in 1154, Henry II., immediately after his first coronation, treated here with his nobles, on the state of the kingdom. In the reign of Henry III., many of the nobility, having assumed the cross, met here to deliberate on the order of their journey to the Holy Land. Katherine, the queen of Henry VI., retired to this sanctuary, either for devotion or safety, and here she died, on the 3rd of January, 1437. Elizabeth Widville, also, the queen of Edward IV., was confined to this monastery, by her son-in-law, Henry VII., who from the jealousy of his disposition, and, on pretences as absurd as cruel, deprived her of all her possessions, and restrained her to this abbey, where she passed the remainder of her life in mournfulness and penury. By her will, which bears date on the 10th of April, 1492, she appears to have been almost entirely destitute of property of any kind; for after assigning "her small stuff and goods to the contentation of her debts," she merely bequeathed her blessing to her children, in the following plaintive and pathetic manner:—"Item, whereas I have no worldly goods to do the queen's grace, my dearest daughter, a pleasure with, neither to reward any of my children according to my heart and mind, I beseech Almighty God to bless her grace, with all her noble issue, and with a good heart and mind as is to me possible, I give her grace my blessing, and all the aforesaid my children."

In 1537, this foundation was surrendered to Henry VIII., by Robert de Wharton, alias Parfew, its last abbot, who in the preceding year had been raised to the see of St. Asaph, and was likewise rewarded with a pension of five hundred marks. According to Speed, its annual revenues amounted to £548 2s. 5½d.; Dugdale states them at only £474 14s. 4½d. In July, 1541, the site of the abbey was granted to Sir Robert Southwell; soon after which the conventual church was pulled down by Sir Thomas Pope, by whom it had been purchased, and who erected a splendid mansion upon the site. That edifice became the habitation of the Ratcliffs, Earls of Sussex, and within its walls, Thomas Ratcliff, the Earl of Leicester's great rival, in the favour of Queen Elizabeth, breathed his last.

Sometime ago an ancient gateway, with its postern, stood at the north-west corner of King John's Court, in which was a house of considerable antiquity, bearing a like appellation.\*

\* Brayley's *Londiniana*, vol. i. p. 206.

## CHAPTER V.

*Topographical and Descriptive Accounts, with Historical Notices, of Towns, Villages, and remarkable Places in the Vicinity of the Cities of London and Westminster, and the Borough of Southwark.*

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HAVING completed the additions to the History of London, Westminster, and the Borough of Southwark, the account of what may be considered to form the suburbs, will properly commence with

*Lincoln's Inn Fields.*

In an Act of Parliament, passed in the year, 1618, "it was alleged, that the grounds called Lincoln's Inn Fields were much planted round with dwellings and lodgings of noblemen and gentlemen of qualitie; but at the same time, were deformed by cottages and mean buildings, incroachments on the fields, and nuisances to the neighbourhood." The commissioners, therefore, who were the Lord Chancellor Bacon, the Earls of Worcester, Pembroke, and Arundel, and other noblemen and gentry, "were directed to reform those grievances; and according to their discretion, to frame and reduce those fields, both for sweetness, uniformities, and comeliness, into such walks, partitions, and other plottes, and in such sorte, manner, and form, both for public health and pleasure, as should be drawn up by way of map by Inigo Jones," who was at that time surveyor-general of his majesty's works. Under the superintendence of this able architect the present square of Lincoln's-Inn Fields was laid out, and the buildings were begun; but many deviations from the original plan were afterwards made. It is the most extensive square in the metropolis, the area containing not less than ten acres, and is said to be of the same size as the base of the great pyramid of Egypt. It is bounded on the east by the gardens and stone buildings of Lincoln's Inn, on the north by Holborn, on the south by Portugal Street, and on the west by several streets, and a row of houses designed by Inigo Jones. In this square Lord Russel was beheaded on the 21st of July, 1683. The centre is laid out as a pleasure-garden in a very tasteful style.

On the north side is the dwelling-house, museum, and offices of the late Sir John Soane, and on the south

*The Royal College of Surgeons.\**

The Company of Surgeons, originally incorporated with the Barkers, were separated from that association in 1745; yet it was

\* Vol. ii. p. 380.

not till 1800 that they became a separate college, and had their own hall, a spacious building on the south side of Lincoln's Inn Fields, with a back-front in Portugal Street. It was erected by Mr. Dance, and had a handsome portico, on the summit of which were placed the arms of the college, supported by two sons of Esculapius. But the building was found inconvenient, and too small for the purposes of the institution; and, in 1835, the council purchased the premises next to the college, on the east side, for the purpose of extending it, and obtaining space for the desired improvements. The alteration were intrusted to Mr. Charles Barry, the artist of the first design for the New Houses of Parliament.

The external changes have been very considerable:

The columns are now fluted, and some of the cornice-mouldings and the echini of the architrave have been carved; in consequence of which, the whole has obtained more of the spirit of its professed original than it had at first, when the capital and proportions of the columns alone indicated the Illyssus Ionic.

The greater extent of front now given to the building has allowed an additional window to be made on each floor, on either side of the portico; the ugly, round-headed windows level with the cornice of the portico have disappeared; and the cornice-mouldings are continued along the front, which is, in every respect, a material improvement, as the colonnade is thereby architecturally connected with the building behind it. But the alteration which has produced a complete metamorphosis of the whole structure, is the addition of a noble, Ionic entablature, proportioned to the whole mass. Along the frieze of this entablature runs an inscription cut in sunk letters, which produces no little richness of appearance; and the cornice, which is dentelled, is ornamented with a series of lions' heads, ten in number, to correspond with that of the piers below. Along this entablature is a low podium, finishing the elevation, and, by the small ornaments introduced upon it, producing a pleasing outline against the sky. The chimney-stack at each end is chastely finished with antæ and crownings, which harmonize with the ornamental outline of the podium.

It must be added that the colonnade now appears somewhat too small for the building, though not in disparity proportioned to its comparative vastness before the alteration. The additional size of the entablature, and width of the front have certainly rendered the front liable to this objection, which is increased by a blankness in the front, in part caused by the extreme plainness and small size of the window-cases. Still, the general effect of the whole front is so materially improved as to entitle the architect to high praise.

The interior consists of a museum, theatre, library, and other apartments. By its new arrangement, the site of the late theatre

has been added to the museum, a new theatre has been obtained on the other side, a new council-room added, &c.

Among the *curiosities* of the museum is the collection of the celebrated John Hunter, purchased by order of government; in which collection, says Everard Home, "we find an attempt to expose to view the gradations of nature, from the most simple state in which life is found to exist, up to the most perfect and most complex of the animal creation—man himself." In the museum also, is a rare and extensive collection of objects of natural history, which, through the medium of comparative anatomy, greatly contribute to physiological illustration; likewise many fossil and vegetable productions: the whole amounting to twenty thousand specimens and preparations. Among the contributors to the museum have been Sir Joseph Banks, Sir William Blizard, and Sir Everard Home. A *recherché* object or *subject* of interest preserved here is the wife of the celebrated Van Butchell; she is laid out in a mahogany case; the space around her is filled up with some preservative composition, and over the face is a square of glass, which may be removed at pleasure. Permission to view the museum may be obtained by an order from a member of the college. The library is only accessible to members.

Since the incorporation of the surgeons, various legislative and other important regulations have been adopted to promote their utility and respectability; and no person is legally entitled to practise as a surgeon in the cities of London and Westminster, or within seven miles of the former, who has not been examined at this college.

There are at least twenty-four lectures delivered annually here, called the "Museum Lectures," the subjects of which are illustrated by the preparations, according to an agreement made with government, when the Hunterian collection was presented to it. There are also anatomical lectures, called "Arris's and Gale's Lectures," according to the intention of Alderman Arris and Mr. Gale, the donors of funds for that purpose. Besides these, an annual oration has been instituted, called the "Hunterian Oration," delivered every 14th of February.

*The Sardinian Chapel*, is a Roman Catholic place of worship, at the commencement of Duke Street, which we enter through a low gateway on the west side of Lincoln's Inn Fields. It is well fitted up, and very respectably attended. This establishment suffered very severely from the disgraceful proceedings of the fanatical mob, styling themselves the "Protestant Association," and headed by Lord George Gordon, in the year 1780. The celebrated Dr. Benjamin Franklin, during his residence in London as a journeyman printer, was engaged in Watts' printing-office, near Lincoln's Inn Fields, and lodged at an Italian ware-

house in Duke Street, opposite the Catholic Chapel, kept by a widow lady and her daughter. The old lady was the daughter of a protestant clergyman, but had been converted to the catholic faith by her husband; and being confined with the gout, Franklin was frequently permitted to spend the evening with her. "Our supper," he says, (in his interesting "Memoirs,") was only an anchovy each, on a very little slice of bread and butter, and half a pint of ale between us; but the entertainment was in her conversation. In the garret of the same house lived an old maiden lady, who had formerly been in a nunnery abroad, but the country not agreeing with her, she returned to England, where she adopted the conventual mode of life, as nearly as circumstances would allow. She had resided many years in the same room, living on water-gruel only, and using no fire but to boil it. Every day a priest attended to hear her confession; she had given all her estates to charitable purposes, reserving only twelve pounds a year for subsistence, and even of that small pittance she gave part in charity. "I was once," says Franklin, "permitted to visit her; she was cheerful and polite, and conversed pleasantly. The room was clean, but had no other furniture than a mattress, a table, with a crucifix and a book, a stool, which she gave me to sit on, and a picture over the fire-place, of St. Veronica, displaying her handkerchief with the miraculous figure of Christ's bleeding face on it, which she explained to me with great seriousness. She looked pale, but was never sick, and I give it as another instance on how small an income life and health can be supported."

*Great Queen Street*, is entered from the north-west corner of this square, and extends to Drury Lane; it is a very good street. The houses are much in the style of Inigo Jones, and supposed to have been built from his designs. Paulet House, belonging to the Marquis of Winchester; and Conway House, the residence of a noble family of that name, were in this street; and here died, in 1648, the celebrated Lord Herbert of Cherbury.

*The Freemasons' Hall and Tavern*, is at No. 62, in this street. The hall and apartments belonging to it, are behind the tavern: it is in the purest style of masonry, and the first hall built in this country with appropriate symbols of masonry, and with suitable apartments for holding of lodges, initiating, passing, raising, and exalting of brethren. It was built by subscription, from the designs of Thomas Sandby, Esq. R. A. professor of architecture in the Royal Academy.

*The Wesleyan Methodist Chapel*, in this street, formerly belonged to Mr. Baguly; but he being opposed by his diocesan

for irregularity, the building was constituted a chapel of ease to St. Giles' in the Fields, and afterwards became the property of its present owners.

*Little Queen Street* is entered from the eastern extremity of Great Queen Street; here a handsome new church has been erected; and in the passage named *Gate Street* there is a small Dissenters' Meeting House, with a good charity school attached to it: this passage leads to *Whetstone Park*, now a narrow and obscure avenue, but once notorious for houses of night revels, and ill-fame, and for gamesters of all descriptions; this place in old deeds is named "*Le Spencer's Lond*," and a deep ditch which anciently separated it from the fields and extended nearly to Drury Lane, had the name of "*Spencer's Dig*." On this ground, which from lying open and waste, was frequently the scene of low dissipation, houses were first erected on the eastern part in Charles II's. time, by Mr. Whetstone, a vestryman of St. Giles', and from him derived its name. On the other half the houses were continued by Mr. Phillips, and called *Phillips' Rents*. The avenue named Great Turnstile passes into Holborn, from the eastern end; that of Little Turnstile, from the western extremity of Whetstone Park.

#### *St. Giles' in the Fields.*

*Broad Street, St. Giles', or Bloomsbury*, is the western continuation of Holborn, extending from Drury Lane to the church; the north side is in Bloomsbury, and the south side is in the parish of St. Giles'.

This parish was anciently a village of the same name, and its church is supposed to owe its origin to the chapel which belonged to the hospital founded, about 1117, by Queen Matilda, consort of Henry I., for the reception of a certain number of leprous persons belonging to the city of London and the county of Middlesex. In 1354, Edward III. granted this hospital to the master and brethren of the order of St. Lazar of Jerusalem, of Burton in Leicestershire, for certain considerations, for which it became a cell to that order, till the general dissolution of religious houses, by Henry VIII., who, in 1545, granted it to Lord Dudley. Soon after this period the chapel or church was made parochial, and on the 20th of April, 1547, William Rawlinson was instituted rector.

The ancient church being very small, and much dilapidated, was taken down in 1623, and a church of brick was erected in its stead. This also became in its turn too small and inconvenient, when the inhabitants applied for an act of parliament to enable them to rebuild it; accordingly the old fabric was taken down in 1730, and the present very handsome edifice, designed by Gibbs, was erected and completed in 1733. This substantial church is built of Portland stone its interior is seventy-five feet in

length, exclusive of the recess for the altar, and sixty feet in width, and is divided into nave and aisles, by Portland stone columns of the Ionic order, which assist the main walls in carrying the roof. The tower and spire are also of Portland stone, and are one hundred and sixty feet high to the vane.

A new entrance gateway, of great beauty, has been within these twenty years erected, from the designs of William Leverton, Esq., in which is introduced an ancient piece of sculpture, of more curiosity than beauty, representing the Last Judgment.

The church is a rectory, in the county and archdeaconry of Middlesex, in the diocese of London, and in the patronage of the Lord Chancellor.\*

*The Seven Dials*, is a district in St. Giles', in which there was formerly a column supporting seven dials, and forming the centre from which seven streets have been made to proceed. Previous to the year 1560, this space and Leicester Fields were unbuilt, and the country extending north, west, and easterly, was generally an open country, or lanes bounded by hedges. According to Faithorn's Plan of London, published in 1658, no traces of houses were to be found in the north, except a single one, called the gaming house, at the end next to Piccadilly.

#### *Parish of St. George, Bloomsbury.*

The church is in the inclosure formerly named Plough Yard; which was purchased of Lady Russel for £1000. The architect, was Nicholas Hawksmoor, (a pupil of Sir Christopher Wren,) whose estimate of the expense was £9790, which was exceeded only by the sum of three pounds.† Being one of the fifty new churches appointed to be built by act of parliament, it was erected at the public expense, and consecrated in 1731: it has a magnificent portico of the Corinthian order, with a pyramidal steeple, surmounted by a statue of King George I., in honour of whom it was named.‡ A district for its parish was taken out of that of St. Giles' in the Fields, and arrangements made for the support of the poor. This church is a rectory, in the gift of the crown, and in the patronage of the Lord Chancellor; it cannot be held in commendam, and all licenses to that effect are made void by the act of parliament for separating this parish from that of St. Giles. It is in the county and archdeaconry of Middlesex.

\* Elmes' Top. Dict.

† Malcolm's Lond. vol. ii. p. 480.

‡ The following epigram was written on the erection of this statue:

When King Henry the Eighth left the Pope in the lurch,  
The people of England, made him head of the church:  
But wiser by far the good Bloomsbury people,  
To honour king George, made him head of the steeple

*British Museum.*

This most important national institution is in Great Russel Street, eastward from Tottenham-Court-Road. Sir Hans Sloane was the founder; yet public gratitude is also due to a predecessor of even greater liberality, who gave his invaluable collection of MSS. to the public: this was Sir Robert Cotton. Sir Hans offered his books and other valuable articles to the public for £20,000; and the purchasers, who were the legislature, found it necessary to provide a place for their reception. An act for the purchase of the museum or collection of Sir Hans Sloane, and of the Harlean MSS.; and for providing one general repository for the better reception and more convenient use of the said collections, and of the famous Cottonian library, and of the additions made and to be made thereto. The government immediately raised the sum of £100,000 by a lottery, purchased and established the museum under its present name, and appointed governors and trustees according to the tenor of the founder's will. The trustees shortly after purchased the mansion and gardens of the Montague family for £10,000, upon which they expended nearly £30,000 more in necessary repairs, alterations, and conveniences, for the reception of the united collection.

This mansion was originally called Montague House, and is one of the noblest and most extensive buildings in the metropolis. It was erected by John, Duke of Montague, keeper of the wardrobe to Charles II., and who was afterwards in high favour with King William and Queen Anne. The assertion by Mr. Elmes, in his *Life of Sir Christopher Wren*, that it was designed and built by Robert Hooke, the inventor of spring locks and pocket watches, has been contradicted; but has been corroborated by John Evelyn, who, in his *Memoirs*, (vol. i. p. 484.) says, "May 11th—I dined with Mr. Charlton, and went to see Mr. Mountague's palace neere Bloomsbury, built by Mr. Hooke of our society, after the French manner."

The original collection has been much enlarged by numerous and valuable additions to every department of the museum, by donations, legacies, and judicious purchases by the trustees, aided by the liberality of parliament. King George III. gave many munificent donations, among which are the large and valuable collection of pamphlets published during the eventful reign of Charles I. Among others should be enumerated, the collection of biography presented by Sir William Musgrave; the entire library of Clayton Cracherode, Esq.; Mr. Garrick's collection of old plays; the Hamilton vases; the Egyptian antiquities; the Townley, the Elgin, the Phygaleian marbles; and, though last, not least, his late majesty, King George IV.'s splendid and munificent gift



of the private library of his father, which had become his private property by bequest.

The original building has been enlarged by the gallery of the Townley marbles, designed by Mr. Saunders; the galleries of the Elgin and Phrygæian marbles; the new reading rooms; and that for George IV.'s library, designed by Mr. Smirke. It is the largest apartment in England, being three hundred feet in length, thirty feet in width, and thirty feet high. These additions are still in progress, and the old buildings will be successively taken down and rebuilt, after one uniform design by Mr. Smirke.

The museum buildings form a large square inclosure, at each angle of which is a turret; and over the great Ionic arch of entrance, a large and handsome cupola. Upon entering the court, the spectator finds himself in a grand colonnade of Ionic pillars, extremely chaste and well-proportioned, which extend the whole length of the front.

At the east and west ends of the quadrangle are the lodgings of the different officers, connecting the colonnade and the museum. The fronts are neat, but plain, except an Ionic pediment in the centre of each.

The house is of no precise order. The walls, which are of brick, were erected in 1677, and have stone rustic groins, and unadorned windows; a handsome cornice, with brackets rather than dentals; a Doric door in the centre, and one in each wing, the ascent to each of which is by many steps.

On the west side of the house, a flower garden and a terrace, disposed with much taste, and shaded by numerous trees and shrubs: this communicates with a lawn on the north. On the west side of the lawn is a double avenue of lime trees: at the west side of the garden an additional wing has been erected.

The hall is of the Ionic order, and decorated with pilasters, in pairs, with their entablature supporting a horizontal and plain ceiling. The entrance from this to the vestibule, on the west side, is through two tall arches; and from thence a passage leads to the western apartments.

The Elgin marbles were purchased by government for thirty-five thousand pounds. They consist of the frieze, with its immense and various pieces of sculpture, from the temples of Theseus and Minerva, the works of Phidias and Praxiteles. The justly-celebrated Roman artist, Canova, during a visit, said, that he should ever deem his journey to this country amply rewarded by the sight of these exquisite relics, even had our metropolis afforded him no other gratification. It must, however, be confessed, that it requires the discerning eye of a critic, the fire of an artist and a philosopher, and the zeal of an antiquary, to discover and appreciate the beauty and value of these Grecian remains. That they will prove of infinite service to the arts in this country there can be no doubt: future ages will remember,

with gratitude, the name of the British peer by whom they have been saved from entire demolition.\*

The vastly extensive collection of curious and interesting articles in this national depository, entirely precludes the possibility of giving any thing like a descriptive account within the limited extent of this work, for, indeed, a mere catalogue would form volumes.

*Russel Square*, is near the British Museum, and is very handsome and well-laid out, and much larger than any other in London, with the exception of Lincoln's Inn Fields. It is nearly six hundred and seventy feet on each side. A great portion of the eastern side was occupied by *Bolton House*, the residence, in the year 1803, of the Earl of Rosslyn; but this house is now divided into two, and its court-yard covered by three excellent houses. Broad streets intersect this square at its four corners, which are rounded; it is moreover entered by very capacious streets, in the middle, by which it is ventilated, and a very healthy situation. With the exception of the above house, formerly occupied by Lord Baltimore, at the corner of Guildford Street, the square is nearly uniform. The centre houses are ornamented with pilasters, the ground floors are stuccoed.

On the south side, nearly facing *Bedford Square*, and on the spot where once stood Bedford House, is a beautiful pedestrian statue of the late Duke of Bedford. It is the work of the younger Westmacott, and reflects high honour on his talents. It was erected in the year 1809. The statue is colossal; the attitude well chosen, graceful, and manly; the folds of the drapery are ample, yet sufficiently detailed. His grace reposes one arm on a plough; the left hand holds the gift of Ceres, conforming with the general plan of a monument, intended to indicate the duke's attachment to agricultural pursuits. Children playing round the feet of the statue personify the four seasons. The pedestal, in embellishments and size is admirably adapted to the purpose of illustration and strength. To the four corners are attached bulls' heads, in very high relief; the cavity beneath the upper moulding has heads of cattle in recumbent postures. On the curved sides are rural subjects in *basso-relievo*: the first represents the preparation for the ploughman's dinner; the husbandman's wife, on her knees, attends the culinary department; a youth sounding a horn, two rustics, and a team of oxen complete the group. The second composition is made up of reapers and gleaners, variously employed; a young woman in the centre is delineated with the agreeable features and general comeliness of a village favourite.

These enrichments, the four seasons, and the statue of the

\* Rev. I. Nightingale—Elmes' Top. Dict.

duke, are all cast in bronze, and so very successfully executed, that with the polish of high finishing, they preserve the spirit of an original model. The pedestal is of Scotch granite; and, together with the superstructure, measures, from the level ground to the summit of the monument, twenty-seven feet. The principal figure is nine feet high. The only inscription in front is "Francis Duke of Bedford: erected in 1809."

*The Russel Institution*, in Great Coram Street, occupies a building of modern erection, which has a handsome portico, with four pillars. It was built in 1800, and designed for a suite of assembly-rooms, but purchased and converted to its present more intellectual purpose, in 1808. The society consists of about seven hundred subscribers and proprietors. The general purposes of this institution are the establishment of an extensive library, and the delivery of lectures on philosophical and scientific subjects.

The street in which this building stands is named from Captain Coram, the projector of the Foundling Hospital in Guildford Street, the site of which was formerly a path, which led from Gray's Inn Lane, by the hospital, the gardens of Great Ormond Street, the back of Queen Square, to Baltimore House, and was generally bounded by stagnant waters, at least twelve feet lower than the square.

*A Statue of Major Cartwright*, is placed on a pedestal of granite in the centre of Burton Crescent; it is of bronze. The figure, which is larger than life, represents the venerable major in a sitting posture. In the countenance is strongly expressed that benevolence for which he was pre-eminent. This well-executed statue is by Mr. Clarke, of Birmingham. Burton Crescent, commences at the north end of Marchmont Street, Great Coram Street, Brunswick Square, and extends by Leigh Street, Burton Street, and Speldhurst Street, to Mabledon place, which continues to the New Road.

#### *The Foundling Hospital.*

The history of the Foundling Hospital is very interesting, but very long. Its leading facts are the following:

The first idea of an Hospital for Foundlings was suggested in the reign of Queen Anne; but was not immediately acted upon. In the year 1713, Mr. Addison\* again directed the public attention to it, but without effect; and it was nearly ten years afterwards that Captain Coram, a man of no great property, but of great activity and benevolence of character, undertook to establish it; and, after the labour of seventeen years, succeeded.†

\* Guardian, No. 105.

† See Bernard's Account, p. 3.

Amongst various other exertions for this purpose, he preferred a petition to the King, George II. who accordingly granted a charter of incorporation, which authorized Charles Duke of Richmond, and several other eminent persons, to purchase lands, &c. in mortmain, to the annual amount of £4000 to be applied to the maintenance and education of exposed and deserted infants.

The first quarterly general meeting of the corporation was held on the 26th of December, 1739, when subscription books were opened at the Bank of England, and various other banks, for inserting the names of annual contributors. The governors and guardians then amounted to four hundred.

In the following year, Montague House, now the British Museum, was thought of as an eligible receptacle for the objects of the intended charity; but the gentlemen, to whom the matter was referred, gave it as their opinion, that the expense of such a house would be too heavy: the governors, therefore, resolved to open subscriptions for the purpose of erecting an hospital, and in the mean time to receive sixty children in a temporary receptacle.

The following December, they obtained fifty-six acres north of Ormond Street, of the Earl of Salisbury, for £7000. the present site of the Foundling Hospital, Guildford Street, &c. On the 25th of March, 1741, nineteen male, and eleven female infants were received, all of whom were less than two months old. They were baptized the ensuing Sunday; when two were honoured with the names of Thomas and Eunice Coram; others, of robust frames, and apparently calculated for future seamen, were called Drake, Blake, and Norris.

The first stone of the new hospital was laid in 1742, by John Milner, Esq. vice-president of the corporation, when a copper-plate, secured between two pieces of milled lead, was deposited in a cavity: the plate is thus inscribed:

“The foundation of this Hospital, for the relief of exposed and deserted young children, was laid 16th September, 16 George II. 1742.”

The first stone of the chapel contains the following inscription:

“The foundation of this Chapel was laid the 1st of May, A. D. 1747, and in the 20th year of his most sacred Majesty King George II.”\*

It is not requisite to trace the means and the progress of the funds of this admirable charity: and its objects are already sufficiently indicated.

The Foundling Hospital is composed of two wings, constructed

\* Malcolm's "Anecdotes of the Manners and Customs of London during the Eighteenth Century," p. 10.

of brick, in a plain and regular manner; these are ornamented by piazzas. The chapel forms a centre, joined to the wings by arches.

The building is hidden in a great measure from the public view by the high wall in Guildford Street. The gate, however, of Grecian architecture, and the surrounding trees, and adjoining square, give the whole place a delightful appearance.

There are good gardens, and a play-ground for the children. Before the hospital is a large area, on each side of which are enclosed colonnades, where the children are instructed and employed. The gates admit carriages so as not to interrupt each other; and there are portals for foot passengers. The area is adorned with grass-plots, and gravel-walks, and is well lighted with lamps.

The interior, both of the house and chapel, are richly decorated with several excellent paintings, the gifts of artists and others friendly to the charity. Here are some of Hogarth's best pictures in the serious style: the altar-piece, in the chapel, is a fine painting, by West, of "Suffer Little Children, &c." The windows have the armorial bearings of the principal benefactors, in stained glass. Hogarth's *March to Finchley*, an original painting, is over the chimney, in one of the rooms. There is also a very curious *basso-relievo*, by Rysbrack, representing children employed in husbandry and navigation. Many of the most respectable hospitals in and about London are delineated by Wilson, Wale, Gainsborough, &c. fixed in small circular frames.

The interior of the chapel is not only very handsome, but substantial; its chief ornaments are, nevertheless, the order, cleanliness, and healthy appearance of the hundreds of children that fill the western gallery, during divine service, which is enlivened by the vocal powers of some truly excellent and scientific singers. The preachers at the Foundling Hospital are also chosen from among the most eloquent and learned of the church of England.

*The Welsh Charity School.*—This institution was established in 1718, for the reception, maintenance, education, and apprenticing poor children of Welsh parents, born in and near London, and who have no settlement. The origin of the Society, called "The Most Honourable and Royal Society of Ancient Britons," was, on the 1st of March,\* 1714, being the birth-day of her Royal Highness Caroline, then Princess of Wales, which fortunately happened to be St. David's Day, the titular saint of the principality. The school was originally held at the Hat, in Shire Lane, and afterwards

\* Mr. Malcolm, "Anecdotes, &c. of the Eighteenth Century," p. 12, *note*, says, *February*, 1715. Sir Thomas Jones, their first treasurer and secretary, who published his account of the rise and progress of this society in 1717, is, however, better authority; and him I have followed, as cited in *Pietas Londinensis*, p. 906.

on Clerkenwell Green. The expense of the purchase, &c. of the present commodious premises amounted to £3,695 18s. 11d. and they are sufficient to accommodate one hundred children. Upwards of £1700 per annum are expended in supporting the school.\*

The house contains some curious valuable manuscripts, relating to the history of the Ancient Britons; particularly an accurate copy of the Laws of Howel Dha.

Not far distant from the school is *Providence Chapel*, erected after the one was burnt in Tichfield Street, belonging to the same people, or rather to the same person, the late Mr. Huntingdon, S. S. (Sinner Saved,) commonly called, both by himself and others, the *Coal-heaver*. This is a very large and commodious building, but almost as destitute of ornament as was the preaching of its original minister.

*Mecklenburgh Square*, is built on the estate of the Foundling Hospital. Its name is derived from Queen Charlotte, consort of George III., who was a patroness of the hospital, and a princess of the house of Mecklenburgh Strelitz.

*Tavistock Square*, and *Euston Square* are surrounded by capital houses; both lying in a northerly direction from *Russel Square*, and the latter on both sides of the *New Road*, between Upper Woburn Place, and Gower Street. *Tavistock Chapel*, is a late erection in what is termed the modern Gothic style of building; it is on the south-east corner of Tavistock Street.

Passing southward, on the western side of the Foundling Hospital is Brunswick Square; and *Queen Square* is at the end of Great Ormond Street, Southampton Row. This square was formerly open to the north, and had a fine view of the beautiful landscape formed by the hills of Highgate and Hampstead, and of the adjacent country, but (observes Mr. Elmes) the genius of speculation has closed it up with a dead wall of modern brick houses. Three sides of this square were erected between the years 1709 and 1720, and its name is derived from Queen Anne, whose statue is in the centre of a very pleasant garden. The parish church of *St. George the Martyr*, is on the western side of this square; it was originally built in 1705, by Sir Streynham Master, Governor of Fort St. George, in the East Indies, and some other wealthy inhabitants of the neighbourhood. It was afterwards purchased by the commissioners for building fifty new churches, and a district apportioned to it as a parish. It was consecrated

\* Mr. Pennant, to whom all other historians of London, have been under infinite obligation, had intended the profits of his great work on British Zoology for the benefit of this School; but the great expenses attendant on the undertaking frustrated that design, and he afterwards gave £100, which he had received from Mr. White, the bookseller, for the octavo edition.—Lysons, vol. iii. p. 330.

in 1723,\* and dedicated to St. George, in allusion to the governorship of its principal founder. It was a plain brick building of a most conventicle-like appearance, till it was repaired, and its present two elegant fronts and bell-tower were added from the designs of J. B. Papworth, Esq. It is a rectory in the county and archdeaconry of Middlesex, in the diocese of London, and in the patronage of the Duke of Buccleugh. The celebrated antiquary, Dr. Stukely was once rector of this church, which was built on the eastern bank of a cow-pond.†

*Lamb's Conduit Street*, retains the name of the conduit which from this place, supplied the conduit on Snow Hill, now Skinner Street. *Southampton Row* conducts to *Bloomsbury Square*, once called Southampton Square. The house which occupied the north side, was built after a design by Inigo Jones, and called Southampton, and afterwards Bedford House, from which place the amiable Lady Russel dates her letters, it being her town residence till her decease in 1723. One of the north wings was a magnificent gallery, in which were copies, by Sir James Thornhill, of the Cartoons of Raphael as large as the originals.

Previous to his removal to St. James' Square, the Right Honourable Lord Ellenborough occupied a house on the east side. At the north angle, on the same side, once resided the great and venerable Earl Mansfield. The protestant mob, during the *persecutions* of 1780, destroyed this house by fire, with all his lordship's valuable manuscripts, pictures, &c. the worthy proprietor himself hardly escaping with his life; and, be it recorded to his honour, that his lordship nobly refused any remuneration at the expense of the public.‡

On the 19th of June, 1816, there was erected in this square, a noble statue of the late Right Honourable Charles James Fox. It is by Westmacott, and is certainly executed in that artist's best manner. The work simply consists of a colossal statue, to a scale of nine feet in height, in bronze, raised on a granite pedestal, surmounting a spacious base, consisting of several steps of gradations. The whole is almost seventeen feet in height. "Dignity and repose appear to have been the leading objects of the artist's ideas." The figure is in a sitting position, and is habited in a consular robe, "the ample folds of which passing over the body and falling from the seat, give breadth and effect to the whole." The right arm is extended; the hand supporting *Magna Charta*; the left arm is in repose. The head is inclined rather forward, expressive of attention, firmness, and complacency.

The inscription is in letters of bronze, and is simply as follows:  
"CHARLES JAMES FOX, erected MDCCCXVI.

\* Malcolm's Lond. vol. ii. p. 305. Elmes' Top. Dict.

† Survey of Lond. 1742.

‡ Hugh. Lond. vol. iv. p. 388.

The Corporation of Sons of the Clergy, is a charitable institution, at No. 2, in this square, established in 1678, in the reign of Charles II., for the relief of poor widows and children of clergymen. The institution had its powers extended by a new charter given by George I. in 1714. It has a school for the orphans, at St. John's Wood.

*Red Lion Square* is a little to the south-east; it was named from the site, Red Lion Fields, and contains two acres.

*The Scotch Church*, on the south side of Sidmouth Street, Brunswick Square, was erected from the design of Mr. Tite, architect, who finding from the nature of the situation by which only the front of the building could be shown, that he had wholly to depend on the effect he could obtain by the height and importance of the front, availed himself of the cathedral-like feature of two towers. Mr. Tite has chosen for his model the west façade of York Cathedral, which is allowed to be the finest of its kind in Europe. The first stone of this chapel was laid on the 1st of July, 1824, by his royal highness William Henry, Duke of Clarence, and St. Andrew's; Edward Irving, A. M. minister; William Dinwiddie, elder, William Tite, architect.\*

Extending north-eastward from the Scotch church, a handsome new square has been formed, and a new church erected: the square has been named *Regent Square*.

*Bedford Square*, is about a quarter of a mile westward from the north corner of Bloomsbury Square, and near the east end of Oxford Street, communicating with Tottenham-court Road, by Tavistock Street, and Bedford Street.

All the new houses between Russel and Bloomsbury Squares, were erected in the year 1803; and most of the large tract formerly known by the name of Long Fields, has been covered with magnificent houses since the year 1801.

*Gower Street* extends from the north-east corner of Bedford Square to Upper Francis Street, from whence it is continued under the name of Upper Gower Street, into the New Road; and near its northern termination is

#### *The London University.*

The situation of the first university founded in this immense city is most peculiarly favourable, being equally removed from the busy and confined part of the metropolis, and from the fashion-

\* This was the inscription on the hermetically-sealed bottle, placed under the stone; but when the time appointed arrived, the prince was confined by illness, and appointed as his substitute the Earl of Breadalbane.



able and idle; whilst it is not inconveniently remote from either extremity. The building was commenced on the 30th of April, 1827, when the Duke of Sussex laid the first stone, in the presence of a large concourse of noblemen and gentlemen. The design is by William Wilkins, Esq., R. A., who has evinced in the principal elevation and general character of the edifice considerable taste and science. It consists of a central part, and two wings projecting at right angles from the extremities of the former. It extends from north to south four hundred and thirty feet, with a depth, from east to west, including the two semi-circular theatres, of about two hundred feet. The elevation is at once classical and chaste, having a bold and rich portico in the centre, elevated on a plinth, to the height of the first story (nineteen feet), and is approached by numerous steps, which are arranged to produce a fine effect. Twelve Corinthian columns support a flattened pediment, in the tympanum of which is a composition in basso-relievo, analogous to science and literature. Behind this pediment is a cupola, finished by a lantern light, in imitation of a peripteral temple, crowning and ornamenting a grand octagonal vestibule, or saloon. North of this is the museum of natural history, one hundred and eighteen feet by fifty, and twenty-three feet in height, opening to the museum of anatomy, which latter communicates with two rooms for professors, and to one of the large theatres, or lecture-rooms. East of the vestibule is a large hall, and to the south is the great library, corresponding in size, &c. with the museum of natural history; the small library; rooms for the librarian, for apparatus, and also another large theatre. The ground-floor consists of rooms for lectures, the professor's offices, laboratory, museum, a spacious cloister two hundred and thirteen feet by twenty-four; rooms for the anatomical school, &c. In the basement are other apartments for the anatomical schools, for the chemical laboratory, the students' common room, kitchen, stewards' room, refreshment rooms, housekeeper's room, vaults, &c.

The draught of a charter for the Metropolitan University has been published. It is to be a body corporate, consisting of a chancellor, vice-chancellor, and such number of fellows as shall from time to time be appointed under the royal sign manual. The vice-chancellor is to be annually elected by the fellows of the university, subject to the approval of the chancellor. The chancellor, vice-chancellor, and fellows, for the time being, shall have the entire management of, and superintendence over, the affairs, concerns, and property of the said university. They have full power from time to time to make, and also to alter, any by-laws and regulations (so as the same be not repugnant to the laws of the realm, or to the general objects and provisions of this charter,) touching the examinations for degrees, and the granting of the same, and touching the mode and time of convening the meetings of the chancellor, vice-chancellor, and

fellows, and in general touching all other matters whatsoever regarding the said university; and all such by-laws and regulations, when reduced into writing, and after the common seal of the said university has been affixed thereto, shall be binding upon all persons members thereof, and all candidates for degrees to be conferred by the same; all such by-laws and regulations having been first submitted to one of the principal secretaries of state, and approved of and countersigned by him. Once at least in every year, the said chancellor, vice-chancellor, and fellows shall cause to be held an examination of candidates for degrees. All persons shall be admitted as candidates for the respective degrees of bachelor of arts, master of arts, bachelor of laws, or doctor of laws, bachelor of medicine, or doctor of medicine, on presenting to the said chancellor, vice-chancellor, and fellows, a certificate to the effect that such candidate has completed the course of instruction which the said chancellor, vice-chancellor, and fellows shall determine. Such certificates may be granted from London University College, or King's College, or from such other institution, corporate or unincorporated, as now is, or hereafter shall be established for the purposes of education, whether in the metropolis or elsewhere, as the sign manual shall hereafter authorize to issue such certificates. The chancellor, vice-chancellor, and fellows shall have power to confer the several degrees of bachelor of arts, master of arts, bachelor of laws, doctor of laws, bachelor of medicine, doctor of medicine, and reasonable fees shall be charged for the degrees so conferred, as the approbation of the commissioners of the treasury shall from time to time direct; and such fees shall be carried to one general fee-fund, for the payment of the expenses of the said university. The king is to be the visitor of the university.

The charter for the London University College in Gower Street, has also been published, which is to be incorporated under the name of "The London University College." By this charter, which is dated February 11, 1836, the college is to enjoy all the advantages of a chartered body. The council is to consist of a president, vice-president, treasurer, and not more than twenty-four and not less than sixteen other members, to be elected out of the members of the body, politic or corporate. Henry Lord Brougham and Vaux, is the first President, and W. Tooke, of Russel Square, Esq. the first Treasurer. The Duke of Somerset, John Smith, and Stephen Lushington, are to be members of the first Council. The members shall hold one general meeting in each year, in order that the body politic may at a general meeting choose the president, vice-president, treasurer, and other the members of the council; and they shall have full power at any general meeting, to make and establish such by-laws as they shall deem necessary for the regulation of the said body. The council shall have the sole and entire management and super-

intendence of the said college, as well relating to the income and funds thereof, as to the teaching of the various branches of literature and science therein, and the appointment of professors, tutors, and other masters and instructors, and all other the affairs and concerns thereof.

*North London Hospital, Upper Gower Street.*

The contiguity of a hospital being absolutely necessary, to the full success of a medical school, and the school of the university of London, being far removed from any of the larger establishments of that kind, the proprietary, at the recommendation of the council, devoted a plot of ground which lay immediately opposite to the university, on the other side of Gower Street, to the purposes of an hospital. Subscriptions were then solicited of the friends of the institution, and of the public generally. The committee had requested the concurrence of a limited number of architects, some of whom submitted designs for the proposed structure, and of these, that by Mr. A. Anger was preferred. Limited means appear to have restricted the new structure to the plainest possible appearance. The line of front is that of the houses in Gower Street, on the west side, and it is two hundred and thirty feet in length; the flanks return to University Street, and to Grafton Street east; in the former the length is ninety-five feet, and in the latter one hundred and thirty-six feet, and the whole capacity of the hospital about three hundred beds. The entrance door is in a projecting central compartment, which is crowned by a pediment, directly opposite to the grand entrance to the university.

*Fitzroy Square*, is on the west side of the upper part of Tottenham Court Road, up Grafton Street: it is a small handsome square, on two sides of which the houses are faced with stone, and designed by the Adames of the Adelphi.

*The Middlesex Hospital*, is in Charles Street, opposite the north end of Berners Street, it was instituted in 1745, and is supported by voluntary subscriptions; it is for sick and lame patients, lying-in women, and persons afflicted with cancer, who are attended under certain regulations at their own houses. It was originally held in Windmill Street, Tottenham Court Road. In 1755, the present substantial and convenient building was erected; and in 1834, the two wings were extended about thirty feet, the general appearance improved by covering with stucco, and by adding to its height.\*

Numerous excellent streets have been formed, extending northward from Oxford Street; of these *Berners Street*, and *Newman Street*, were built between the years 1750 and 1770.

\* See Mr. Highmore's "*Pietas Londinensis*."

*Oxford Market*, established in 1731, is on the right hand side of Oxford Street, going from St. Giles' Church, from which it is about half a mile distant, and is a good market, well frequented. It was granted under the great seal, to Edward Earl of Oxford and Mortimer, authorizing himself and his lady, and their heirs, to hold a market on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, for flesh, fish, fowl, herbs, &c. The first street parallel with Oxford Street, on the north is Castle Street East, or Little, from Newman Street, to Oxford Market; from whence it is continued to Cavendish Square, by West, or Great Castle Street; and a short distance northward from this, a line of capital streets are continued from Tottenham Court Road, by Goodge Street, Charles Street, Mortimer Street, and Seymour Street, to Edgeware Road, near Hyde Park Corner.

*Portland Street*, is one of the longest streets in the metropolis, extending, if we include Portland Road, of which it is the continuation, from the New Road, Marylebone, to Oxford Street, taking in at this extremity a portion called John Street, which was built about the year 1731, but Great Portland Street is far more modern. Thence to Cavendish Square, originally called Oxford Square, there are numerous well-built streets.

*Cavendish Square* merits particular notice. The plan for building this beautiful square was formed in the year 1715, and also for several streets on the north of Tyburn Road. Two years afterwards the ground was laid out; the circle in the centre inclosed, and surrounded with a parapet wall, and pallsades.

Three Houses only compose the west side; the centre one was built by Lord Bingley, and the first stone laid in the year 1722. It is one hundred and fifty-three feet in length, and seventy in breadth.

The north side contains four houses. The whole of this side was taken in the year 1770, by the Duke of Chandos, then Earl of Carnarvon, and contemporary with Pope, intending, as it is said, to build a very magnificent mansion, of which the houses belonging to the Earl of Hopetown, (late the princess Amelia's, and latterly, that great friend of art, Henry Hope, Esq. who died in 1811,) and the Earl of Gainsborough's, were to have been wings.\* The two houses in the midst, are of Portland stone, with basements, Corinthian columns, entablatures, pediments, and balustrades. The other houses are of brick, and are the two houses just mentioned, as intended wings to the duke's projected palace.

The remaining sides, though filled by large houses, have nothing remarkable to recommend them. Lord Harcourt took some

\* Lysons's Environs III. 256.

ground on the east side, and the rest, except as above specified, was let to builders.

A gilt equestrian statue made of lead, by Mr. Chew, in the year 1770, at the expense of Lieutenant-General William Strode, was put up in the centre of the square, on the 4th of November of that year. This statue represents William Duke of Cumberland, the justly celebrated conqueror of rebellion at Culloden; and has the following inscription:

“William Duke of Cumberland, born April 15, 1721; died 31st October, 1760. This equestrian statue was erected by Lieutenant-General Strode, for his private kindness; in honor of his public virtue. Anno Domini, 1770.”

The row of houses on the north side of Tyburn Road, was completed in 1729, and it was then called Oxford Street. About the same time most of the following streets, leading to Cavendish Square, and Oxford Market, were built, and the ground laid out for several others: Henrietta Street, Vere Street, Holles Street, Margaret Street, Wimpole Street, Princes Street, Bolsover Street, Castle Street, John Street, Market Street, Lower Harley Street, Wigmore Street, Mortimer Street, &c., mostly named from the title and family distinctions of the noble houses of Oxford and Portland. Maitland says, there were in his time five hundred and seventy-seven houses in the parish of Marylebone, which consisted of pasture fields.\* Maitland published his work in 1739; but nearly the same statement is continued in Entick's edition of 1772.

*Mansfield Street*, Harley Street, is on ground which was formerly a pool of water; and Stratford Place was built on ground belonging to the City of London, called the Conduit Mead, where the lord mayor's banqueting-house formerly stood.†

From the year 1786, till the commencement of the revolutionary war with France, new buildings increased very rapidly. The whole of the Duke of Portland's property, with the exception of a single farm, was let on building leases; and the buildings in the north part were equally numerous.

\* Lysons—Maitland.

† “On the 18th of September, 1662, the Lord Maior, (Harper,) Aldermen, and many worshipful persons; and divers of the Masters and Wardens of the twelve Companies, rid to the *Conduit* heads, to see them after the old fashion: and afore dinner they hunted the Hare, and killed her, and thence to dinner at the Head of the Conduit. There was a good number entertained with good cheer by the Chamberlain; and after dinner they went to hunting the Fox. There was a great cry for a mile, and at length the hounds killed him at the end of St. Giles's. Great hallooing at his death, and blowing of horns: and thence the Lord Maior, with all his company, rode through London, to his place in Lombard Street.”—Stow, Strype's ed.

*Portland Place*, joins to *Regent Street*, by *Cavendish Square*, and is continued northward by *Upper Portland Place*, to *Park Crescent*: it is one of the broadest and handsomest streets in the metropolis.

This noble street owes its origin to Mr. Robert Adam, and to a restrictive clause in the agreement between the Portland family, and the ancestor of the present Lord Foley. "When the latter determined to build *Foley House* in the fields near *Cavendish Square*, he stipulated, that no other building should be erected upon the same estate to the north: this stipulation, it is probable, had no other object than to prevent any accidental nuisance to *Foley House*; but when the riches which flowed into the country, after the peace of 1763, had excited a rage for building, and houses rose like exhalations in the parish of *Marylebone*, both parties discovered its importance; the ancestor of Lord Foley then saw the cheerfulness of his house preserved by the force of this stipulation, and the Duke of Portland felt that his projected improvements were checked by the same means. Mr. Adam contrived, in some measure, to reconcile their jarring interests, by making a street, equal in width to the whole extent of *Foley House*, thus conforming to the letter of the covenant, without materially affecting the prospect, or obstructing the ardour of speculation.

#### *Regent's Park.*

This extensive and beautiful inclosure had its commencement in the early part of the reign of King George IV., and was named after him, as an honourable memento of his long and prosperous regency. In 1815 some progress had been made in the works necessarily preparatory to this undertaking. An immense sewer, extending from the Park to the River Thames was formed, which commenced in *Scotland Yard*; and in some parts of its course was upwards of fifteen feet deep and very wide.\* The change that has since been effected in this district, is truly wonderful. It is bounded on the south by the *New Road*, from which it has five entrances, two between the east and west sides of *Park Square*, opposite *Park Crescent*; *Portland Place*, one between *Ulster Terrace* and *York Terrace*, one opposite *Marylebone Church*, called *York Gate*, and another opposite *Baker Street*, between *Cornwall Terrace* and *Clarence Terrace*; on the west by a new road leading to *Lisson Grove*; on the north by *Primrose Hill*; and on the east by streets leading to the *Hampstead Road*. The *Regent's Canal* nearly encircles the northern half, carried through a beautifully planted valley. In the centre a circular road called the *Ring*, is surrounded by an inclosure planted in a very tasteful manner and an elegantly formed lake, with its numerous islets and plantations, produce a most enchanting effect. The whole of it was designed.

\* Rev. J. Nightingale.

and laid out by John Nash, Esq. and is one of the best examples of taste in landscape gardening and picturesque architecture in Europe.

From Portland Place, which terminates the line of streets connecting Regent Street with the Park, we enter *Park Crescent*; an elegant range of houses in the centre of which, there is a statue of the Duke of Kent. On the opposite northern side of the New Road is Park Square; and on its eastern side the well known exhibition of *The Diorama*; it is at the back of the houses, through one of which it is entered. It is a display of architectural landscape scenery, painted by MM. Bonton and Daguerre, in solid and in transparency, arranged and lighted in a peculiar mode, so as to exhibit changes of light and shade, and other natural phenomena, in a very surprising manner. These pictures or scenes, are viewed from an elegant little theatre, which is moved from one picture to another upon a pivot. The subjects of these beautiful pictures are frequently changed, among the most interesting may be mentioned, a view of the interior of the Cathedral of Rheims, and of the splendid scenery of the valley of Mount St. Gothard, in Switzerland.

#### *The Colosseum.*

This is a building of immense proportions, on the eastern side of the Regent's Park, between Park Square and Cambridge Terrace. It contains a panoramic view of London and the surrounding country as far as the eye can see, taken by Mr. Horner, a land surveyor, from a temporary observatory, raised above the cross of St. Paul's Cathedral, during the construction of the present new ball and cross by C. R. Cockerell, Esq. A. R. A.

The grandest feature of this building is its portico, which is one of the finest and best proportioned of the Greco-Doric in the metropolis, and gives a majestic feature to this part of the park. The lodges are in equal good taste, and do great credit to the architect, Mr. Decimus Burton.

Of the *Panorama* within its walls, it is impossible to speak too highly; its deception is so complete, and the accuracy of the architectural and other details so correct. Every church, house and other building may be known, and like the real view, will bear even the test of telescopic examination. It was painted, and the sketches finished by Mr. E. T. Paris and his assistants, and is of the enormous size of forty six thousand square feet of surface.

The view of the surrounding country from the top of the cupola, is very fine, and the spectator is interested by an inspection of the original ball and cross of the cathedral. Under the *Panorama* is a circular saloon for the exhibition of works of art, and for refreshment. It contains many fine pieces of sculpture, and is ever

varying as sales take place, and fresh subjects arrive. In the circular tube that goes up the centre of the building is an ascending room, by which persons who wish it, may enter at the bottom, and in a few seconds find themselves at the top. There are also some beautiful conservatories, full of the finest varieties of exotics, which from the agreeable warmth produced by hot water, form an attractive promenade in the winter season; a splendid fountain, and a very beautiful Swiss Cottage of several apartments, in which the architectural characteristics of the *Chalet* are well preserved. From the windows are seen real water-falls, rocks, mountain scenery, and a lake, with beautiful foreign water fowls.

*Cambridge Terrace*, is a handsome row of houses, on the east of the Park, named after his majesty's royal brother, the Duke of Cambridge. The centre and the two wings are ornamented with porticoes of the Roman Doric order, with rusticated columns. The plantations on the side next the Colosseum add materially to the effect of the architecture, which was designed by Mr. Nash.

*Chester Terrace*, is named from the royal Earldom of Chester; it is of the Corinthian order of architecture, from designs by Mr. Nash. At each end of the terrace a Corinthian arch connects with first-rate mansions, and produces a rich and picturesque effect.

*Cumberland Terrace*, is the last terrace on the right hand side of the Park, going from the Colosseum, before coming to St. Katherine's Hospital, and is the next above Chester Terrace in this park of terraces; it has greater pretensions to architectural beauty than any other in its neighbourhood. The prevailing character of Cumberland Terrace is grandeur, arising from a majestic simplicity of large parts. It consists of a lofty rusticated ground story, above which is an elevation of two stories, embellished with columns and pilasters of the Ionic order. Its situation for a metropolis, is unrivalled, and the plantations are judiciously employed to set off the architectural and sculptural decorations of the building. It is from the designs of Mr. Nash.

*St. Katharine's Hospital*, is between Cumberland Terrace and Gloucester Terrace; it consists of a very handsome chapel, which contains the curious pulpit, monuments, &c. brought from the ancient hospital on its demolition in the year 1825, as determined on between the chapter and the new St. Katharine's Dock Company; the site being appropriated to the formation of the new dock by the Tower.

"This hospital, (says Stowe,) was founded by Matilda, the queen, wife to King Stephen, by license of the prior and convent of the Holy Trinity, in London, on whose ground she founded it.



Eleanor the queene, wife to King Edward the First, a second foundresse, appointed to be there, one master, three brethren chaplains, and three sisters, ten poore women, and six poore clerks; shee gave to them the manor of Clarton, in Wiltshire, and Upchurch, in Kent, &c. Queen Philippa, wife to King Edward the Third, 1351, founded a chantry there, and gave to that hospital tenne pound land by yeare; it was of late time called a free chapel, a college, and an hospital for poore sisters. The quire which (of late years) was not inferior to St. Paul's, was dissolved by Doctor Wilson, a late master there, the brethren and sisters remaining. The house was valued at 315*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.* being now of late yeeres inclosed about or pestered with small tenements, and homely cottages, having inhabitants English and strangers, more in number than in some cities in England. There lye buried in this church, the Comte of Huntingdon, 1447, and his two wives, in a faire tombe on the north side the quire. Thomas Walsingham, Esq. and Thomas Ballard, Esq., by him, 1465. Thomas Flemming, knight, 1466," &c.

The new church and hospital are at a short distance from the East Gate of the Park. The church is in the florid Gothic style, with two octagonal towers, the upper divisions of which are panelled, and finished with pinnacles; at the angles are small buttresses finished in a corresponding style. Above the central window, (the tracery of which is very beautiful,) are the royal arms, and those of the college, and on the dwellings of the chaplains those of the college are repeated, encircled with the motto "Eleanor fundavit,"—with the royal arms to correspond. There are also two lodges, bearing portions of the same arms, encircled with "Fundavit Mathilda, 1548"—and "In hoc situ restit, 1828."

In the centre of the court-yard is a conduit for the supply of the hospital. The whole is immediately facing the Park-Road, on the opposite side of which stands the house of the master, which is a handsome specimen of domestic architecture, and in a style corresponding with the Hospital; being of brick faced with stone. It has an appearance of stability and comfort, which well accord with the general character of the establishment; and its ornamented portal, is a fine specimen of architectural embellishment. The site of the mansion is considerably above the road, and commands many picturesque views of the Park.

The buildings were designed by, and erected under the superintendence of Mr. Poynter, a pupil of Mr. Nash, and are a good imitation of the ancient ecclesiastical and domestic architecture of England.

Behind St. Katharine's Hospital, a range of barracks has been erected for the *Horse Guards*; and the north-east side of the Park terminates by handsome buildings, which form what has been named Gloucester Terrace.

*The Zoological Gardens.*

The Zoological Society was founded in 1826, by Sir Stamford Raffles, Sir Humphrey Davy, Lord Auckland, and other noblemen and gentlemen, patrons of science. The museum of this society, which contains many of the more tender species and stuffed specimens, is at No. 33, Bruton Street, Berkeley Square: their gardens are in Regent's Park, northward of St. Katharine's Hospital, and at the north-west side of the grounds of the master's house.

This institution was opened to the public in 1828, and has acquired a high degree of celebrity, which has continued to increase.

From the rustic entrance lodges, the visitant proceeds along the terrace, bordered with a choice variety of flowers, to the bear pits. Below the terrace, on the north side, is an inclosed lawn for aquatic birds. To the right of the house is the llama house. Between the lawn and the llama house, a large octagon summer cage has been fitted up; but, in the winter, the birds are removed to some of the warmer repositories. On the south side of the llama house is a court-yard, in which are some of the more hardy quadrupeds; and in temporary buildings, in this part, are dens for the large feline quadrupeds, the lion, the tiger, the panther, the leopard, the jaguar, the nyi-ghau, the antelope, &c. In the same vicinity are the hyæna, jackal, wild and civet cats. In an inclosure at the back of these dens, several varieties of the goat and of sheep are allowed to range; and adjoining the green plot, numerous moveable aviaries are placed, containing gold and other pheasants. Some of the canine species are exhibited at the southern extremity of the gardens. A white or polar bear is to be seen near the moveable aviaries; and about the same spot some monkey boxes are fixed at the top of poles. A cage containing the harpy eagle has been fixed in the same quarter, seal and other ponds are opposite this cage. Proceeding to the north of these inclosures, the monkey house, with large cages in front, will be found; and, to the east of the monkey house, a building for the reception of birds of the vulture genus, and an aviary for small and middle sized birds. Cattle sheds and yards next command attention, at the back of which are cages for owls. The cattle sheds contain the brahmin bull and the american buffalo or bison. Southward of the cattle sheds is the dove cote, with its inmates of doves and pigeons. The eagle aviary is well worth inspection; it is situated opposite to the dove cote. Near the eagle, on one side, are the guinea pig establishment and wolf den; on the other side, a pond for swans and other aquatic birds. Returning towards the lawn, the visitor passes cages for the large birds, such as cranes, storks, herons, &c.; and, at the back of these cages, are apartments for the keepers, and more westward an inclosure for pelicans and

emus. A pair of alligators are exhibited in the pond of this inclosure.

The original grant of land being found inadequate to contain the various specimens of zoology, with which the society was presented, an additional piece of ground was allowed for the purpose on the other side of the road, and the whole is now connected by a tunnel underneath the carriage-way in the Park. Having passed through the tunnel, the first object that meets the eye is the squirrel cage, where different species of that animal are exhibited.

A path to the right leads to a repository, where most of the animals belonging to the temporary dens, take up their winter quarters. In summer it is occupied by some of the smaller quadrupeds and birds. To the right of the repository are cages and kennels for a few more specimens of the canine species. We now proceed to the other extremity of this part of the gardens, in which are placed an ostrich and the kangaroo shed, with a paddock adjoining. An extensive building, to the west of the paddock, contains some of the larger quadrupeds, presented by the king; such as wapati deer, nyl-ghaus, and a male Indian elephant. Peccary sties and a tapir house terminate the gardens at this point. For the curious in zoology, it will require at least a day to inspect the whole with any degree of satisfaction and pleasure. The gardens are tastefully disposed and well supplied with chairs.

Admission to the gardens is obtained by an order signed by a member, and the payment of one shilling at the entrance, any hour from ten o'clock to sunset.

*Macclesfield Bridge*, at the northern boundary of the Park, leads from the circular road into the Primrose Hill Road. This bridge was built from the designs of Mr. Morgan, and its construction is considered to be appropriate and architectural. Its piers are formed by cast iron columns of the Grecian Doric order, from which spring the arches, covering the towing path, the canal itself, and the southern bank; the *abacus*, or top of the columns, the mouldings or ornaments of the capitals, and the frieze, are in exceeding good taste, as are the ample shafts. The supporters of the road-way, likewise, correspond with the order. It has a beautiful and light appearance, and is an improvement in execution upon a design of Mr. Perronet's for an architectural bridge. The columns are well proportioned, and suitably robust, carrying solidity, grace, and beauty in every part; from the massy grandeur of the abacus to the graceful revolving of the beautiful echinus, and to the majestic simplicity of the slightly indented flutings. This bridge is of the same family as the beautiful little bridge in Hyde Park, between the new entrance and the barracks, and for lightness, elegance, and originality is scarcely surpassed, by any bridge in Europe.\*

\* Elmes' Metropolitan Improvements.

*Sussex Place*, is on the south western portion of the Park, and is a row of handsome mansions, named after the Duke of Sussex. They are a picturesque design by Mr. Nash, with some peculiarly useless and ugly cupolas. The gardens to this place are tastefully disposed, and the situation commands some of the most fascinating prospects of the Park. Before the façade the lake spreads its silvery sheet, and reflects the oriental cupolas with full effect; and the varied plantations of the Park, especially on the opposite margin of the lake, group with peculiar felicity, and render *Sussex Place* one of the most delightful sites in this agreeable vicinity.

*Clarence Terrace*, is a picturesque row of houses, on the western side of the Park, and named in honour of King William IV., when Duke of Clarence. They are from the designs of Decimus Burton. Esq., and consist of a centre and two wings of the Corinthian order, connected by two colonnades, of the Ionic order. It is the smallest terrace in this park, but it is one of the most elegant of design, and pure in taste.

*Cornwall Terrace*, is the first row of houses on the left, on entering from opposite Marylebone New Church, between *York Terrace* and *Clarence Terrace*. It is one of the earliest, and at the same time one of the most elegant of the new terraces, and derives its name from the title of George IV. when Regent of these kingdoms. The houses are not on so large a scale as those of *York Terrace*, but possess a character for regular beauty that some of its neighbours want. It is from the designs of Mr. Decimus Burton. The ground story is rusticated, and supports two upper stories decorated with columns and pilasters of the Corinthian order.

*York Terrace*, is to the right and left on entering the Park, by *York Gate*, opposite Marylebone New Church.

The architecture of the building is Græco-Italian, and consists of an entrance or ground story, with semicircular headed windows and rusticated piers. A continued pedestal above the arches of these windows runs through the composition, divided between the columns into balustrades, in front of the windows of the principal story, to which they form handsome balconies. The elegant windows of this and the principal chamber story, are of the *Illius* Ionic, and they are decorated with a colonnade, completed with a well proportioned entablature from the same beautiful order. *York Terrace* is from the designs of Mr. Nash.

*Ulster Place*, is on the north side of the New Road, beginning at the western side of *Park Square*; and *Ulster Terrace* is on the north-west corner of the same square, exactly parallel to the preceding.

*Marylebone Almshouses.*

This philanthropic design is, indeed, worthy of the opulent parish of Marylebone. It originated in the munificent legacy of five hundred pounds, bequeathed to the parish by Count Woronzow, long ambassador of Russia to this country. With this sum, a subscription was commenced for erecting an asylum for the aged and unfortunate, and endowing the establishment with appropriate funds. The contributions already amount to 2,200*l.*, to which is added the Woronzow legacy of 500*l.*, making a total of 2,700*l.*

The building of the almshouses being determined on by the managing committee, the ground was taken in the Circus Road, Regent's Park. The committee then addressed a circular to the several architects resident within the parish. Numerous plans and estimates were, accordingly, submitted to the sub-committee, who selected the design furnished by Messrs. Pink and Erlam, No. 29, Upper Seymour Street Portman Square; which choice has been approved and adopted by the committee, and the subscribers.

The ground is nearly two hundred feet in length, and a hundred and fifty feet in depth. The foundation has been commenced. The buildings will consist of a centre, with a chapel, and two wings, in the old English domestic style of architecture. The central chapel will be ornamented with octagonal towers and pinnacles. The remainder of the centre and the wings will be divided into fourteen houses, with offices in the rear; affording houses for fifty-eight persons. The building will be of brick, and the front finished with imitative stone; the gables throughout being ornamented with finials. The area will be neatly disposed, with a basin and jet of water in the centre. The amount of the building contract is about 3,500*l.* When completed, the Marylebone Almshouses will bear comparison with any similar foundation in the suburbs; and to a well-regulated mind, this building and its associations of benevolence, will afford equal satisfaction with the prospect of any palatial mansion in its vicinity.

*Welbeck Street*, is one part of the estate of the Earl of Oxford, and received from the builders the name of the earl's seat in Hertfordshire. The chapel, at the south end of this street, is a neat little structure, with a steeple; the foundation was laid in August, 1721. It is said, in the prints of the day, to have been built at the expense of Lord Harley, to accommodate the inhabitants of his manor, in which it is situated.\*

At No. 77 in this street was instituted the St Maryl bone General Dispensary, in the year 1785; it is maintained upon

\* Malcolm's London, IV. 351

principles similar to most others, in giving medicine and advice to the sick poor, and pregnant women, gratis, and is supported by voluntary contributions. Its extent is throughout the parishes of St. Marylebone, St. James, St. George, Bloomsbury, St. George, Hanover Square, St. Giles-in-the-Fields, St. Martin-in-the-Fields, St. Anne, Soho, St. Pancras, and Paddington.\*

The next most important street commences in Oxford Street, whence it proceeds as Orchard Street to Portman Square; after which it becomes Baker Street; then York Place, Upper Baker Street.

*Portman Square*, is formed of large and elegant houses, the town residences of the nobility and gentry.

*Manchester Square*, receives its name from the mansion of the Duke of Manchester, which is on its northern side, with a superb portico in front; *Berkeley Street* passes this front, extending to the Edgware Road. *Wigmore Street* extends, under different names, from Wells Street to the Edgware Road; and forms the north side of Cavendish Square, and the south side of Portman Square.

The parish church of *St. Marylebone* is on the south side of the *New Road*, opposite York Gate, Regent's Park. The first church of this parish was dedicated to St. John, the second to the Virgin Mary, and derives its present name from the situation of the first most ancient building, which caused it to be distinguished as "*St. Mary at the Bourne*," and by corruption, *St. Marylebone*, or the good. The first church stood at or near the site of the present Court House, at the end of Marylebone Lane, near Oxford Street, at the corner of Stratford Place.†

The church of *Marybone* (or Tybourn as it was then called) was appropriated, in the reign of King John, by William de Sancta Maria, Bishop of London, to the priory of St. Lawrence de Blakemore, in Essex, a competent maintenance being reserved to the vicar.

In 1400, Bishop Braybrook granted a license to remove the old church of Tybourn, (dedicated to St. John,) *which stood in a lonely place near the highway*, subject to the depredations of robbers, who frequently stole the images, bells, and ornaments, and to build a new church of stones or flints, near the place where a chapel had been then lately erected, which chapel might in the meantime be used. The bishop claimed the privilege of laying the first stone. The old church-yard, was to be preserved, but the parishioners were allowed to inclose another adjoining to the new church.‡ The church was accordingly rebuilt.

On the suppression of the priory of St. Lawrence, in 1525, the

\* Highmore, p. 327.

† Lyson's Environs.

‡ Lyson  
2 Y

king gave this rectory to Cardinal Wolsey, with licence to appropriate it to the dean and canons of Christ's Church; who, at his request, granted it to the masters and scholars of his college at Ipswich.

When the cardinal fell into disgrace, the king seized this rectory as part of his property; and it continued in the crown till the year 1552, when it was granted to Thomas Reeve, and George Cotton, in common socage. It then came into the Forset family, proprietors of the manor before the year 1560, and has since passed through the same hands as the manors. The rectory still continues inappropriated; the benefice has been considered as a donative from a very early period. The Duke of Portland, as rector, nominates the curate, who is licenced by the Bishop of London. In the year 1511, the curate's stipend was only 13s. per annum, paid by Thomas Hobson, then lessee, under the priory of Blakemore. In 1650, the inappropriation was valued at £80 per annum;\* at that time the whole of his emoluments could scarcely exceed double that sum. But from the prodigious increase of buildings and population, its contingencies are now such, as to make it a very valuable benefice. The ancient church has been converted into a *parish chapel*, by the following occurrence: a private chapel, built by an individual on speculation, being nearly completed in 1817, on a very capacious plan, the inhabitants purchased the building, and converted it into a handsome church, at the expense of £60,000.

This magnificent structure is in the immediate vicinity of the original church, which was made a chapel, as is stated on a stone tablet within that edifice, on the consecration of the new church.

Converted into a Parish Chapel,  
By Act of Parliament, LI. George III.  
On the IV. of February,  
A. D. MDCCCXVIII.

The day of Consecration of the New Church.

Above this tablet, is another bearing the date of the rebuilding.  
Rebuilt in ye year 1741,

Walter Lee        } Church  
John Descampe } Wardens.

This large parish has five splendid churches, including St. Mary's or the mother church, which is a very handsome building, of the Ionic order, from designs by Thomas Hardwick, Esq.

*The Church of St. Mary*, Bryanston Square, was designed by Robert Smirke, Esq. R. A., and consecrated in January, 1824. It

\* Parliamentary Survey, Lamb, MSS. Lib. Richard Bonner was then curate.

is a district rectory, and in the same jurisdiction as the mother church.

The Church of All Souls, Langham Place, was designed by John Nash, Esq., and consecrated in 1825. It is a similar district rectory with the preceding.

Christ's Church, Stafford Street, Lisson Green. It was begun in 1822, and opened for divine service in 1825. It is a substantial building, erected from the designs of Mr. Smirke; its front is embellished by a recessed or inverted portico of the Ionic order, above which, is a square tower surrounded by a cupola and vane.

Trinity Church, Portland Road, was designed by Sir John Soane, R. A., and consecrated in 1828.

It is a similar district rectory with the three preceding.

There are also, within this parish, several episcopal chapels, viz. Oxford Chapel, in Vere Street, designed by James Gibbs, in 1724; Bentinck Chapel, in 1772; Portman Chapel, 1779; Margaret Street Chapel, 1779; and Baker Street Chapel, and Brunswick Chapel, in Upper Berkeley Street, in 1782. St. John's Wood Chapel, was designed by the late Thomas Hardwick, Esq., and is a curacy in the same jurisdiction and patronage as the four district churches.

At the commencement of the last century, *Marybone* was a small village, nearly a mile distant from any part of the metropolis.

In 1715, a plan was formed for building Cavendish Square, and several streets on the north side of Tybourn Road, and in 1718, the ground was laid out, and the circle in the centre enclosed; in which the statue of the Duke of Cumberland was erected in 1770, yet owing to the failures from the South Sea affair, the square, as well as other buildings, were not completed till several years after. The row of houses on the north side of Tybourn Road, was finished in 1792, and it was then called Oxford Street. About the same time, most of the streets leading to Cavendish Square, and Oxford Market, were built,\* and the ground was laid out for several others.† In 1739, there were five hundred and seventy-seven houses in this parish, and thirty-five persons who kept coaches. There yet remained a considerable void between the village and the pasture fields of this parish. Portland Square was begun in 1764, but was nearly twenty years before it was completed. In 1770, the continuation of Harley Street was begun. Portland Place was built soon after; and Manchester Square, in 1776. The number of houses in the parish in 1795, was six thousand two hundred; in 1801, seven thousand six hundred and sixty-four; in 1811, eight thousand three hundred and thirty; and in 1821, nine thousand seven hundred and sixty-one.

\* Henrietta, Vere, Holles, Margaret, Cavendish, Welbeck, Wimpole, Princes, Castle, John, Market Street, &c.

† Lower Harley, Wigmore, Mortimer Street, &c.



The population in 1821, was ninety-six thousand and forty; and in 1831, one hundred and twenty-two thousand two hundred and six.

### *Chelsea.*

This interesting village is pleasantly situated on the northern bank of the River Thames, and was formerly considered to be one of the most agreeable retirements in this vicinity; but its rural character has been destroyed by the rapid increase of buildings extending north-eastward to Hyde Park corner. The parish church, and the most attractive portions of Chelsea, are placed on the Reach of the Thames, which is nearly two miles in length, and wider than any part of the river westward from London Bridge.\* Its church is two miles distant from the *New Palace*, on the south-west.

The numerous streets and crowded dwellings, in some parts of this town, are indicative of increasing trade and population, and many new streets and ranges of buildings are of distinguished beauty and elegance. Yet the spirit of speculation has been denied access to certain favoured spots; and here are seen detached villas, elegant, capacious, and adorned by a fine spread of home scenery.

The parish of Chelsea is bounded on the north by the Fulham Road, which separates it from Kensington; and on the east by a rivulet, which divides it from St. George's, Hanover Square, and which enters the Thames near Ranelagh. On the west, a brook, which rises near Wormholt Scrubs, and falls into the Thames facing Battersea Church, divides this parish from that of Fulham; and, on the south, it is bounded by the Thames.†

Lysons observes,‡ “that the most antient record in which he has seen the name of this place mentioned, is a charter of Edward the Confessor, in which it is written *Cealchylle*.” In Domesday the name is thus written, in a double manner, <sup>Cerrebede.</sup> <sup>Cherched.</sup> The word *Chelsey* was first adopted in the sixteenth century, and the present mode of spelling the name appears to have grown into use about a century back. There have been various conjectures respecting the etymology of this term. Norden says,§ “that Chelsey is so called of the nature of the place, whose Strond is like the *chesel*, which the sea casteth up of sand and pebble stones. Thereof called *Cheselsey*, briefely *Chelsey*, as is Chelsey, in Sussex;” and the opinion of Norden appears to be that best entitled to acceptance.

According to a charter of Edward the Confessor, still preserved in the British Museum, the manor of Chelsea was bestowed by

\* In this fine and bold reach, the waters of the Thames are more subject to wavy roughness, than in any other part, west of London Bridge.

† Faulkner's Chelsea, p. 4.

‡ Environs of London, Vol. II. p. 45.

§ Speculum Britanniae, p. 17.

*Thurstan*, who held it of the king, on Westminster Abbey; but in the Survey taken by order of William I. there is only the following entry concerning this place: "Edward de Sarisberie holds Chelched, or Cercehede,\* for two hides. There is land to five ploughs. One hide is in the demesne, and there are now two ploughs there. The Villanes have one plough; and two ploughs might yet be made. There are two Villanes of two virgates, and four Villanes of half a virgate each; and three Bordars of five acres each, and three Bondmen. Meadow for two Ploughs. Pasture for the cattle of the village. Pannage for sixty hogs: and fifty-two pence. Its whole value is nine pounds; the same when received, and always. Wluene, a vassal of King Edward's, held this manor; he might sell it to whom he would."† It is, however, observed by Mr. Lysons "as possible that, although the Domesday Survey makes no mention of any lands or manor belonging to the church of Westminster, in Chelsea, they might have been included amongst its possessions in Westminster, where that church is said to have had thirteen hides and a half."‡ But if two distinct manors were recognized at this period, it does not appear that they existed in any subsequent era.

Maitland, in his History of London, supposes that when the Britons, after experiencing a defeat in the reign of Cladius, were compelled to ford the River Thames, and were followed by the Emperor, who then completely routed them, the spot chosen for their passage through the river, was in the close neighbourhood of Chelsea College Garden.§

When Pope Adrian, in the year 785, sent legates to England, for the purpose of enquiring into certain supposed errors of faith and defects of religious practice, a synod was held at Cealchythe (Chelsea).

For several centuries subsequent to the period at which this synod was held, history is silent respecting the village; but it recurs to notice, in a pleasing point of view, as the chosen residence of some of the most conspicuous persons connected with the councils and warlike operations of the country, in ages celebrated for wisdom and valour. So numerous, indeed, were the mansions constructed in this neighbourhood, that it is said Chelsea was anciently denominated the "Village of Palaces." The real beauty

\* Written as above. † Bawden's Translation of Domesday for Midd. p. 42.

‡ Environs, &c. Vol. II. p. 47.

§ In support of this opinion, Maitland observes that he sounded the River Thames, at different times, between Wandsworth and London Bridge, and discovered a ford, "about ninety feet west of the south-west angle of Chelsea College Garden, where in a right line from north-east to south-west, he found the channel to be only four feet seven inches in depth." This examination took place in 1732, but the bed of the river is subject to such continual changes that no argument can be justly drawn from its existing character. At present no part of the channel between the Chelsea Water-works and Battersea Bridge, is less in depth than from ten to twelve feet, at low water.

of the spot, and its proximity to the metropolis, continued to attract fresh inhabitants, of high name and great worth, when the buildings first raised had served their term of duration, and sunk into splendid decay. No village on the borders of London, except those honoured by a regal palace in which several successive monarchs held their court, can boast of such a variety and long continuation of eminent residents; and, in the seventeenth century, the place attained a great accession of consequence by the foundation of a national hospital, of so honourable a description that the most elevated have deemed it no derogation to raise mansions in its close vicinity.

Thomas Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, who acquired high renown at the battles of Cressy and Poitiers, appears to have occasionally resided at Chelsea; and it is supposed that he occupied a house and premises which afterwards belonged to Richard Beauchamp, Bishop of Salisbury, and which were granted by Richard III. to Elizabeth, relict of Thomas Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, for life, to be held by the service of a red rose.\* But the site of this mansion is now unknown; as is, also, the spot once occupied by a house which William Marquis of Berkeley, who died in 1491, and who was an adherent of the Earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII., possessed in this village.

An ancient mansion, which stood near the bank of the river, and appeared to have been constructed early in the sixteenth century, remained till the year 1810, and is thus described in Faulkner's Account of Chelsea:†—"It is an irregular brick building, forming three sides of a quadrangle. The principal room is one hundred and twenty feet in length, and was originally wainscoted with carved oak, part of which is still preserved in a small building in the adjoining gardens. One of the rooms is painted, in imitation of marble, which appears to have been an oratory; and some portraits on a pannel were a few years ago destroyed, which ornamented some of the larger rooms. There are embrasures, at equal distances, in the north wall of the garden, which give it the appearance of once having been fortified; and there is a subterraneous passage leading from the house towards Kensington, which has lately been for a short distance explored."‡

This building was the occasional residence of the Shrewsbury family, through several descents. The first of these noble occupants was George, Earl of Shrewsbury, who was high in favour with King Henry VIII. and attended that sovereign at his interview with Francis I. at Guisnes. The Earl's sixth son was born in this house; and his son and successor, Francis, is mentioned among the freeholders in the court-rolls of the manor of Chelsea,

\* Environs of London, Vol. II. p. 51.

† The same work contains an engraved view of this structure.

‡ History of Chelsea, 263. On taking down the mansion, no subterranean works of consequence were discovered.

thirty-five Henry VIII. George, Earl of Shrewsbury, son of the preceding Earl Francis, a distinguished courtier in the reign of Elizabeth, and who had, for many years, the custody of the unfortunate Mary Queen of Scots, resided for some time at this seat.\* It is believed that the earl gave his Chelsea estate to his Countess, who was widow of Sir William Cavendish, as it descended to her son, William, Earl of Devonshire. After the death of this nobleman, his widow resided at Chelsea till her decease in 1643; on which event this ancient house became the property of Sir Joseph Alston, Bart.

About the year 1520, Sir Thomas More purchased an estate at Chelsea; and the village is emphatically and justly said by its historian "to have been rendered famous by his residing in it."† The site of the mansion in which he lived cannot now be ascertained.

Dr. King, rector of Chelsea, in a manuscript, in the British Museum,‡ mentions four houses which have contended for the honour of affording a residence to Sir T. More; 1. Beaufort House; 2. that which was "late Sir William Powell's" and which, at the time of Dr. King's writing, was divided into several tenements; 3. that which was formerly Sir John Danver's, then (as now) the site of Danver's Street; and 4. a house some time ago occupied as a manufactory of stained paper. The first of these, is universally believed to have been the house in question.

*Beaufort House* stood on the western side of the village, about midway between the bank of the Thames and the King's Road; the premises might probably contain about ten acres. Erasmus, describing the chancellor's domestic manners in this village, says, "There he converses with his wife, his son, his daughter-in-law, his three daughters and their husbands, and eleven grand-children. There is not any man living so affectionate to his children as he; and he loveth his old wife as well as if she was a young maid. You would say there was in that place Plato's academy; but I do his house an injury in comparing it to Plato's academy, where there were only disputations of numbers and geometrical figures, and sometimes of moral virtues. I should rather call his house a school, or university of Christian Religion, for though there is none therein but readeth or studieth the liberal sciences, their special care is piety and virtue; there is no quarrelling or intemperate words heard; none seen idle; that worthy gentleman doth not govern with proud and lofty words, but with well-timed and courteous benevolence; every body performeth his duty, yet is there always alacrity; neither is sober mirth anything wanting."

Erasmus was long the correspondent of Sir Thomas More before

\* In Lodge's Illustrations of English History is a letter from this Nobleman, dated Chelsea, 1555.

† Faulkner, p. 268.

‡ Written in 1716-17. No. 4455, Ayscough's Cat.

he was personally acquainted with his illustrious friend. When this great reformer and scholar visited England, he was the frequent guest of Sir Thomas, at Chelsea; and it redounds much to the honour of both, that an harmonious intimacy should subsist between persons who were so strongly dissimilar in religious opinions.

The house of More was, indeed, the resort of all who were conspicuous for learning and taste. Lynacre, Collett, and Tunstall, often partook of the hospitality of his table, and strayed in classical conversation, through the grounds now robbed of every shady recess, and incumbered with buildings, or lying desolate and cheerless. In this mansion was the genius of Holbein first efficiently patronised. This celebrated painter resided for three years with Sir Thomas More, and was introduced by his protector to the notice of the king. More invited the sovereign to Chelsea, and caused the best pictures then produced by Holbein, to be displayed to much advantage in the gallery of his house. When the king expressed admiration, Sir Thomas presented the painter; and Henry immediately took him into his service.

The capricious monarch to whom More owed his rise and fall, frequently visited him at Chelsea, and passed with him whole days in the most familiar manner. "One day the king came unexpectedly and dined with him, and after dinner walked in his garden for the space of an hour, holding his arm about his neck." When the king was gone, More's son-in-law congratulated him on the high favour in which he stood with the sovereign. The chancellor's answer shews the accurate judgment he had formed of his royal master's disposition:—"I thank our Lord that I find his grace my very good Lord indeed; and I believe he doth as singularly love me as any subject within this realm. However, son Roper, I may tell thee I have no cause to be proud on that account; for if my head would win him a castle in France, it should not fail to go off."\*

Sir Thomas usually attended divine service at Chelsea church,† and very often assisted at the celebration of mass. The Duke of Norfolk coming one day to dine with him, during his chancellorship, found him in church, with a surplice on, and singing with the quire. "God's body! my Lord Chancellor," said the Duke, as they returned to his house, "What! a parish clerk, a parish clerk! You dishonour the king and his office.—"Nay!" said Sir Thomas, "you may not think your master and mine will be offended with me for serving God, his master, or thereby count his office dishonoured."‡

\* Roper's Life of Sir T. More.

† Not contented with public ceremonies of devotion, or domestic prayer, he erected, "at a good distance from his mansion house, a pile, called the new building, which contained a chapel, a library, and a gallery, which he used for devotion, study, and retirement." Dr. King's MS. in the British Museum.

‡ More's Life of More.

The morning after he had resigned the great seal he went to Chelsea church (it being a holiday) with his lady and family; where during divine service he sat, as usual, in the quire, wearing a surplice; and because it had been a custom after mass was done for one of his gentlemen to go to his lady's pew, and say "My Lord is gone before," he came now, himself, and making a low bow, said, "Madam! *My lord is gone.*" She thinking it to be no more than his usual humour, took no notice of it; but in the way home, to her great mortification, he unriddled the jest, by acquainting her with what he had done the preceding day.

On the morning of the day in which he was summoned to Lambeth, for the purpose of taking the oath of supremacy, he went to his parish church, and there was confessed, and received the sacrament; and, whereas, whenever at other times before he parted from his wife and children, they used to bring him to his boat, and there kissing bid him farewell; at this time he suffered none of them to follow him to his gate, but pulled the wicket after him, and with a heavy heart, as by his countenance appeared, he took boat with his son Roper and their men; in which sitting sadly awhile, at last suddenly he said to his son Roper, "I thank our Lord, son! the field is won?" when his son answered at random, not knowing then his meaning, "I am very glad thereof."\*

Some few particulars, descriptive of the simplicity with which this great man resided in the bosom of his family, may be gleaned from the various biographical accounts, and presented as an appendix to the statement of Erasmus. "He suffered none of his servants either to be idle or to give themselves to any games; but some of them he allotted to look to the garden, assigning to every one his sundry plot; some again he set to sing, some to play on the organ.† He suffered none to give themselves to cards or dice. The men abode on one side of the house, the women on the other, seldom conversing together. It was his practice before bed-time to call together his whole household, and say certain prayers with them. He used to have one read daily at his table, which being ended he would ask of some of them how they understood such and such a place? and so then grant a friendly communication, recreating all men that were present with some jest or other." The love of *method* observable in these domestic regulations will scarcely be overlooked.

\* More's Life of More, &c.

† Sir Thomas More appears to have fondly cultivated music, not only as an auxiliary of religious worship, but as a mean of regulating the human passions. His second wife, the lady noticed in the above anecdotes was, according to the account given by her son-in-law, Roper, "of no good favour nor complexion, her disposition very near and worldly." Sir Thomas endeavoured to soften the harshness of her temper by persuading her "to play upon the lute, viol, and some other instruments, every day performing thereon her task."

On the attainder of Sir T. More, the king seized upon all his possessions, but afterwards granted to Lady More a pension of £20 per annum; and, "in 1544, she had a grant of a house in Chelsea (formerly the property of her late husband, and then in the occupation of the rector) for the term of twenty-one years, paying a rent of twenty shillings per annum. Mr. Roper, who married Margaret, the favourite daughter of Sir Thomas, appears to have been a freeholder in this parish about the same time, according to the court-rolls."\*

Contiguous to the site of Beaufort House, and probably on ground originally forming a part of Sir T. More's domain, is a mansion which Bowack says, "is thought to have been built by Sir Theodore Mayerne." This celebrated physician died at Chelsea, in 1655, after residing for many years in the village. On the decease of Sir Theodore, the house became the property of the Earl of Lindsey, and was the seat of the widow of that nobleman when Bowack published his antiquities of Middlesex. It was afterwards possessed by several noble families; and, about the year 1750, was purchased by Count Zinzendorf, an eminent bishop, or ordinary, of the people usually known by the name of Moravians. The Count intended to establish a settlement at Chelsea; but this project failed, and, in 1770, the house was sold by the society. The building now constitutes several respectable tenements, which bear the name of Lindsey Row.

In the reign of Henry VII., Sir Reginald Bray, a man conspicuous for his active service to the crown, and whose skill in architecture is evident from the share he had in directing the buildings raised by Henry at Westminster and at Windsor, possessed the manor of Chelsea. From Sir Reginald it descended to his niece, who married Lord William Sandys, and this lord gave it to king Henry VIII. Chelsea had the honour of affording a retreat to Queen Katherine Parr, who possessed the manor, as a part of her jointure, and resided here with her last and ill-chosen husband, the Lord Admiral Seymour. The manor was subsequently the property of the Duke of Northumberland (beheaded for proclaiming, as queen, his daughter-in-law, the Lady Jane Grey); of the Duchess of Somerset, widow of the protector; of the Howard family; of James, Marquis (and afterwards Duke) Hamilton. Of the family of the latter nobleman the manor was purchased, in 1660, by Charles Cheyne, Esq. afterwards created Viscount Newhaven. Of William Lord Cheyne it was again purchased, in 1712, by Sir Hans Sloane; who dying in 1753, left two daughters, the elder married to Charles, second Lord Cadogan, and the younger to George Stanley, Esq. Charles Henry, Earl Cadogan, inherited a moiety of this manor. The other was left by the late Hans Stanley, Esq. to his two sisters, and become the property of Sarah, the wife

\* Lysons' *Env.* Vol. II. p. 56.

of Christopher Doiley, Esq. In the case of this lady dying without issue, the reversion of her moiety is vested in Earl Cadogan and his heirs.\*

The ancient *manor house* stood near the church, but on the northern side. It is believed that King Henry VIII. constructed the more recent manorial residence, which stood to the east of the spot lately occupied by Winchester House,† and is said to have been intended by the king as a nursery for his children.‡ The history of this mansion involves some curious particulars. After the death of King Henry, the Princess Elizabeth resided here for some time, under the care of Katherine Parr and her husband, the Lord Admiral. The turbulence and ambition of Sir Thomas Seymour are well-known; and, certainly, few men in the court of Edward VI. were less desirable as guardians over a youthful princess. It is said that he endeavoured, while Elizabeth was under his protection in this place and at Hanworth, to ingratiate himself into her affections; and those who insinuate that he afterwards poisoned Katherine Parr, do not scruple to suggest that he would have more promptly committed that act, if he could have hoped to gain the hand of Elizabeth by such a horrible transaction. His conduct in regard to the princess, was made, at the time of his downfall, one of the articles of accusation against him. The examination of Katherine Aschyly, and others, are printed in the Burleigh papers; and assuredly, it appears from these that he had indulged in very indecorous familiarities with the illustrious lady placed under the care of his wife. Elizabeth was about fourteen years of age when she resided at Chelsea.

Jane, Duchess of Northumberland, widow of the late decapitated duke, died in this manor-house, at the beginning of the year 1555. Her very curious will, "all written with her own hand, without the assistance of any learned in the laws," directs that she shall be buried in a "coffyn of woode," and in a very private manner; but the veneration of her survivors induced them to inter her remains with great funeral pomp. "Two Heralds attended the procession, with many mourners. There were six dozen of torches, and two white branches; and a canopy was borne over the effigies in wax, as it proceeded, in a goodly hearse, to the church of Chelsey."

The Earl of Nottingham resided in this mansion for many years, and was honoured with several visits from Queen Elizabeth. But the connection of Sir Hans Sloane with the building, is the circumstance best calculated to render its site an object of curiosity with posterity. It was in the decline of this good and

\* Lysons' *Environs*, &c. and Faulkner's *History of Chelsea*.

† Winchester House has been taken down, and the town residence of the present and future Bishops of Winchester removed to a spacious mansion on the west side of St. James' Square.

‡ Dr. King's MSS.



great man's life, that he retired to Chelsea; and here, in the large and numerous rooms of the manor-house, he assembled round him those books, and curious collections, which since his death have formed the foundation of the British Museum. He resided on this spot, from the latter part of the year 1740, to the close of his life in 1753. And during the intervening years, the mansion enriched by his collections was visited by numerous persons, of all countries, distinguished by birth, situation, or scientific acquirements.

The manorial building raised by King Henry abutted to the west on the spot lately occupied by Winchester House. It extended eastward to the house of entertainment known by the name of Don Saltero's coffee-house. The building was of a quadrangular form, enclosing a spacious court. Some additions, of rather an incongruous character, had been made, at an uncertain era, towards the west. The whole of the structure was taken down shortly after the death of Sir Hans Sloane, and a row of houses erected on the site. These dwellings form part of that fine and spacious line of buildings termed Cheyne Walk, which highly ornaments the Chelsea bank of the Thames in the vicinity of the church. The views from the paved road in the front of these houses embrace the river in some of its most picturesque points, together with a pleasing display of the Surrey and Kent rural scenery, on the opposite shore.

The *modern villas* of Chelsea, if not numerous, are of a respectable character, and are well adorned with productions of art. The *Pavilion*, Hans Place, is situate to the west of Sloane Street. The building (which was chiefly constructed by the late Mr. Holland,) is somewhat of an eccentric character, but is not devoid of elegance in several of its features. The south front is ornamented with a colonnade, of the Doric order, extending to the whole length of the structure, and opening to an extensive lawn: and the grounds, though not large, are disposed with judgment. On the west side of the lawn are some artificial ruins, intended to represent the remains of a priory. This mimic-ruin attains an interest from the real connection of its component parts with ancient story; the stone-work of which it is chiefly composed, was brought from the recently demolished residence of Cardinal Wolsey, at Esher, in Surrey; and several portions have been introduced with an attention to their form and appearance before taken down.

The interior of the pavilion is ornamented by some pictures, and by several busts and casts. Among these are a proof cast from the original bust of Lord Nelson. A cast in plaister of the eminent professor Porson, taken immediately after his death. A good bust of Dr. Burney; and two, extremely fine, in statuary marble, of the late senators Pitt and Fox, by Nollekens.

At a short remove from the bridge, and near the western

extremity of the parish, is the seat of Lord Cremorne. This mansion was built by Theophilus, Earl of Huntingdon,\* and is agreeably situated on the bank of the Thames. The edifice is composed of brick, and is of an irregular, and not very estimable, architectural character. But the interior is commodious, and well adapted to the use of a distinguished family. Here is a small but judicious collection of pictures, formed by the late Lord Viscount Cremorne; among which occur some by esteemed Flemish and Italian masters. In the northern division of the building is a beautiful window of stained glass, by Jarvis, combining a selection of the smaller works of that tasteful artist.

The residence of General Gordon, is on grounds formerly belonging to Sir Robert Walpole, extending from the southern part of the Royal Infirmary to the edge of the Thames, and includes the octagonal summer-house supposed to have been built by Sir Robert Walpole, and a small erection on the contrary, or western side of the lawn. But the greenhouse once visited by Queen Caroline, and then ornamented with the best of the Houghton pictures, is no longer in existence. General Gordon has a lease of these premises, granted to him by government, for the term of ninety-nine years; and here he had the honour of entertaining the Emperor Alexander of Russia, the Duchess of Oldenburgh, and the Duke of York, when those illustrious personages visited Chelsea Hospital, in the year 1814.

To the east of the now desolate site of Ranelagh gardens is the substantial and handsome residence of General Wilford. This house nearly occupies the site of *Prospect Place*, a mansion erected by Sir Thomas Robinson, Bart. who held a considerable number of shares in the property of Ranelagh, when that place of amusement was in the zenith of its reputation.

The public buildings and institutions of Chelsea demand peculiar consideration.

The church stands near the margin of the river, on the western side of the parish. This edifice is chiefly composed of brick, and is by no means conspicuous for beauty. The structure was raised at various periods. The oldest part of the building is a chapel of the Lawrence family, at the eastern end of the north aisle; and this was probably founded in the fourteenth century. At the east end of the south aisle is a chapel, constructed by Sir Thomas More, about the year 1522. This chapel is of brick, with stone coigns, and would not appear to have been, in the first instance, calculated to impart beauty to the exterior of the church; but modern windows have been introduced, with frames of wood-work, which now communicate an unquestionable air of meanness. At the west is a heavy brick tower, measuring from the battlements to the base, ninety feet in height, which was built between the years 1667, and 1679,

\* Lysons, Vol. II. p. 60. The Earl of Huntingdon died in 1746.

At this period the church was greatly enlarged; and to the ill taste of those who directed the alterations in the 17th century must chiefly be ascribed the present incongruous character of the structure, as to its exterior appearance.

The interior consists of a nave, chancel, and north and south aisles, comprehending the two chapels before mentioned. In general character it is plain almost to homeliness; but is decent, neat, and well preserved. The chancel is only slightly elevated above the body of the church, and has a coved ceiling quite destitute of ornament. On the spot probably once occupied by the rood loft is now constructed a gallery. The chapel of the Lawrence family, at the eastern termination of the north aisle, is small and contains several monuments.

Sir T. More's chapel, at the east end of the south aisle, is likewise of moderate proportions. The increasing want of room has caused this spot to be engrossed by pews, and the walls are now replete with monuments unconnected with his family. The ceiling is of rafter-work, and of simple construction. But this chapel was once decorated with much superstitious care, and its founder liberally contributed to the general ornaments of the church.\* Between the chapel and the chancel is a pointed arch, springing from pillars which are embellished with many curious devices. On one is the date of 1597.

The monuments both mural and table, in this church are very numerous; but we lament to say that, owing to the great want of room that has prevailed for the accommodation of those who attend Divine worship, the memorials of the dead have been often treated with too little respect. Inscriptions are hidden, and effigies infringed on, with a degrading spirit of accommodation to the line and measure of the carpenter. As an instance of the correctness of this observation, we proceed to mention *the monument raised by Sir Thomas More*.

This great man constructed in the year 1532, an altar tomb, surmounted by a large mural tablet (the latter being placed in a flat Gothic arch, and attended with some circumstances of ornament and armorial bearings) on the south side of the chancel. To this spot he removed the remains of his first wife, the mother of his children; and on the tablet he placed a long inscription, in Latin prose and verse, which perhaps is chiefly estimable as being the production of such a man at such a season. He states his parentage; the history of his progress through life;

\* When an inventory was taken, by commissioners appointed by the king, in the year 1552, of the plate and ornaments belonging to all the churches in the kingdom, the returns for Chelsea were very considerable, and many of these articles (according to the life of More by his grandson) were contributed by the Chancellor; "In Lady More's chapel, among other things, were an awlter clothe of Brydges satten, with a border to the same; and two curteyns of sylk belonging to the same."

the merits of his father; and the suggestions of old age which began to press on himself. It will be remarked that this inscription was composed after he had resigned the office of chancellor, and had retired from court politics. He celebrates "the incomparable favour" of the prince who had allowed him to relinquish his honours, and observes that "he has caused this tomb to be erected for himself, that it might admonish him daily of his approaching death." He then concludes by words to the following effect: "Good Reader!" I beseech thee that thy pious prayers may attend me while living, and follow me when dead; that I may not have done this in vain; nor trembling may dread the approach of death, but willingly, for Christ's sake, undergo it; and that death to me may not be altogether death, but a door to everlasting life." The verses celebrate the loves and duties of his wives, and pray that he may be re-united to them, in heaven.\*

It is to be regretted that there is no good reason for believing that the remains of Sir Thomas More lie beneath the monument intended for his place of rest. Weever and Anthony Wood say that his daughter Margaret removed his body to Chelsea; but his great grandson makes no mention of this circumstance. Earlier writers certainly differ as to the precise spot of his burial; some saying that he was interred in the belfry of the chapel of St. Peter, in the tower; and others, near the vestry. But that the chapel of St. Peter does contain the ashes, appears probable; since it is known that his daughter Margaret moved thither the body of Bishop Fisher, that it might lie near her father's; and we cannot readily apprehend it to be likely that this lady, who was subject to an imprisonment for obtaining and keeping the head of her revered parent, would be permitted to remove his coffin without molestation.

"The head of Sir Thomas More," says Dr. King, "after some months, was *bought* by his daughter Margaret, and taken down from London Bridge, where it was fixed on a pole; and was kept by her till her death, when it was buried with her."†

The chapel built by Sir T. More continued in the possession of the proprietors of his house, till Mr. A. Gorges sold that mansion to the Earl of Middlesex; at which time he reserved

\* The only work in which the inscriptions on this monument are faithfully copied, is Faulkner's History of Chelsea. Weever describes the inscription as being scarcely legible in his time; but, as it now has an air of comparative freshness, Mr. Lysons observes that "the whole has evidently been restored by some descendant, or admirer, of Sir Thomas More." The tablet on which the inscriptions are placed, is of black marble, and over the tomb is the crest of Sir Thomas More—a Moor's head.

† Mrs. Roper lies buried in a vault beneath the chantry-chapel, founded by the ancestors of her husband, as an appendage to the church of St. Dunstan's, Canterbury. Her father's head is placed near her coffin, in a niche in the wall, secured by an iron grate.

the chapel to himself. But, in 1665, it was purchased with the house subsequently occupied by Mr. Gorges, by Thomas Pritchard, Esq. It has since passed through several hands, and was lately the property of Sir Francis Millman, Bart., M.D. The cemetery beneath has been used as a place of burial for the various families who have possessed the property; and at the east end, is a monument of elaborate workmanship to Sir Robert Stanley, K. B., who was the second son of William, sixth Earl of Derby, and who died in 1632.

The chapel built by the Lawrence family remained in their possession for many generations. In the year, 1783, it was purchased of Colonel Needham, with part of the east side of Lawrence Street, to which it is an appendage, by Mr. Lewer, of Pimlico.

There are several monuments here, to the family of Lawrence, who formerly had their chief places of residence at Chelsea, at London, and at Iver, Bucks.

Incorporated with the north wall of the chancel, is a mutilated altar tomb, supposed to have been raised to a member of the Bray family.\*

On the same wall of the chancel is the monument of Thomas Hungerford, Esq., who died in 1581, with the effigies of himself and his three sons, kneeling on one side of an altar, and his wife and daughter on the other. Beneath is a biographical inscription.

On the wall of the north aisle is the monument of Lady Jane Cheyne, which is the work of Bernini.† The effigies of the deceased (a haggard figure, apparently worn thin by disease and premature old age) is represented, in a semi-recumbent attitude, on a black sarcophagus; the left elbow leaning on a cushion, and the hand on a book. Over the effigies is an arch, sustained by veined marble columns of the Corinthian order. A Latin inscription relates that she was the eldest daughter of the Duke of Newcastle, and the beloved wife of Charles Cheyne, Esq., "whom she never grieved, but in her death." Her ladyship died in the year 1669, at the age of forty-eight. Underneath, on the sarcophagus, is an inscription to the memory of her husband, who died in 1698, having been created Viscount Newhaven of the kingdom of Scotland.

Attached to the south wall, is the monument of Jane, Duchess of Northumberland, who died on the 22nd of January, 1555. Over the tablet, bearing an inscription to her memory, is a Gothic canopy, once supported by pillars of Mosaic work; but the whole monument is now in a ruinous condition.‡ On one side of the tablet are brasses, coarsely executed, containing the effigies

\* See a curious account of the funeral of the last Lord Bray, who died in 1557, (copied from the original in the Herald's College) in Lysons, Vol. II. p. 61, and Faulkner, p. 71, et seq.

† Bernini is said to have received £500 for executing this monument.

‡ An engraving of this tomb is inserted in Faulkner's History of Chelsea.

of the duchess and her five daughters; and on the opposite side were the effigies of her eight sons, but these latter brasses are now torn off.

Against the wall of the south aisle is likewise, a large marble monument, to the memory of Gregory Lord Dacre, who died in 1594, and Anne, his wife, who died in 1595. The deceased are represented in white marble, to the size of life, under an arch, supported by marble pillars of the Corinthian order. Lord Dacre is in armour, with a long beard; his lady in a gown and long cloak, with a ruff. At the feet of each is a dog. Over the arch are the arms and quarterings of Dacre, and the whole monument is much embellished with flowers and mosaic work. "The parish of Chelsea have, by Lady Dacre's will, some presentations to her alms-houses, on condition of keeping this monument in repair."\*

The monuments and inscriptions within the church, not noticed, are very numerous; but the above appear to contain the greatest interest.

Against the south wall of the church, on the outside, are placed the monuments of Dr. Chamberlayne, three of his sons, his widow, and his daughter; for the erecting of which, and making a vault, Dr. Chamberlayne obtained a grant from the parish, in 1694, in consideration of a promised bequest to the charity school of Chelsea.

Dr. Chamberlayne died in 1703, and the Latin inscription on his monument informs us that he was "an English gentleman, a Christian, and Doctor of Laws; descended from the ancient Norman family of the Earls of Tanquerville. He was so studious of good to all men, and especially to posterity, that he *ordered some of his books, covered with wax, to be buried with him; which may be of use in times to come.* This monument, not to be rashly violated, his friend, Walter Harris, Doctor of Physic, caused to be erected, as a testimony both of his respect and grief."

Edward Chamberlayne, LL.D. and F.R.S. was the author of several publications, of which the most popular is "*Angliæ Notitia, or the present state of England, with divers reflections on the ancient state thereof, 1668.*" This work went through thirty-eight editions. His other original pieces were on religious and political subjects. He likewise made some translations from the Spanish, Italian, and Portuguese.

The mysterious peculiarity relating to the *buried volumes*, which occurs in his epitaph, did not fail to excite much curiosity; and it is said, in the Gentleman's Magazine for 1791, that there was a serious project of obtaining a faculty, to open the tomb, and investigate the hidden treasure.

Time, however, the great solver of mysteries, has saved the

\* Faulkner, p. 103.

projectors this trouble. The following decisive intelligence is conveyed in Mr. Faulkner's work respecting the history of this village:—"It appears probable that the books alluded to were in manuscript. Dr. Harris evinced some singularity of opinion in his supposition that posterity might gain information from works thus entombed with the body of their author. But whatever might have been the intention of the ingenious doctor, his views in depositing the books in the tomb of his friend have been entirely frustrated and destroyed; as Dr. Chamberlayne's tomb, but a few years since, yielded to the injuries of time; and, on examination, the damp and moisture admitted by the decay, had totally obliterated every appearance of them."\*

Peregrine, the eldest son of Dr. Chamberlayne, was a naval officer of much bravery; and Edward, the youngest son, also entered into the sea service; but the most celebrated of this gentleman's children was a heroine of a peculiar cast, and who was well worthy to be his daughter, even if he were more eccentric than is indicated by his epitaph.

The name of this lady was Anne. She was born in 1667, and we are told by the Latin inscription on her monument, that, "having long declined marriage, and aspiring to great achievements, unusual to her sex and age, she, on the 30th of June, 1690, on board a fire-ship, in man's clothing—as a second Pallas, chaste, and fearless—fought valiantly, six hours, against the French, under the command of her brother. Returned from the engagement, she after some few months, married John Spragg, Esq., with whom, for sixteen months, she lived most amiable and happy. At length, in childbed of a daughter, she encountered death, on the 30th of October, 1691." Her husband laments "that she died, unhonoured by a progeny like herself, worthy to rule the main."

In the south-east corner of the church-yard, and therefore conspicuous to the view of the passenger, is the monument of Sir Hans Sloane, Bart., and his lady. Under a portico supported by four square pillars, is placed a large vase of white marble; the only embellishments of which are four entwined serpents. On the south side of the table part is the following inscription:

In the memory of  
Sir Hans Sloane, Bart.,  
President of the Royal Society and of the College of Physicians;  
Who, in the year of our Lord 1753,  
The 92nd year of his age,  
Without the least pain of body, and with a conscious serenity of  
mind, ended a virtuous and beneficial life,  
This monument was erected  
By his two daughters, Eliz. Cadogan and Sarah Stanley.

\* Historical Account of Chelsea, p. 346-7.

This distinguished inhabitant of Chelsea was born at Killeleagh, in Ireland. At a very early period he discovered a love of natural history, and an inclination to patient study. An habitual weakness of constitution suggested the propriety of rigid temperance and a seclusion from the gay scenes of life. He was happy in finding, in his chosen pursuits, an ample consolation for all which infirmity caused him to decline. Making physic his professional study, he attended to chemistry and botany as auxiliaries to necessary knowledge; and was, in early life, so conspicuous as a naturalist that he obtained the friendship and patronage of Boyle and Ray. He visited the continent, and his pursuits were advanced by the friendly interest of many distinguished literary and professional characters. Shortly after his return to London, he was elected a member of the Royal Society; and in 1687, he was chosen fellow of the College of Physicians. He visited Jamaica as physician in the suite of the Duke of Albermarle; and still, in every travel, he was attentive to the cultivation of natural history. On his return, he settled in his profession, at London, where he attained high eminence.

At different periods he was chosen physician to Christ's Hospital; was elected secretary to the Royal Society; and was admitted a foreign member of the Royal Academy at Paris. Shortly after the accession of George I., he was created a baronet, being, as we believe, the first physician that ever attained that honour. At subsequent periods he filled the offices of physician in ordinary to his Majesty (George II.), president of the College of Physicians, and president of the Royal Society. In this latter situation he immediately succeeded Sir Isaac Newton.

It was in January, 1741, that he first began to remove to the manor house of Chelsea, that fine library and truly valuable cabinet of natural curiosities, which he had been collecting through life, by the exercise of every opportunity, and with unlimited expense. In this village he passed the contented evening of an honourable life. But no spot could be, to a man so generally admired, and so easy of access, a perfect retirement. At Chelsea he was sought by the learned and inquisitive of his own and every other country: and all who approached found a cordial reception. Among the visitors attracted by the celebrity of this museum, must be noticed the Prince and Princess of Wales, parents of George III. The particulars of this visit are honourable to each party: "Dr. Mortimer, secretary to the Royal Society, conducted the prince and princess into the room, where Sir Hans was sitting, being ancient and infirm. The prince took a chair, and sat down by the good old gentleman some time; when he expressed the great esteem and value he had for him personally; and how much the learned world was obliged to him for having collected such a vast variety of curious books, and such immense



treasures of the valuable and instructive productions of nature and art."\*

The manor house was well calculated for the disposal of such a large collection as that of Sir Hans Sloane. The chief gallery was one hundred and ten feet in length, and the rooms were equally numerous and spacious. In his latter years this estimable man became so weak and infirm, as to be entirely confined to his house and gardens, through which he was sometimes wheeled in a chair.

The following eminent persons are likewise interred within the walls of this church-yard, although without suitable memorials. Thomas Shadwell, poet laureat: Mrs. Mary Astell; Abel Boyer, author of a *Life of Queen Anne*, and other works; Philip Miller, the well-known author of the *Gardener's Dictionary*; Henry Mossop, the actor: William Kenrick, LL. D., editor of the *London Review*; and Sir John Fielding, half-brother to the celebrated novelist, and distinguished as an active magistrate.

Adjoining the workhouse in the King's Road, and at the distance of about one quarter of a mile from the church, is an additional ground for the purpose of burial, given to the parish by Sir Hans Sloane, in 1733, and enlarged in 1790, by a grant from Lord Cadogan. A second auxiliary burial ground, centrally situated, and containing about four acres, was also consecrated in the year 1813. This place of sepulture is surrounded with high iron rails, and possesses a decorous chapel for the performance of burial service. The ground, buildings, &c. cost the parish the sum of £11,000.

The church of Chelsea is a rectory within the diocese of London, and the archdeaconry of Westminster. There are also two new churches, lately erected; one is near the King's Road, the other is in Sloane Street, and was completed in 1831.

Before entering on an account of the *Royal Hospital at Chelsea*, it is necessary to notice a collegiate building which formerly occupied the site of this great national edifice. Shortly after the commencement of the seventeenth century, Dr. Sutcliffe, Dean of Exeter, instigated the foundation of a college for the study of polemical divinity, to consist of a stated number of learned divines, whose time and talents were to be employed in the controversial defence of the reformed religion. King James I. was a warm patron of this institution, and supported it by various grants and benefactions. His majesty laid the first stone of the edifice, May 8, 1609, and bestowed on it the name of "*King James's College at Chelsey*." According to the charter, the number of members was limited to a provost and nineteen fellows, seventeen of whom were to be in holy orders; the other two might be either

\* *Gent. Mag.*, July, 1742, where see an account of many circumstances connected with this distinguished visit.

laymen or divines, and they were to employed in recording the chief historical events of the era. Dr. Sutcliffe was himself the first provost; and Camden and Haywood were the first historians.

The buildings were intended to combine two quadrangles, of different but spacious dimensions, with a piazza along the four sides of the smaller court.\* Only one side of the first quadrangle was completed; and the whole collegiate design, which was dangerous as it tended to nurture a fervour of polemic spirit, drooped shortly after its commencement, and at no distant period fell completely to the ground.

"After Sutcliffe's death, Dr. Featley, a celebrated polemical divine, who was recommended by the dean as his successor, became provost; but so little was the original intention of the institution regarded, even at this early period, that one Richard Dean, a young merchant, was made one of the fellows."† In the year 1631, the court of chancery decreed that Dr. Sutcliffe's estates should revert to the right heirs, upon their paying to the college a certain sum of money. After the death of Featley, which happened in 1645, the buildings of the college were devoted to various inappropriate purposes, being at one time used as a receptacle for prisoners of war, and at another as a riding-house.

In the year 1669, King Charles II. gave the structure, and its attached grounds, to the Royal Society, then newly incorporated; but of this society they were again purchased, for the king's use, by Sir Stephen Fox, in January, 1682. This act of purchase was immediately preparatory to the foundation of

### *The Royal Hospital.*

The structure so termed is one of the noblest ornaments which a brave and free nation can possess;—an asylum for the wounded and superannuated soldiers who have fought her battles.

The first stone of this fabric was laid by King Charles II., on the 12th of March, 1682. On which occasion he was attended by a great number of the principal nobility and gentry. The liberal spirit with which this monarch patronised such an undertaking should redound to his immortal credit; but in estimating the character of Charles, too many writers have overlooked the patriotic care with which he founded a home for his infirm soldiery. It has been said that the first idea of the foundation originated with others; but, even if this be granted, the merit of Charles is very slightly lessened. Sir Stephen Fox, (ancestor to the present

\* A print of the original design is prefixed to "Darley's Glory of Chelsey College, now revived;" and Faulkner has published a copy of this engraving in his "Historical Account of Chelsea." Another print occurs in "Grose's Military Antiquities."

† Lysons and Faulkner. after Tanner's MSS. in the Bodleian Library.

Lord Holland,) is believed to have been the projector of this hospital: and Collins says,\* that it is certain he expended above £13,000 on the institution. A crude tradition bestows the honour of the design on a less dignified name;—according to this, Eleanor Gwyn is considered the person who first suggested this national charity.†

Besides the generous contribution of Sir Stephen Fox, the sum of £1000 was presented towards the furtherance of the buildings by Archbishop Sancroft: and the same sum was given by Tobias Rustat, whose whole fortune was dedicated to public benefactions and works of charity. Under the auspices of Charles and his successor, this great work proceeded with all practicable celerity; but the completion of the structure was reserved for an additional honour to the names of King William and Queen Mary. The whole was finished in the year 1690.

Chelsea Hospital was built from the design, and under the direction of Sir Christopher Wren.‡ In general architectural character the edifice is judiciously suited to its object. It is solid, commanding, and of elevated proportions. Elaborate ornament would have been here misplaced; as a nation would scarcely wish to emblazon for public notice the monument of its own grateful attention. The whole presents a happy medium between the humility of style which would have been degrading to the inhabitants, and the splendour of feature, which might have been thought to indicate a spirit of unseemly ostentation.

The building is composed of brick, with coigns, columns, cornices, &c. of free stone; and consists of three courts, the principal of which is open on the south side; a circumstance that affords an advantageous display towards the river. Large gardens (which, however, are not used by the pensioners) extend to the edge of the water, and finish with an elevated terrace. The eastern and western wings of this court are three hundred and sixty-five feet in length, and are chiefly occupied by the pensioners' wards, which are sixteen in number and are sufficiently spacious and airy.

In the centre of the court is a bronze statue of the royal founder,

\* Peerage, vol. V., p. 392.

† Except as to traditional anecdote, this reference to Eleanor Gwyn chiefly depends on the assertion of the anonymous author of her life, published in 1752. It will be readily admitted that the statement of such a writer, at such a date, is entitled to very little credit.

There is a public-house, not far from the hospital, which bears for its sign a fanciful portrait of "Nell Gwyn," with an inscription intimating that the foundation took place in consequence of her desire. But we are informed, that this house has not been opened for the sale of liquors more than sixty or seventy years; and it seems likely that the sign was adopted in attention to a spirit of scandalous anecdote, which would ascribe even the charity of a dissolute king to the suggestion of his mistress.

‡ The cost of the building is said to have been £150,000.

Charles II., larger than life, and in a Roman habit. This was presented by Tobias Rustat, and is, by some, thought to be the work of Grinling Gibbons. When Rustat presented this statue, he likewise erected that of James II., still remaining at Whitehall. It is believed that Gibbons executed only one of these; and certainly the statue of James is that most likely to have proceeded from his hand.

At the extremity of the eastern wing is the Governor's House, a large and commodious building. The ceiling of the *State Room* is divided into oblong compartments, ornamented with the initials of Charles II., James II., and William and Mary, together with the royal arms, and various well-adapted military trophies. The sides of the same apartment are enriched by portraits of Charles I., his queen, and two sons, Charles Prince of Wales, and James Duke of York; Charles II., James II., William III. and Queen Mary; George III. and his Queen. In the *Long Room*, situate in the second story, are two correct and well executed views of the Royal Hospital, by Peter Tilleman.

The centre of each wing is ornamented with a pediment of free stone, supported by Doric columns of the same material. In the western wing are the apartments of the lieutenant-governor.

The north side of this court, which presents the most important face of the structure, has in the centre a handsome portico of the Doric order. A colonnade continues along the whole range, on the frieze of which is the following inscription:

IN SUBSIDIUM ET LEVAMEN, EMIRITORUM SENIO,  
BELLOQUE FRACTORUM, CONDIDIT CAROLUS  
SECUNDUS, AUXIT JACOBUS SECUNDUS, PERFECERE  
GULIELMUS ET MARIA REX ET REGINA, M.DC.XC.

The buildings occupying this side are divided into a chapel, a hall, and a vestibule terminated by a cupola.\*

The *Chapel*, which is one hundred and ten feet in length, and thirty in width, is paved with black and white marble, and wainscotted with Dutch oak. This building was consecrated by Compton, Bishop of London, August 30, 1691. Over the communion table is a painting by Sebastian Ricci, representing the Resurrection of the Saviour. The furniture of the chapel is agreeably augmented by a good organ, the gift of Major Ingram. King James II. presented a handsome service of plate; four prayer-books, richly bound; an altar cloth; a pulpit cloth; and several velvet cushions. The pews of the various officers of the establishment range along the sides, and the pensioners sit in the middle,

\* On the top is a large cistern of water, which supplies the whole of the hospital. The water is conducted from the river Thames, by means of an engine placed in a small building in the gardens.

on benches. Regular service is performed in this chapel on Sundays, and prayers are read on Wednesdays and Fridays.

The *Dining Hall* is on the western side of the vestibule, and is of the same dimensions as the chapel. The furniture of this room is massy and simple. At the east end is a gallery of a humble character; the west, or upper end, is occupied by a painting, which was presented by the Earl of Ranelagh. This piece was designed by Verrio, but was finished by Henry Cooke, an artist who studied under Salvator Rosa, and who was employed on ceiling and staircase painting, by several of the English nobility in the latter part of the seventeenth century. The present performance is not calculated to add to his reputation. The chief figure in the piece is Charles II. mounted on a horse richly caparisoned. In the back ground is a perspective view of the Royal Hospital and the fanciful representations of Hercules, Minerva, Peace, and "Father Thames," are introduced by way of allegory. The whole is coarsely executed, and by no means worthy of its situation. The margin of the picture is designed to represent frame work; and, on the lower division, is an inscription in Latin, stating the name and title of the donor.

A dinner for the pensioners is regularly placed in this hall, every day (with the exception of Sunday) at twelve o'clock. But they do not dine in public; as every man is allowed to take his meal to his own *birth*, or apartment.

The *East*, or *Lighthorse Court*, comprises the apartments of many official persons connected with the institution; the governor; the deputy treasurer, secretary, chaplain, apothecary, comptroller, steward, &c. These buildings are sufficiently capacious, but are of a decorous and unassuming character.

The *West Court* is similar in architectural features to that on the east, and is partly occupied by the board-room, used by the commissioners on their meetings, and by the apartments of various officers connected with the establishment.

Still farther to the west is the *Stable Yard*; and, on the site of the mansion formerly belonging to Sir Robert Walpole; is a spacious *Infirmary* for the use of the Royal Hospital. This building is after the design of the late Sir J. Soane, and is in every respect creditable to the judgment of that architect. It is composed of brick, and consists of three sides of a quadrangle. The western division is appropriated to patients requiring surgical aid; that on the east, to such as are peculiarly under the notice of the physician. The central portion of the structure consists chiefly of wards for these two classes of patients, and has an arcade to the whole length, which conducts, with an admirable ease of access, to the principal apartments. Each ward is spacious, and well arranged. Attached to the buildings are warm and cold baths, a dispensary, surgery, and every requisite office.

Previous to the erection of the present Infirmary, a building on

the south side of the west court was appropriated to the reception of the sick ; but this was of proportions far too limited ; and some rooms in another part of the hospital were engrossed as an auxiliary refuge. The neglect of providing due accommodation for the diseased objects of the institution, appears to be the great, but perhaps the only defect in Wren's design for this national establishment.

The *North Front* of the hospital is of respectable, but not of lofty, proportions. The central division is of free-stone, comprising a pediment supported by four Doric columns, with an entablature of that well-chosen order. This division is crowned by a light and ornamental cupola.

The entire length of the principal buildings, as they extend from east to west, is seven hundred and ninety feet ; and the whole of the premises comprehend about fifty acres. On the north is an enclosure of fourteen acres, covered with green-sward, and planted with avenues of limes and horse chesnuts. The principal entrance to the hospital is through this enclosure, by an iron gateway, provided with lodges, and ornamented on each side with stone pillars surmounted by military trophies.

The care of this institution is vested in the following commissioners, appointed by patent under the great seal. The lord president of the council ; the first lord of the treasury ; the secretaries of state ; the paymaster-general of the forces ; the secretary at war ; the comptrollers of army accounts ; the governor, and lieutenant-governor, of the Royal Hospital.

Of these the latter five only act ; and they hold boards occasionally, for the admission of pensioners, and for the internal regulation of the hospital.

The establishment consists of a governor ; a lieutenant-governor ; a major ; an adjutant, and assistant adjutant ; a treasurer ; a secretary ; two chaplains ; a physician ; a surgeon ; and an apothecary ; a comptroller ; a steward ; a clerk of the works ; and other subordinate warrant officers.

The in-pensioners are in number four hundred and seventy-six, and are divided into the following classes : twenty-six captains, one of whom acts as serjeant major ; thirty-two serjeants ; thirty-two corporals, and sixteen drummers ; three hundred and thirty-six privates ; and thirty-four light horsemen. The light horse are generally serjeants of cavalry, and are selected for eminence of service, or for good behaviour while in the hospital. The captains, serjeants, and corporals, are also appointed from the most deserving and orderly men. They are all annually clothed in an uniform of scarlet, faced with blue.

The in-pensioners are lodged in sixteen wards, to each of which two serjeants and two corporals are appointed, with a matron under the immediate inspection of the housekeeper. They are allowed daily, with the exception of Wednesdays and Fridays, the following

provisions each man: one pound of meat; one loaf of bread, of twelve ounces; one quarter of a pound of cheese; two quarts of beer.

On Wednesdays and Fridays they have, instead of meat, one pint of peas soup, and an extra allowance of cheese and butter.

In addition to provision, clothing, &c. the in-pensioners have weekly pay, in the following proportions:—captains, three shillings and sixpence; serjeants, two shillings; corporals and drummers, tenpence each; privates, eightpence; light horse, two shillings.

In attention to the military character of the hospital, regular garrison duty is performed by the pensioners; and it is truly grateful to see the maimed or aged soldier march, in proud remembrance of his days of strength, and exhibit his claim on national bounty, by shouldering the arms which he used in defence of the common cause.

Besides the persons provided with food, raiment, and lodging, in the hospital, there is an unlimited number of *out pensioners* assisted by this excellent establishment. These are paid, agreeably to an act of parliament which took place in 1806, in different proportions, according to their length of service or degree of corporeal disability. They are dispersed in various parts of the United Kingdom, and pursue their several original occupations; but are liable to be called upon to perform garrison duty, as invalid companies, in time of war. Their pay varies from fivepence to three shillings and sixpence per day; and since, the year 1754, they have received their allowance half-yearly in advance, in consequence of an act of parliament humanely obtained for that purpose by the late Lord Chatham, then Mr. Pitt, and paymaster-general.

The expense of the hospital and out-pensioners is chiefly defrayed by an annual grant from parliament, voted with the army estimates.

The comforts of the hospitallers are augmented by the donations of some individuals, whose names should not be forgotten. The Earl of Ranelagh, in the year 1695, vested the sum of £3,250 in the hands of the trustees, for the use of the hospital; and, by a deed-poll, dated 1707, he directed that the interest should be expended in the purchase of great coats for the pensioners, once in three years. From a bequest of John de la Fontaine, Esq. the sum of £60 10s. is annually distributed among the pensioners, on the 29th of May, the anniversary of the restoration of their royal founder.

In the year 1729, Lady Catherine Jones; Lady Elizabeth Hastings;\* Lady Coventry; and other benevolent persons, founded a school at Chelsea, for the education of poor girls whose fathers

\* The character of this lady, who was the daughter of Theophilus, Earl of Huntingdon, is finely drawn, under the name of Aspasia, by Steele, in the forty-second number of the Tatler.

were, or had been, pensioners of the hospital. The trustees are now enabled to clothe and educate twenty suitable objects of charity.

On the eastern side of the hospital is a burial ground, of about one acre and a half in extent, which is used for the interment of the officers, pensioners, and other persons belonging to the establishment. Among the numerous persons whose ashes repose in this cemetery, may be noticed William Hiseland, a pensioner who died in 1732, at the age of one hundred and twelve. William Cheselden, the eminent practitioner to whom the English school of surgery is so much indebted. Mr. Cheselden was head-surgeon of the hospital from the year 1737, till his decease in 1752. General Sir William Fawcett, K. B. who died the 22nd of March, 1804, and who had for several years filled the office of governor of the hospital with exemplary discretion. His remains were attended to the grave by their royal highnesses the Prince of Wales, the Dukes of York, Clarence, Kent and Cambridge; and several noblemen and general officers. A handsome monument is erected to the memory of this gallant officer.

#### *The Royal Military Asylum.*

This institution is an appropriate auxiliary to the hospital founded by king Charles. In that the veteran, exhausted by service, finds repose; in the ASYLUM the offspring of the soldier who dies in the service of his country, or who toils in it subject to oppressive family circumstances, meet with shelter, with education, with national adoption.

The first stone of this structure was laid by his royal highness the Duke of York, on the 19th of June, 1801. The building is after the design of Mr. Sanders, and is chiefly formed of brick with embellishments of stone. The principal parts compose three sides of a quadrangle; and the western or chief front has, in the centre, a spacious stone portico of the Doric order. Four pillars, of noble and commanding proportions, support the pediment; and on the frieze is the following inscription:—"The Royal Military Asylum for the Children of Soldiers of the Regular Army." On the tympanum of the pediment are the imperial arms.

The asylum is inclosed by high walls. An iron railing opens towards the great front; and the grounds connected with that part of the building are disposed in a simple, but ornamental manner. In such an establishment utility is the primary object of consideration: attached to either wing is a spacious play-yard, or area, for exercise; and, in several parts of these grounds, are arcades, for the protection of the children while taking out-door exercise in inclement seasons.

The western, or principal division of the structure, comprises



chiefly the following apartments : three dining rooms for the boys, eighty feet long and thirty feet wide ; a dining room for the girls, of the same dimensions ; and three school-rooms for the boys, and one for the girls, of equal length and width with the apartments used by them while taking meals. Over a small vestibule is the committee room ; and at the extremity of the dining halls, on one side, is a room for washing and cold bathing, appropriated to the girls ; on the other side is a similar apartment for the use of the boys.

The children are educated in reading and writing, and the more useful parts of arithmetic. The school-rooms are amply ventilated, well lighted, and conspicuously lofty. One of these rooms is used as a chapel, in which divine service is regularly performed by an appointed chaplain. This room has a gallery along the east side and the two ends. On one side of the pulpit is a small, but elegant mural monument, the work of Westmacott, to the memory of Lieutenant-Colonel George Williamson, the first commandant of the establishment, who died on the 6th of September, 1812. On the other side of the pulpit is a tablet which should not be overlooked, since it commemorates an instance of exalted feeling in a humble member of society. This tablet states the benefaction of John Vickers, late a private soldier in the Royal Welsh fusiliers, who did by will, in the year 1810, devise, on the decease of a cousin, the sum of four hundred pounds for the purpose of promoting the welfare and advancement in life of the female orphans of the Royal Military Asylum.

The north wing is divided into three wards, consisting of dormitories for the boys : and the south wing is divided into the same number of wards, containing dormitories for the girls. Several officers of the establishment have suites of apartments in both these divisions.

The domestic affairs are regulated by commissioners appointed by the king's sign-manual, who hold four quarterly boards yearly. The official establishment consists of a commandant ; adjutant and secretary ; chaplain ; quartermaster ; surgeon ; matron ; and various subordinate persons.

In the choice of objects, the board is directed to select, first, " orphans, or those whose fathers have been killed, or have died on foreign stations ; or those who have lost their mothers, and whose fathers are absent on duty abroad ; or those whose fathers are ordered on foreign service, or whose parents have other children to maintain. The merit of the father, as to regimental character, is always considered as a principal recommendation. None are admitted but children, born in wedlock, of warrant and non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the regular army. Every child admitted must be free from mental or bodily infirmity. The parents, or friends who apply for the admission of children, are required to sign their consent to such children remaining in the

Asylum as long as the commissioners may judge proper, and to their being disposed of, when of proper age, as apprentices or servants; or, if boys, to their being placed, with their own free consent, in the regular army, as private soldiers.\*

According to the original intention, the number of children admitted into the Asylum is not to exceed seven hundred boys and three hundred girls, exclusive of such as, on an exigency, may be admitted to the infant establishment in the Isle of Wight.\*

The boys are clothed in red jackets, blue breeches, blue stockings, and black caps. The girls in red gowns, blue petticoats, straw hats, &c. and it may be observed that, in addition to the ordinary modes of instruction before specified, the girls are taught useful branches of needle work, and are constantly exercised in all attainable methods of household work.

*York Hospital* is situated in the Five Fields, and is intended for the reception of wounded soldiers, arriving from foreign service, and waiting to have their claims examined.

*The Apothecaries' Garden*, as an institution connected with the advancement of useful knowledge, must be considered one of the most desirable ornaments of this village. This is on the margin of the Thames, and comprises between three and four acres. In the year 1673, Charles Cheyne, Esq. then lord of the manor of Chelsea, demised to the Company of Apothecaries this plot of ground, for a lease of sixty-one years; and the garden was soon stocked with a satisfactory variety of medicinal plants. It was here that Sir Hans Sloane studied, at an early period, his favourite science; and, at the expiration of the original lease, that eminent person granted the freehold of the premises to the Company of Apothecaries, on condition that they should present annually to the Royal Society, fifty specimens of different sorts of plants, well dried, fit for a *hortus siccus*, of the growth of the garden, till the number of the specimens should amount to two thousand. He likewise enriched the establishment with many rare and estimable plants, and contributed largely to the increase of the buildings.

The gardens are judiciously planted for their allotted purpose; and the plants, trees, and shrubs, are arranged systematically. The buildings consist principally of a library, furnished with works on natural history, specimens of dried plants, &c. and a green-house and hot houses. Near the centre of the garden is a good marble statue of Sir Hans Sloane, by Rysbrach, erected at the expense of the Company of Apothecaries, in 1733. On the south side of the premises are two large and eminently fine cedars of Libanus, which afford striking objects of notice to those who pass along the adjacent river. Four of these trees were planted in the year 1683; at which time, according to Miller, they were only three feet in height. Two

\* A branch of the Royal Military Asylum, in which children are placed until of proper age to be received at Chelsea

have failed, since the date of Miller's book (1762) and those which remain suffered much in the severe winter of 1808-9. At that period the cedars presented an unusual spectacle. The snow, which fell in fearful quantities, lodged on their broad flat tops, and assumed a tapering conical form, of oppressive weight; and this severe load injured, and finally broke off, many of the massive limbs of these hardy trees. Lysous says\* that these cedars were measured in May, 1809, when the girth of the larger, at three feet from the ground, was fourteen feet eight inches; and that of the smaller, thirteen feet eight inches and a quarter.

Periodical lectures are delivered for the improvement of the apprentices of the Apothecaries' Company, by a person appertaining to the establishment, who is termed the Botanical Demonstrator. The eminent Philip Miller was long gardener here, and he published, in 1730, a catalogue of the plants, which was reprinted with additions, in 1739.

A second *Botanical Garden*, in Sloane Street, is entitled to respectful notice. This establishment was founded by Mr. William Curtis, who greatly assisted in rendering botany a fashionable science, and whose name is well known to the public by his two great works, the *Flora Londinensis*, and the *Botanical Magazine*. Mr. Curtis had occupied an extensive garden at Brompton; but, about the year 1807, his surviving partner, Mr. Salisbury, found it expedient to remove to the present spot; on which the institution flourishes with equal reputation. The grounds comprise rather more than six acres, and are disposed with so much taste that they possess considerable attractions, independent of their rich sources of scientific gratification. The more hardy of the numerous plants in this collection are arranged, according to the system of Linnæus, in seventeen different departments. Green-houses, stores, and conservatories, are formed, on a desirable plan, for the reception of ornamental and tender exotics. There is, also, a library provided with works on botany, entomology and other branches of natural history. Botanical lectures are annually given at the garden in the months of May and June.

In several other parts of this parish are large nursery-gardens, conducted with great skill, and patronized by many persons of eminence.

The company conducting the *Chelsea Water Works*, was incorporated by act of Parliament, in 1724. "A canal was then dug from the Thames, near Ranelagh, to Pimlico; where there is a steam engine for the purpose of raising the water into pipes, which convey it, in various directions, to the village of Chelsea, to Westminster, and various parts of the west-end of London."†

The *Bridge* over the River Thames, leading from the west-end of Chelsea to the village of Battersea on the Surrey shore, was

\* Environs, Vol. II. p. 103.

† Ibid. p. 109—10.

begun, under the sanction of an act of parliament, in 1771, and was completed in the following year. This structure is of wood, and "is one furlong in length, and twenty-eight feet wide. It was built by Holland and Philips, and cost upwards of £20,000. The bridge is freehold property, and is divided into fifteen shares, each of which entitles the proprietor to a vote for the counties of Middlesex and Surrey."\*

The following are the *Parochial Charitable Institutions* of this village. In the year 1706, a vestry-room, and school-room, with apartments for the master, were erected at the expense of William Petyt, Esq. The charge is chiefly defrayed by voluntary contribution, aided by a gift of ten pounds *per annum* from the Chamberlayne family.

Dr. Sloane Ellesmere bequeathed, in 1766, the profits arising from a volume of Sermons, for the foundation of a charity school for girls. The book produced £115 18s. 4d. Several benefactions to a small amount have since occurred; and, with the assistance of voluntary contributions, a considerable, and indefinite number of girls are clothed and educated.

There is an united Sunday School and School of Industry, in which thirty girls are instructed, and employed in sewing, knitting, and plain work. This institution was originally under the patronage of Lady Cremorne, at whose expense the children were partly clothed.

Four persons belonging to this parish are admitted into the hospital founded by Lady Ann Dacre, in Tothill Fields; and several houses have been bequeathed for the benefit of the poor.

There are meeting-houses for Methodists, and for Independents.

The people usually called Moravians have a burial ground in this parish. This peculiar brotherhood, whose church originated in Bohemia, one hundred years before the time of Luther, were first introduced to Chelsea by the celebrated Count Zinzendorf, in 1750. The Count purchased Lindsey House, and assembled round him in that mansion many of the brethren, consisting chiefly of foreigners and missionaries. The society, at the same time, took a lease of part of the Beaufort estate, and formed from the land a burial-ground; and from the stables formerly appertaining to Beaufort House they constructed a humble chapel. But the intention of a settlement in this village was not carried into practice. Lindsey House was sold by the society in the year 1770, and it is long since any of the Moravian brethren resided at Chelsea. The chapel was lately repaired, but is now chiefly used for the performance of the burial service; a circumstance that very seldom occurs.

The cemetery occupies about two acres of ground, and is divided into four compartments. The brethren of the society are interred in a part distinct from the sisters; and the bodies of children are

\* Faulkner, p. 411-412.

placed in a division remote from both. The tomb-stones are all flat, and placed on turf slightly raised above the level of the ground. The inscriptions in general record only the name and age of the person interred. Several instances of longevity occur in these simple inscriptions.

It is observed by Lysons\* "that few parishes in the kingdom have increased in population to so great a degree as that of Chelsea, within the two last centuries. In the first year of Edward VI. it appears, by the chantry roll, that there were only seventy-five communicants in Chelsea, which was a less number than was found in any other parish in Middlesex. The village began to increase rapidly about the latter end of the seventeenth or the beginning of the eighteenth century. Dr. King (writing about 1717) says that the parish then contained three hundred and fifty houses. Within ten or twelve years preceding the year 1792, about six hundred new houses were built; the total number of houses in 1792, was about one thousand three hundred and fifty." In 1811, the number of inhabitants was eighteen thousand two hundred and sixty-two, and in 1831, it was thirty-two thousand three hundred and seventy-one.

The most important additional buildings have taken place in the district termed Hans Town, in the north-eastern part of the parish. Among the improvements in this quarter, Sloane Street is conspicuous for the regularity, commodiousness, and beauty of its domestic buildings. This fine street, which is of a desirable width, and is about six furlongs in length, unites Chelsea with Knightsbridge. On the western side of the street is a spacious square.

The hamlet of Little Chelsea is partly in the parish of Kensington. The buildings of this hamlet have greatly increased of late years; but they are irregularly disposed, and few of them have any pretensions to architectural beauty.

Here is a small place of worship, termed Park Chapel, which was built by Sir Richard Manningham, in the year 1718. It has since been the property of various respectable clergymen of the established church.†

*Stanley House* is a respectable mansion on the north side of the King's Road. The house was rebuilt, in its present form, in the early part of the eighteenth century; but it is supposed that the original edifice was inhabited by Sir Arthur Gorges, and was the seat noticed by Rowland White,‡ who says, "As the Queen (in 1599) passed by the faire new building, Sir Arthur Gorges presented her with a faire jewell." This Sir Arthur Gorges translated Lucan's Pharsalia into English verse.

Although it is not certain that this mansion formed the residence

\* Env. Vol. II. p. 73.

† J. Norris Brewer.

‡ Sidney Papers, Vol. I. p. 141.

of Sir Arthur Gorges, the property unquestionably passed to Sir Robert Stanley, in consequence of his marriage with the daughter of that knight. The male line of this branch of the Stanley family (several of whom are buried in the church of Chelsea) became extinct on the death of William Stanley, Esq. in 1691. Admiral Sir Charles Wager died in this house, in the year 1743. The estate was purchased in 1777, by the late Countess of Strathmore; by whom, however, it was shortly again sold. It was lately occupied by William Hamilton, Esq.

### *Kensington.*

This village has a permanent source of attraction in its regal palace, a structure in which several successive sovereigns held their court; and the neighbourhood is, likewise, farther embellished by a noble residence, erected early in the seventeenth century, and connected with some marked passages of biographical anecdote.

The parish of Kensington is bounded by Chelsea, St. Margaret, Westminster, St. George, Hanover Square, Paddington, Wilsdon, Acton, and Fulham. The hamlets of Brompton and Earl's Court are included within this parish; as are, also, parts of Little Chelsea and Knightsbridge. The whole contents of this parochial district are said to be nearly one thousand nine hundred and ten acres of land; about half of which is pasture and meadow; about four hundred and sixty acres are arable land, for corn only; about two hundred and thirty in market gardens; about two hundred and sixty cultivated sometimes for corn, and sometimes for garden crops; and one hundred acres of nursery ground."\*

The village of Kensington is on the great western road, at the distance of about one mile and a half from Hyde Park Corner, several distinguished persons chose this neighbourhood for their residence, early in the seventeenth century, among whom was Sir Heneage Finch, afterwards Earl of Nottingham, and Lord Chancellor of England.† His eldest son, Daniel Finch, second Earl of Nottingham, and sixth Earl of Winchelsea, was a conspicuous political character during the reigns of William and Mary, and Queen Anne. His Lordship succeeded his father in the mansion at Kensington; and his eldest son, afterwards third Earl of Nottingham, was born here. But King William, shortly after his accession, purchased this estate of the earl, and converted the dwelling into a royal residence.

### *The Palace of Kensington.*

This is an irregular pile, chiefly built by William III. but considerably altered and enlarged by succeeding monarchs. The

\* Environs of London, vol. ii. p. 499.

† The character of this nobleman is well drawn, under the name of Amri, in the poem of Absalom and Achitophel.

structure is composed of brick, and the principal division inclines in shape towards a square, and shews three fronts on the garden side. The great entrance is from the west, through a court-yard and a long range of avenue which communicates with the state apartments. Among the few decorated parts of the exterior may be noticed a door case on the north-east, which contains a shield with the initials WMRR. curiously commixed, and surrounded with festoons of fruit and flowers. Above the pediment is a niche, with a pedestal supporting a red earthenware vase.

The interior is well calculated for the accommodation of a numerous household; but only few of the state apartments, with the exception of the galleries, are of commanding or pleasing proportions. The sides of the great staircase are painted by Kent, and exhibit groupes of portraits, represented in balconies; among which occur Mustapha, the Turk, and Ulrick, (both of whom were retained in the service of king George I.) Peter the Wild Boy, and the painter himself.

The *Presence Chamber* is nearly of square dimensions, and is hung with tapestry. The ceiling is coved, and is painted by Kent, which artist was chiefly employed in the internal embellishments of the palace in the time of George II. He executed the whole of the ceilings which are, in the notice of subsequent rooms, described as painted.

The *Privy Chamber* has tapestry on the walls. The doorways and windows are much enriched, and the ceiling painted. Several fine pictures adorn this apartment.

The *Cube Room*, or *Grand Saloon*, is thirty-seven feet square. This apartment is highly decorated, but in a manner too gaudy to be truly pleasing. In marble niches are introduced gilt statues of heathen deities, over which are busts, also gilt. In the centre is a large musical clock. Over the chimney are a bust of Cleopatra, and a Roman marriage, finely executed in marble by Rhysbrach.

The *Queen's Dining Room*, is small, but contains some valuable pictures. The *Queen's Drawing Room* is, likewise, small, and is nearly square. The apartment termed the *Queen's Dressing Room* is of mean proportions, and is wainscotted; but commands a good view of the gardens, and is enriched by several cabinet pictures of much interest.

The *Queen's Gallery* is eighty-four feet long and twenty-one feet wide. The sides are plainly wainscotted, and the room entirely depends for attraction on the pictures it contains, which are whole length portraits of different sovereigns and their consorts.

The *King's Gallery* is a fine and commanding apartment, ninety-four feet long, and twenty-one feet wide. The ceiling is coved, and elaborately painted. The sides are hung with valuable pictures.

Many of the paintings which adorn the different state apartments of this palace are of a very estimable character. Queen Caroline,

who was much attached to the arts, took particular pleasure in regaining as many as was possible of the pictures which had formed a part of the dispersed noble collection of Charles I. It is well known that the munificent Charles spared no expense in procuring the best works of the most celebrated masters; and many of the pictures formerly possessed by that ill-fated sovereign, enrich the collections now preserved in the royal palaces of England.

The following paintings, in the rooms shewn to strangers at Kensington Palace, claim particular notice:—Raphael's Head, by himself; the Virgin and Child, with Tobit and the Angel, by Titian; Lucretia, by the same; a Man's Head, Rembrandt; Virgin and Child, St. Catherine, and St. Ignatius, by Giorgione; a Man shewing a Trick, by the same; "St. William," by the same; Giorgione's Head, by himself; the Apotheosis of St. Sebastian (a small oval), by Caracci; St. Catherine, by Leonardo da Vinci; an Evangelist's Head, Guercino; our Saviour at the Tomb, Holbein; Holbein's Head, by himself; the Birth of Christ (small), Zuccherro; Adoration of the Kings, Sebastian Ricci; a Wild Boar's Head, Snyder; Battle of Forty, by the same; a Man's Head, Albert Durer; our Saviour at the House of Martha, Bassan; Bassan's Head, by himself; a head of Julio Romano, by himself; Cupid and Psyche, Vandyck; an Italian Lawyer, Paris Bourdon; Sophonisba, by Gaetano; a Scene from a Play, Palamedes; a Woman's Head, in an undress, Old Palma; a Head, Wright; the Marriage of St. Catherine, after Corregio; Van Cleve and his Wife, by himself. In the King's Gallery is a fine drawing of the Transfiguration, by Casanova, after Raphael; and, in another division of the state apartments, are two Cartoons, by Carlo Cigniani, the subjects of which are Jupiter and Europa; Bacchus and Ariadne.

There are, in this collection portraits of the following English sovereigns:—Henry V., Henry VI., Richard III., Henry VII.; Henry VIII., by Holbein; Edward VI., by the same painter; Queen Elizabeth, by Zuccherro. The queen is represented in a foreign dress, situated amidst woodland-scenery; and, on an adjacent tree, are inscribed some lines, the allusive point of which is not explained by any anecdote, either recorded or traditional. James I., by Vansomer; Charles II., by Wissing; Queen Anne, by Kneller.

Among other portraits, those which follow appear to possess the greatest interest:—Elizabeth, queen of Henry VII.; Catherine of Arragon, consort of Henry VIII., with a favourite dwarf in attendance; Anne of Denmark, consort of James I., by Vansomer. This is, perhaps, the best portrait extant of that frivolous princess. The Children of Henry VII., by Mabuse; James III. of Scotland, and his Queen, by the same painter; Princess of Orange, by Hanneman; Prince Octavius, by West; two Daughters of Philip II. of Spain, by Sir A. More; Duchess of Valentia, by Jannet;



Earl and Countess of Clarendon, by Sir Peter Lely; the Nabob of Arcot, by Willison; Dr. Linacre, founder of the College of Physicians, Quintin Matsys; Inigo Jones, by Nogary; Erasmus, by Holbein; Frobenius (Erasmus's printer), by the same. To these interesting portraits by Holbein, we have to add that of Sommers, jester to King Henry VIII., by the same painter.

Kensington Palace was the favourite residence of King William; and, while that sovereign was in fields far distant, contending at once for military renown and for the security of regal splendour, his consort here passed a large portion of her time. Queen Anne, although she had experienced some mortification in this palace during the preceding reign, frequently resided here. Kensington was equally favoured by George the First and Second. By Queen Caroline, the excellent consort of George II., the most important alterations in the building were effected; and under her direction the principal embellishments were bestowed on the interior. All these royal personages breathed their last within the palace, with the exception of George I., who died near Ippenburg, while travelling to Hanover. George, Prince of Denmark, consort of Queen Anne, likewise expired at Kensington, in the year 1708.

*The Gardens* attached to Kensington Palace form a fine ornament to the western border of the metropolis, and are well known to be used as a fashionable promenade during the summer months. They thus constitute so pleasing and animating a spot of recreation for the inhabitants of the crowded capital, that we can scarcely regret the circumstance of the palace long remaining abandoned as a royal abode. These gardens originally consisted of only twenty-six acres; and while thus contracted, and comparatively humble, they were deemed of sufficient extent and consequence by William III. Thirty acres were added by Queen Anne; but the fresh grounds were disposed with offensive formality by her gardener, Henry Wise. The late queen, whose genius and views were of a more expanded character, enlarged the domain, by causing nearly three hundred acres to be taken from Hyde Park. The gardens are now about three miles and a half in circumference. In figure they approach the quadrangular form, and afford many points of conspicuous beauty; though still there is much in the mode of their disposal which a critical examiner will scarcely fail to censure.

Queen Caroline chiefly employed Bridgman in laying out the grounds which were added by her direction; but two artists of superior talent, Kent and Brown, assisted in the completion of their arrangement. The formality of Wise is still perceptible in that part of the gardens immediately bordering on the palace; and the long, straight walk, fenced on each side with trees, evidently planted by design, and according to uniformity of admeasurement, too frequently occurs. The part most attractive, because it approaches the more closely to the character of nature, is

towards the north-east, in which direction the expanse of Hyde Park is judiciously connected with the display by means of a fosse, or ha-ha, designed by Kent. Here the Serpentine River unites its beauties with the scene; and in this division occur many sequestered spots, from which the appearance of art is excluded. From the sloping banks of this river are attained some fine disclosures of scenery, rendered impressive by dark masses of wood. Many fine touches of landscape gardening are, likewise, perceptible in other parts of the grounds.\*

In the time of King Edward the Confessor, *Kensington*, or *Chenesitun*, as it is called in the Domesday Book, was possessed by Edwin, a Saxon thane, who, we are informed by the same record, "had power to sell it." After the Conquest, William the Norman granted this manor to Geoffrey, Bishop of Contances (or Constance), Chief Justiciary of England, of whom, at the period of the Domesday survey, it was held by Aubrey de Vere, who had the title of *comes* or earl, and was highly favoured by the king. That nobleman, about the year 1100, with the consent of Aubrey, his eldest son, and at the intercession of his son Geoffrey (who had been cured of a dangerous illness by the abbot of Abingdon), granted the church of Kensington, together with two hides and a virgate of demesne land (about two hundred and seventy acres), to the abbot and convent of Abingdon.

The estate thus separated from the principal manor, and which afterwards acquired the name of Abbot's Kensington, became vested in the crown at the dissolution, and after some intermediate proceedings, was in 1599, finally granted in perpetuity, by Queen Elizabeth, to Sir Walter Cope, knight. That gentleman in 1610, became proprietor also of the paramount manor of Kensington, or Earles Court, which, after having belonged to the De Veres for many generations, was eventually alienated to the above Sir Walter by Sir Archibald, seventh Earl of Argyle, Anne his Countess and other persons, who were the representatives of the co-heiresses of John de Vere, fourteenth Earl of Oxford. Previously to this, Sir Walter had likewise obtained by purchase, the manor of West Town in Kensington, which, in 1824, had been either wholly, or in part, granted by Robert de Vere, fifth Earl of Oxford, to Simon Downham, his chaplain, under the appellation of the Groves.†

#### *Holland House,*

Which is the manor-house of Abbot's Kensington, and now

\* J. N. Brewer.

† Fankser says, (History of Kensington,) "The ancient Manor House, [at West Town] called in old deeds the 'ould house at Kensingtong,' stood in the gardens of Holland House, near the Moats, and was pulled down about 1801:" but he immediately adds, "part of the mansion still remains, and is used for a dwelling-house."

the seat of Lord Holland, was originally designed by John Thorpe, an eminent architect of the reigns of Elizabeth and James I.,\* but it has been much altered and enlarged by different owners. It was first built in 1607, by Sir Walter Cope, a few years after he had obtained a grant of the manor, but in his time it consisted of the centre and turrets only, Henry Rich, Earl of Holland, who acquired this estate by his marriage with Isabel, daughter and heiress of Sir Walter, erected the wings, and their connecting arcades, which are reported to have been designed by Inigo Jones: at the same time the interior was embellished by Francis Cleyn, of whose work Lord Orford speaks thus :—"There is still extant a beautiful chamber adorned by him at Holland House, with a ceiling in grotesque, and small compartments on the chimneys, in the style, and not unworthy of Parmegiano: two chairs carved and gilt, with large shells for backs, belonging to the same room, were undoubtedly from his designs, and are evidences of his taste."†

Although the Earl of Holland was of a noble house, and had two brothers who were Earls, viz. of Warwick, and of Newport; yet, according to Clarendon, "the reputation of his family gave him no advantage in the world;" but after serving in two or three campaigns in Holland, he returned to England, and after having first supported himself on the generosity and friendship of the Earl of Carlisle, acquired his fortune and honours by his courtly adulation of Villiers, Duke of Buckingham.

"That nobleman first preferred him to a wife, the daughter and heir of Cope, by whom he had a good fortune; and amongst other things, the manor and seat of Kensington, of which he was shortly made baron; and afterwards prevailed upon the king, (James I.) to put him about his son, the Prince of Wales, and to be a gentleman of his bedchamber. He was then made Earl of Holland, captain of the guard, knight of the garter, and one of the privy council; sent the first ambassador into France to treat about the marriage of the queen, (that is, of Charles II., with Henrietta Maria,) or rather privately, to treat about the marriage before he was ambassador; and when the duke went to the Isle of Rhé, he trusted the Earl of Holland with the command of that army with which he was to be recruited and assisted."‡

Clarendon further states, that after the duke was killed, the

\* Thorpe's design for this mansion is still extant in a folio volume of Architectural drawings, in the library of the late Sir John Soane, Professor of Architecture in the Royal Academy, by whose permission a wood-cut of the ground plan was inserted in Faulkner's "History of Kensington." Some account of this curious volume has been given by Lord Orford, in the brief notice of Thorpe, which occurs in his "Anecdotes of Painting."

† Anecdotes of Painting, vol. iii. p. 252, edit. 1798.

‡ Clarendon's "History of the Civil Wars," vol. i. p. 98, edit. 1807.

Earl of Holland, "having the advantage of the queen's good opinion and favour (which the duke neither had nor cared for), made all possible approaches towards the obtaining his trust, and succeeding him in his power; or rather that the queen might have solely that power, and he only be subservient to her."

There can be no doubt but that the earl was a decided favourite of the queen (Henrietta Maria); and judging from circumstances, had most probably, been admitted to as intimate a familiarity with her as Harry Jermyn was at a later period. He was one of "the most accomplished courtiers of his time," according to Clarendon, who also informs us, that "he was a very handsome man, of a lovely and winning presence, and genteel conversation, and that "the queen vouchsafed to own a particular trust in him."\*

At the time of the Scotch rebellion, in 1639, the Earl of Holland was general of the horse, and after King Charles had encamped beyond Berwick, on his advance towards Scotland, he was sent forward to engage the Scots insurgents under General Lesley. He had with him "a body of three thousand horse, and two thousand foot, with a fit train of artillery,"† but when he had reached Dunse (about ten or twelve miles within Scotland) with the former, he found Lesley's army, which "in all did not exceed the number of three thousand men, very ill armed, and most country fellows, who were on a sudden got together to make that shew,—so judiciously posted on the side of a hill, "with the semblance of great bodies behind," and great herds of cattle at a distance upon the hills on either side," that conceiving the Scotch army to be very much superior in numbers to his own," he retreated ingloriously, and rejoined the king. This movement was soon followed by a pacification, and the armies were disbanded.

During the contest between King Charles and his parliament, the tergiversations of the Earl of Holland occasioned him to be suspected by both parties, and eventually led to his destruction; for after the king's affairs had become desperate, and whilst Fairfax was besieging Colchester, he made a rash, though spirited, attempt in favour of his royal master.‡ Being surprised, however,

\* In 1633, the earl was restrained from leaving Holland House for challenging Lord Weston, a circumstance which is thus mentioned in Howell's "Familiar Letters," p. 235, edit. 1673:—"The Lord Weston, passing by Paris, intercepted and opened a packet of my Lord of Holland's, wherein there were some letters of her majesty's; this my Lord of Holland takes in that scorn, that he defied him since his coming, and demanded the combat of him, for which he is confined to his house at Kensington."

† Clarendon's "History of the Civil Wars," vol. i. p. 185: edit. 1807.

‡ It is not improbable, but that the earl's temporizing conduct during the Civil War, was partly influenced by his attachment to, and partly by his jealousy of, the Queen, who, during the latter years of the struggle, formed a

at Kingston-upon-Thames, and shortly afterwards taken prisoner, he was condemned to die by the high court of justice, and on the 9th of March 1648-9, he was beheaded in front of Westminster Hall, on the same scaffold with the Lord Capel and Duke Hamilton. He had been ill a considerable time before his decapitation, and "was then so weak," Clarendon says, "that he could not have lived long, and when his head was cut off, very little blood followed." His corpse was interred in the family vault at Kensington.

In the summer of 1647, Holland House became the headquarters of General Fairfax, who marched from thence to Westminster in great pomp, to reinstate the members whom the tumultuous proceedings of the London apprentices had driven from Westminster. In July, 1649, Lambert, the general of the army, removed hither from Queen Street (near Lincoln's Inn Fields), but soon after it was restored to the widowed Countess of Holland, who lived here till her decease, in 1655. It then became the principal residence of her son, Robert, second Earl of Holland (and afterwards Earl of Warwick), and in his time, and whilst all the public theatres, which had been closed by the fanatics, continued to be shut up, was occasionally used by the players for private acting.

The celebrated poet and moralist, Addison, became possessed of this manor by his marriage, in 1716, with Charlotte, Countess Dowager of Holland and Warwick (widow of Edward, third Earl of Holland, and sixth of Warwick); but that alliance, however, it might better his fortune, added nothing to his happiness, and he not unfrequently withdrew from the vexations of domestic bickering to the coffee-house, or the tavern.\* Holland House was the scene of his last moments, and of his affecting interview with his son-in-law, the young Earl of Warwick, whose licentiousness of manners, he had anxiously but in vain endeavoured to repress. As a last effort, he sent for him into the room where he lay at the point of death, hoping that the solemnity of the

new connection with Jermyn, her master of the horse. From the queen's influence with her son, afterwards Charles II., Jermyn was created Earl of St. Alban's prior to the Restoration; and when she returned to England after that event, he had apartments assigned to him at Somerset House, where she herself resided, and kept her court. Pepys, speaking of the year 1662, says, "The Queene-Mother is said to keep too great a court now; and her being married to the Lord St. Alban's is commonly talked of; and that they had a daughter between them in France, how true, God knows." In Ellis's "Original Letters," vol. iii. first series, there are two very curious letters, written by the Earl of Holland, then Lord Kensington, from Paris, when negotiating the marriage between Prince Charles and Henrietta Maria: they prove how greatly he himself admired her.

\* The "*White Horse Inn*," at the bottom of Holland House Lane, and "*Button's Coffee-house*," on the south side of Russel Street, Covent Garden, are mentioned as places where Addison was accustomed to "beguile his leisure hours." He died on the 20th of June, 1719.

scene might make some impression on his feelings. When the young nobleman came, and inquired his commands, Addison tenderly grasped his hand, uttering the memorable words,—“See in what peace a Christian can die!”\*

On the decease of Edward, fifth Earl of Holland, and eighth Earl of Warwick, this manor devolved to William Edwardes, Esq. of Haverfordwest, who was maternally descended from Robert, third Earl of Warwick, of the Rich family. That gentleman was created an Irish baron in 1776, but he had previously (about the year 1762,) sold this estate to the Right Honourable Henry Fox, afterwards Lord Holland, from whom it descended to his grandson.

Many improvements have been effected in Holland House, and various additions made since it was first built. The apartments are in general, capacious, well-proportioned, and elegantly furnished; but it is impossible, in this sketch, to particularize the numerous decorations, sculptures, pictures, articles of taste and *virtu*, books, minerals, &c. which are to be found here, and of which a complete idea can be obtained from inspection only.

In the Hall is the excellent model of the bronze statue of the late Right Honourable C. J. Fox, (whose early years were chiefly passed here,) erected in Bloomsbury Square, by Richard Westmacott, R. A. It was presented to Lord Holland, by that artist, and has the following inscription, “an on the pedestal:

CAR. JAC. FOX,  
CUI PLURIMÆ CONSENTIUNT GENTES,  
POPULI PRIMARIUM FUISSE  
VIRUM.

In the Journal Room, which is so called from containing a complete set of journals of the lords and commons, is a large collection of stuffed birds, reptiles butterflies, insects, shells, minerals, &c. and a few portraits, among which is Mary Bruce, Duchess of Richmond, ob. 1797, by Sir Joshua Reynolds. The mineralogical collection is extremely curious and valuable.

\* Tickell, in his pleasing lines on the death of Addison, thus apostrophizes the grounds of Holland House:

“Thou Hill, whose brow the antique structures grace,  
Rear’d by bold Chiefs of Warwick’s noble race,  
Why, scene so lov’d, whence’er thy bow’r appears,  
O’er my dim eye-balls glance the sudden tears?  
How sweet were, once, thy prospects fresh and fair,  
Thy sloping walks, and unpolluted air?  
How sweet the gloom beneath thy aged trees,  
Thy noon-tide shadow, and thy ev’ning breeze  
His image, thy forsaken bow’rs restore;  
But yet thy airy prospects charm no mor’;  
No more the summer in thy glooms allay’d,  
Thy ev’ning breezes, an dthy noon-day shade.”

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The Great Staircase, and the Gilt Room, are very curious examples of the domestic architecture of James I.'s reign. The former, which is of very solid construction, with massive ballustres, carved into arches, &c. is ornamented with several portraits, together with warlike implements, &c. from New Guinea and South America. The Gilt Room is lined with wainscot, framed and pannelled, and, as its name implies, rendered sumptuous by gilding and painting. The pannels are alternately adorned with gold fleurs-de-lis on a blue ground, inclosed within branches of palm; and gold crosslets, on a red ground, encircled with laurel branches, and both surmounted with an earl's coronet. Carved and painted medallions, at the angles of the frieze, display the arms of the Cope and Rich families, and the compartments of the two fire-places exhibit various female figures, together with two painted bas-reliefs from the antique fresco, called the Aldobrandini Marriage: it was these performances of which Walpole spoke so highly. Among the other ornaments of this apartment, are the following marble busts. George IV. when Prince Regent; Henry IV. of France; the Duke of Sussex; the Duke of Cumberland (uncle to his late majesty), executed by Rysbrach, in 1754; Henry Fox, first Lord Holland, by Nollekens; Francis, the late Duke of Bedford, by Nollekens; the present Lord Holland; the late C. J. Fox, by Nollekens; the Emperor Napoleon, by Milne; Melchior Gaspar de Jovellanos, a former minister in Spain, by Monastino; and the Poet Ludivoco Ariosto, copied from his tomb at Ferrara, for Lord Holland, in 1793. Most of these busts are of very superior excellence, and that of the first Lord Holland was often declared by the late engraver, Bartolozzi, "to be one of the finest specimens of sculpture since the days of Phidias, or Praxiteles." On the pedestal of that of Fox, are engraven the following lines, written by the late General Fitzpatrick:

A Patriot's even course he steer'd  
 'Midst Faction's wildest storms unmov'd;  
 By all who mark'd his mind, rever'd,  
 By all who knew his heart, belov'd.

In the Breakfast Room are various family portraits by Lely, Kneller, Reynolds, Hoppner, &c. and in the Great Drawing Room, which is forty feet in length, eighteen in breadth, and thirteen in height, and most splendidly fitted up and furnished, are some very fine pictures, including a scene by Hogarth, from Dryden's Indian Emperor, as it was acted by children (all portraits), at Mr. Conduitt's, Master of the Mint, for the amusement of the Duke of Cumberland; a Sea Port, with men gaming, by Velasquez; a Holy Family, on copper, by Murillo; another by Palma, Vecchio; two Landscapes, by Gaspar Poussin; a Man and Boy eating Fruit, by Valesquez; Hope nourishing Love, by Sir Joshua

Reynolds; and half-lengths, by the same artist, of David Garrick, (in the character of Benedict,) and the Rev. L. Sterne.

Numerous other valuable pictures, portraits, miniatures, drawings, sculptures, &c. are preserved in the remaining apartments, together with enriched mahogany and jasper cabinets, vases, carvings in ivory, china, elegant filagree-work, tripods, time-pieces, and other choice articles of tasteful furniture and ornament. The miniatures include many likenesses of royal and noble personages, and also of the most illustrious natives of modern Italy. Of the paintings, one of the most noted, is that by Sir Joshua Reynolds (engraved by Watson, in mezzotinto), which represents Lady Susan Lenox, afterwards Lady Napier (whose bloom and beauty had, in the last reign, nearly exalted her to the throne), leaning from a window in Holland House, to receive a dove from the hands of Lady Susan Strangeways, (daughter of the first Lord Ilchester, and afterwards Lady O'Brien,) near whom is Charles James Fox, when a boy of fourteen, holding a copy of verses, which he seems to be repeating to his lovely cousin.

The Library, or Long Gallery, forms the eastern wing of this edifice, and is one hundred and two feet long, seventeen feet four inches wide, and fourteen feet seven inches high. This was originally fitted up by the first Lord Holland as a family portrait gallery, but since the present nobleman began his collection, about 1796, the pictures have been wholly displaced by books, which, with their cases, not only fill the entire apartment, but also two adjoining rooms, and are now supposed to amount to eighteen thousand volumes. These include the best authors in most classes of literature, English, French, Spanish, Italian, Greek, Latin, &c.; there are, likewise, some valuable manuscripts, and many autographs: among the former, are three of the plays of Lope de Vega in his own hand-writing. Among the printed books, is a copy of one of the earliest editions of Camões, which M. de Souza, in his late splendid edition of that poet, alleges to have been in the possession of Camões himself; on the title page is a curious entry in Spanish, wherein the writer states, that he "saw him die in an hospital at Lisbon, without even a blanket to cover him!" The upper apartments of Holland House, are stated to be on a level with the stone gallery of St. Paul's Cathedral, and the prospects they command are extensive and beautifully diversified.

The grounds attached to this mansion include about three hundred acres, of which between sixty and seventy are disposed into pleasure gardens, &c. The oaks and cedars are very fine, and near the southern entrance of a green walk (originally an open lane) are two noble oriental planes. In a small parterre, near the house, laid out in scrolls and devices in the Italian style, on a column of Scotch granite, is a bust of Buonaparte, executed in bronze, by Canova, when the former was commander-in-chief of the French army in Italy. That very beautiful exotic, the *Dahlia*,



so named by the Spaniard Cavanilles, in honour of Andrew Dahl, (a Swedish botanist) was brought to perfection in these grounds, in a nursery in the French garden, in 1804, where it was first raised from seeds, which Lord Holland had sent from Spain in the previous year.

In the section on apparitions, forming part of "Aubrey's Miscellanies," the following supernatural appearance is referred to this demesne. "The beautiful Lady Diana Rich, daughter to the Earl of Holland, as she was walking in her father's garden at Kensington, to take the fresh air before dinner, about eleven o'clock, being then very well, met with her own apparition, habit, and every thing, as in a looking-glass. About a month after she died of the small-pox. And it is said that her sister, the Lady Elizabeth Thynne, saw the like of herself also before she died. *This account I had from a person of honour.*" In Aubrey's "Lives," it is added,—*"A third daughter of Lord Holland was the wife of the first Earl of Breadalbane, and it has been recorded that she also, not long after her marriage, had some such warning of her approaching dissolution."*

In the meadows to the west of Holland House, a fatal *duel* was fought on the 7th of March, 1804, between Lord Camelford and Captain Best, of the royal navy. The quarrel originated in some expressions made use of by Captain Best to a favourite mistress of Lord Camelford's, at the Opera, and which his Lordship resented by a challenge. Overtures were made to effect a reconciliation; but Lord Camelford, knowing that his opponent had the fearful renown of being the *best shot* in England, obstinately rejected them, from an idea that his own reputation would suffer should he make, even the slightest concession, to such a character. The parties had been intimate friends; and the horse on which Captain Best rode to the combat, had been won by him from his lordship at a match with pistols. On arriving at the field, Lord Camelford fired first, and missed, but the shot of his antagonist was more fatally directed: it pierced his Lordship's chest, and passing through the right lobe of the lungs, lodged in the canal of the sixth vertebrae. He was carried to Little Holland House, where he lingered till Saturday evening, the 10th instant, and then expired. His remains were subsequently conveyed to Switzerland, and deposited near the borders of the Lake of St. Lampierre, in the Canton of Berne, in a spot which his lordship particularly described in a codicil to his will, written with his own hand, on the day previous to his death. Lord Camelford repeatedly declared that he was the sole aggressor, and forbade any vexatious proceedings to be instituted against his antagonist, whom he entirely forgave.\* Upon the spot where he fell, Lord Holland has placed an

\* In accordance with Lord Camelford's wishes, Captain Best was never subjected to legal molestation. The verdict of the Coroner's Inquest, was "Willful Murder against a person or persons *Unknown*."

antique Roman altar, raised on a pedestal thus inscribed, in allusion to this fatal event.\*

Hoc  
DIs. MAN. VOTO  
DIRCORDIAM  
DEPRECAMUR.

The lands attached to this fine seat, amount to three hundred acres, of which sixty-three are used as pleasure grounds, from the northern portion of which there are many beautiful views. The gardens are provided with warm and cold baths. Over a rural seat, in this part of the premises, are the following lines, placed there by Lord Holland, as an honourable testimony to the merits of the author of the "Pleasures of Memory:"

"Here Rogers sat, and here for ever dwell,  
To me, those pleasures which he sang so well."

*Campden House*, was in the north-western part of this parish, but has been lately pulled down; it was erected in the year 1612, by Sir Baptist Hickes, afterwards Viscount Campden, whose arms with that date, and the arms of his sons-in-law, Edward Lord Noel, and Sir Charles Morison, were in a large bay window in the front.† And Baptist, the third Lord Campden, who was a zealous royalist, lost much property during the civil wars, but he was permitted to keep his estates on paying £9,000‡ as a composition. He chiefly resided at Campden House, and King Charles II. supped with him there, about a fortnight after his restoration.§ In

\* Brayley's *Londoniana*, vol. iv. p. 230.

† Gules, a fess wavy between three fleurs-de-lis, Or; Hickes:—Or, fretty Gules a canton Ermine; Noel: and Or, on a chief Gules, three chaplets of the First; Morison.

‡ Besides making a settlement of £150 per annum, on the common-wealth ministry.

§ Sir Baptist Hicks, had two daughters, coheirresses, who are said to have had £100,000 each, for their fortunes. In 1628, he was created Viscount Campden, which title, after his decease, on the eighteenth of October, in the following year, descended to his son-in-law, Edward Lord Noel, who was married to Juliana his eldest daughter. Mary, his youngest, married Sir Charles Morison of Cashibury, in Hertfordshire, Knt. and Bart., whose monument, with their effigies finely executed by Nicholas Stone, is in Watford Church. Sir Baptist's life, as we are informed by his epitaph, was spent religiously, virtuously, and generously, and of his riches he disposed, to charitable uses, a large portion, to the value of £10,000 besides numerous bequests made by his will, of which gifts, Strype has given a long enumeration. The same writer records his virtues in the following "memorial" verses:

Reader know,  
Whoe'er thou be  
Here lies Faith, Hope,  
And Charitie:  
Faith true, Hope firm,  
Charitie free;  
Baptist, Lord Campden  
Was these three.

Faith in God,  
Charitie to brother,  
Hope for himself;  
What ought he other?  
Faith is no more;  
Charitie is crowned:  
'Tis only Hope  
Is under ground

1662, an act was passed for settling Campden House upon this nobleman and his heirs for ever; and in July 1666, his son-in-law, Montague Bertie, Earl of Lindsey, who so nobly distinguished himself by his filial piety at the battle of Edge Hill, died in this mansion. In 1691, Campden House was hired of the Noel family by the Princess of Denmark, afterwards Queen Anne, who resided here, about five years, with her young son the Duke of Gloucester. This Duke of Gloucester died at the age of eleven years, but, while dwelling here, a regiment of boys, chiefly taken from Kensington, was formed for his amusement, with whom he sported in military evolutions. About the latter part of Queen Anne's reign, Campden House was sold to Nicholas Lechmere, an eminent lawyer, who became attorney-general, and afterwards chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster. In 1721 he was created a peer, and Swift's ballad of "Duke and no Duke," originated in a quarrel between his lordship, who then occupied this mansion, and Sir John Guise.\* Campden House was a complete specimen of the domestic architecture of the time of James I. After numerous changes in tenancy, it was latterly occupied as a boarding school for young ladies.†

The manor of Knotting Barnes, or Knuting Barnes, anciently belonged to the De Vere family, and was granted to the Duke of Gloucester on the attainder of John Earl of Oxford. When the duke mounted the throne the estate became vested in the crown. It afterwards passed through the hands of various individuals, to the Darby family.

The *Parish Church* of Kensington, is on the north side of the High Street. This building, which is modern and composed of brick, has no claim to architectural beauty. A church of some antiquity on this site, was taken down, with the exception of the tower, and rebuilt, about 1694. The expense of this renovation was chiefly defrayed by a subscription, to which King William and the Princess Anne were liberal contributors. But the new fabric was so ill constructed that the greater part was, shortly after, again rebuilt. In the year 1772, the church underwent a complete

\* The following lines occur in this poem.

"Back in the dark, by *Brompton Park*,  
He turned up through the *Gore*;  
So slunk to *Campden House* so high,  
All in his coach and four.  
The Duke, in wrath, called for his steeds,  
And fiercely drove them on;  
Lord! Lord! how rattled then thy stones,  
O kingly *Kensington*."

† The remarkable caper tree, mentioned by Lysons in the "*Environs* vol. iii." which flourished in the gardens of Campden House nearly a century, has died some time ago.

repair,\* and at that time the old tower was taken down and the present erected. This part of the structure is of low proportions, and has an embattled parapet, with a wooden turret.

The interior is divided into a chancel, nave, and two aisles, which are separated by wooden pillars. The ceiling is coved, and chastely ornamented with stucco-work. In the window over the communion table are figures of St. Peter, St. Paul, St. John, and St. Andrew.

Against the east wall, is the monument of Edward Henry, Earl of Warwick and Holland, who died in 1729. The deceased is represented in a Roman habit, leaning on an urn. Beneath is a Latin inscription of considerable length; and on a connecting tablet are inscriptions to Edward, the last Earl of Warwick and Holland, Baron of Kensington, &c. who died in 1751; Mary, his relict; and Lady Charlotte, their only child, who died in 1791. Among many other persons of the same family, who lie buried at Kensington may be mentioned, Henry Rich, the decapitated Earl of Holland, and Charlotte, Countess of Warwick, who remarried with Addison.

Against the west wall, is a monument commemorating Francis Colman, Esq., British Minister at Florence, who died at Pisa, in 1733; Mary, the wife of the above Francis Colman; and Sarah, wife of George Colman, Esq. This monument was erected by the person last named, who attained much celebrity as a dramatic writer; and his own remains lie in the vault beneath, although no inscription denotes their place of sepulture.

In the church-yard lies buried Dr. John Jortin, and on a humble flat stone is the following concise inscription to his memory:—*"Johannes Jortin mortalis esse desiit, anno salutis 1770, ætatis 72."*†

In the same cemetery is an upright stone, to the memory of Samuel Pegge, Esq., author of *"Curialia."* Mr. Pegge, who died in the year 1800, was the son of the Rev. Samuel Pegge, a celebrated antiquary, and Rector of Whittington, Derbyshire.‡ According to the parochial register, the remains of the Rev. Martin Madan, author of *"Thelyphthora,"* who died in 1790, in his sixty-fourth year, were also interred at Kensington.

An additional burial-ground, which joins the ancient church-yard on the west, has been consecrated by the Bishop of London.

\* On which occasion his Majesty, George III., gave the sum of £350.

† Dr. John Jortin, collated to this vicarage by Bishop Osbaldeston, in the year 1762, was a divine of conspicuous worth and great talent. He was author of a *Life of Erasmus*, and *Remarks on his Works*; *Discourses on the Truth of the Christian Religion*; *Miscellaneous Observations on Authors, Ancient and Modern*; *Remarks on Ecclesiastical History*, &c. &c. A life of this exemplary clergyman is prefixed to a publication of his posthumous sermons, and some interesting memoirs occur in the second volume of Nichols' *Literary Anecdotes*.

‡ See *Memoirs of Mr. Pegge*, in Nichols' *Literary Anecdotes*, Vol. vi.

According to the regulations connected with this place of sepulture, no corpse is to be buried in the old church-yard, unless there be a family grave; and there are to be none but flat tomb-stones in the new burial ground.

When Godfrey de Vere bestowed, in the reign of Henry I., a certain portion of land in this parish on the monastery of Abingdon, he, likewise, gave to that religious house, the church of Kensington. In 1260, the monks of Abingdon procured from the pope an appropriation of the rectory, and at the same time they endowed a vicarage; but as these steps had been taken without the consent of the Bishop of London, the abbot and convent subsequently vested the patronage of the church in that prelate, with whom it has ever since remained.

A handsome new church was erected in this parish, in 1831.

The Dissenters, of the denomination of Independents, have a meeting-house at Kensington, erected in 1794.

A small chapel for Roman Catholics has been erected, with an adjoining house for the priest. The Roman Catholics are rather numerous in this parish, and many respectable persons of that persuasion were in the habit of meeting for religious purposes, at Kensington House, before the erection of the present chapel.

The schools for gratuitous instruction of poor children are extensive and well supported. In the year 1635, Roger Pimble, Gent. bequeathed an inn at Kensington, (on the site of which are now two leasehold houses,) for the maintenance of a free school. The parishioners, soon after, raised a sum of money by voluntary subscription, and purchased a tenement, which was converted into a school-house. About the year 1707, the present school-house, a respectable and commodious brick structure, was built by subscription, at the expense of £318. Several important benefactions have since occurred; and, in 1708, Queen Anne granted an annuity of £50 to this charity, and Prince George of Denmark an annuity of £30: both these grants were confirmed by George I., and have been continued by his successors on the throne. The endowments are likewise aided by collections at four annual sermons, preached at Kensington Church, and Brompton Chapel. A certain proportionate number of the children admitted to this school are clothed and educated; and when the boys are fourteen years of age, they are apprenticed at the charge of the institution.

There are some small and unendowed alms-houses at Kensington Gore, and at the Gravel Pits.

In the year 1630, Baptist Hickes, Viscount Campden, gave to the poor of this parish the sum of £200, with which lands were to be purchased for their use. The widow of this nobleman bequeathed, in 1644, a sum to the same amount, to be also used in the purchase of land; and directed that one half of the profits should go to the poor, and the other half to the apprenticing of poor children. An unknown benefactor, also, gave to the poor.

in 1652, some land in Kensington Gravel Pits: this bequest is vulgarly called *Cromwell's Gift*, and is traditionally said to have been made by Oliver Cromwell. The parish obtained, in 1777, an act of parliament, enabling them to let, on building leases, the lands accruing from these different bequests; and by this measure the rental has been greatly augmented. The profits, under a provision of the same act, are appropriated to paying the interest of sums borrowed by way of annuity, for building a parochial workhouse, with the exception of £54 per annum, which is dedicated to the apprenticing of poor children.

At a short remove from Campden House, on the north, is a large reservoir belonging to the West Middlesex Water Works, which is nearly one hundred and thirty-three feet above the level of the Thames, and for the supply of the village of Kensington, together with parts of Westminster, St. Marylebone, Paddington, and St. Pancras.

It is observed by Mr. Lysons, that "this parish appears to have increased in the proportion of nearly thirty to one, during the two last centuries. A considerable increase of buildings took place at Kensington about the time that King William fixed his residence there: the population of the parish has been considerably increased, also, within the last forty years."\* In 1811, the population amounted to ten thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, which had increased to twenty thousand nine hundred and two, in 1831. The principal increase of buildings within the latter term of years has occurred in the neighbourhood of Brompton.

The occasional residence of the sovereign at Kensington, through four successive reigns, caused a great number of distinguished persons, attendant on the dignity of the court, and connected with the management of public business, to occupy dwellings in the parish.

Sir Philip Perceval, born in April, 1603, bore a distinguished part in the civil war of the seventeenth century. Having filled various offices of trust, early in the reign of the first Charles, he obtained large grants and advantages from the crown, among which were very extensive possessions in Ireland; and he rendered great service to the royal cause, by garrisoning and fortifying his castles in that country, and by stimulating the energies of the government there. In the course of the various counter-projects and party intrigues of the civil war, Sir Philip fell under the displeasure of the court, and was subsequently induced to unite his interest with that of the parliament. But he vigorously opposed the army faction, though, unhappily, without success. Oppressed by the sad condition of his own affairs, (for it is said that his losses, during these calamitous struggles, amounted to upwards of £248,000,) and hopeless of an improvement in the

\* Environs, &c., vol. ii. p. 516.

public aspect, he sank to death in 1647, after the nominal illness of only a few days; and it is observable, that the very faction which had triumphed over him had so much regard for his private merits, that the sum of £200 was voted by parliament for the discharge of his funeral expenses.

Charles Boyle, fourth Earl of Orrery, and first Lord Boyle of Marston, a distinguished member of an illustrious family, was born within this parish, at Little Chelsea, on the 28th of July, 1674. His lordship acquired early credit by translating, while a student at Christ Church College, Oxford, the *Life of Lysander*; and this performance induced the eminent Dean Aldrich to recommend to his notice a new edition of the *Epistles of Phalaris*, which, accordingly, was published in 1695. It will be recollected that this latter book gave rise to a celebrated controversy between Bentley, Boyle, and several literary partizans.

His lordship died on the 28th of August, 1737, deeply regretted by his friends, and by the numerous scientific persons whom he took pleasure in protecting.\*

Charles Pratt, Earl Camden, was born at Kensington, in March, 1714. His father, an eminent lawyer, who appears to have resided in this village for many years, was constituted lord chief justice of the Court of King's Bench, in 1718.

After filling the office of attorney-general, he was appointed chief justice of the Court of Common Pleas, in 1761; and while he presided in that court, he distinguished himself, among other instances of able and impartial conduct, by discharging from confinement in the Tower the celebrated John Wilkes, who applied for an Habeas Corpus. On this occasion, he received the freedom of several corporate bodies, accompanied by grateful testimonials of respect and approbation.

In the year 1765, he was advanced to the peerage of Great Britain, as Baron Camden, of Camden, in the county of Kent; and, in the following year, he received the great seal, as lord high chancellor. He was created Viscount Bayham and Earl Camden, in 1786; and ended a long and well-spent life on the 18th of April, 1794.

### *Brompton,*

On the north of Little Chelsea, and on the west of Sloane Street, has long been celebrated for its nursery and garden grounds. In "A short Account of several Gardens near London," written in 1691, and communicated to the Society of

\* The attachment of this earl to astronomy is well known. It is observed by Sir E. Brydges, "that the celebrated astronomical instrument, called the orrery, was not contrived by him, but by Graham, the watchmaker, who honoured it with his patron's name." *Peerage*, vol. vii. p. 192.

Antiquaries by the Rev. Dr. Hamilton, from an original MS. in his possession, it is said that "Brompton Park Garden belongs to Mr. London; and Mr. Wise has a large, long green-house, the front all glass and board, the north side brick. Here the king's greens, which were in summer at Kensington, are placed; but they take only little room in comparison of their own."\*

This village is divided into Old and New Brompton. The latter chiefly consists of rows of houses, which are of a crowded but usually respectable character. Old Brompton is yet celebrated for its cultivated nursery and garden grounds.

Oliver Cromwell is traditionally said to have resided in an ancient mansion in this village, named Hale House; and it is observed by Mr. Lysons,† that this house, during Cromwell's time, belonged to the Methwold family, and may have been occupied by Henry Cromwell, before his second expedition to Ireland.

It appears from the register of this parish, that "Mr. Henry Cromwell and Elizabeth Russell" were married on the 10th of May, 1653; and it may be observed, that General Lambert, an eminent supporter of the Cromwell family, is known to have possessed a residence near Earl's Court.

William Methwold, Esq., who died, possessed of the above house, in 1652, founded, near his residence, an almshouse for six poor women. This foundation is endowed with £24 per annum, a part of which sum is now dedicated to the necessary repairs of the building.

*Brompton Chapel* was opened in the year 1769. The vicar of Kensington appoints the preachers, and they are licensed by the bishop.

Between Brompton and Kensington a seat often termed *Villa Maria*, was built by the late Duchess of Gloucester, and occupies the site of a place of entertainment, much advertised, about thirty years back, under the name of Florida Gardens. The Duchess usually resided here during the summer months, and progressively bestowed great improvements on the premises. Her royal highness died here in 1807, and her interest in the estate was purchased of her daughter, the Princess Sophia, by the Right Honourable George Canning, who resided in the mansion.

*Earl's Court* on the west of Brompton is a retired and agreeable hamlet, comprising several highly respectable, detached mansions. Sir Richard Blackmore, whose poetry has been treated with so much cruel severity by critics, but which deserves regard for the morality of its sentiment, appears to have had a residence at Earl's Court. In latter times this village afforded a retirement to the eminent surgeon, John Hunter, who here made experiments in

\* *Archæologia*, vol. xii. p. 279.—London and Wise were gardeners to King William and to Queen Anne.

† *Environs*, &c. vol. ii. p. 507.



natural history; and formed, in the adjacency of his villa, a menagerie of rare and valuable foreign animals. In this collection were to be seen specimens of the quadruped inhabitants of various distant and dissimilar portions of the globe, among which were buffaloes, rams, and sheep, from Turkey, and a shawl-goat from the East Indies. After the death of Mr. Hunter, the house in which he had resided was for some time in the occasional occupation of the late Duke of Richmond, who purchased the estate; and it afterwards became the property and residence of Nathaniel Gosling, Esq.

*Kensington Gravel Pits*, by which name is understood a district of some extent, bordering on the Uxbridge Road, have attained great credit for salubrity of air. Queen Anne borrowed the house of the Earl of Craven, in this neighbourhood, as a nursery for her son, before she engaged Campden House. At *Kensington Gore* are several handsome dwellings, among which is the residence of the late William Wilberforce, Esq. M. P.

The hamlet of *Knightsbridge* lies between Hyde Park Corner and Kensington, and is comprised in the parishes of Chelsea, St. George, Hanover Square, and St. Margaret, Westminster. It appears that this part of the western road was dreary, and destitute of sufficient buildings to protect the traveller, in the sixteenth century, as the following remark occurs in some MS. additions to Norden's *Speculum Britanniae*, made, probably, in the reign of Elizabeth:—" *Kingsbridge*,"\* commonly called Stone Bridge, is near Hyde Park Corner, where I wish no good man to walk too late, unless he can make his partie good." A bridge still remains over the shallow stream which crosses the high-road in the vicinity of the chapel; and this is, probably, the spot to which Norden alludes.

There was formerly a lazaret-house, or hospital, at Knightsbridge, which was held under the church of Westminster. This hospital was quite destitute of endowment; and the patients, who were usually between thirty and forty in number, were supported by voluntary contributions. Attached to the lazaret-house was a chapel, which was rebuilt by the inhabitants of Knightsbridge about the year 1629, in consequence of a licence obtained for that purpose from the Bishop of London. From this circumstance it would appear that the hamlet had already much increased in population; and, in the year 1699, the chapel was again rebuilt, at the charge of Nicholas Birkhead, citizen and goldsmith of London. This chapel constitutes the present place of worship for the hamlet. The front was rebuilt, and the whole structure repaired, in 1789. The chaplain is appointed by the dean and chapter of Westminster.

Adjoining the chapel is a charity-school, instituted in 1783. This establishment is supported by voluntary contributions. The

\* Kensington Gore is termed, in old writings, "*Kyng's Gore*."

children are admitted from seven to ten years old, and are educated until they arrive at the age of twelve. The boys are taught reading, writing, and the elementary parts of arithmetic, and are instructed in the principles of the church of England. The girls, in addition to the above articles of instruction, are taught plain work.

Knightsbridge Barracks for horse and foot-guards, constructed about the year 1795, are capable of receiving six troops.

On the south side of the road, between Knightsbridge and Kensington, are several fine detached mansions, which are scarcely more remote from the houses of parliament, and the places of gay resort, than several of the fashionable squares of London; while they command open views, both of the north and south; and have good, and rather extensive attached grounds. The nearest of these to Hyde Park Corner, was formerly in the occupation of his Royal Highness the Duke of Kent, and is now divided into two capacious dwellings, and at a short remove westward, is Rutland House. In this house John, Duke of Rutland, died, in 1779. Still farther towards the west is Kingston House, a fine and spacious residence, formerly occupied by the celebrated Duchess of Kingston, and afterwards by Sir George Warren, K. B. and the Earl of Stair.

#### *The Metropolitan General Cemetery.*

The burial-ground of Père la Chaise, so long the admiration of all foreigners visiting Paris, has at length been worthily imitated in the vicinity of London. A general cemetery was opened on the 31st of January, 1833, which contains nearly fifty acres of ground. It commences a little on this side the three-mile stone, on the Harrow Road, and is, consequently within three miles of Oxford Street. Its extensive area is diversified with well-formed gravelled roads, raised parterres, plantations of yews, and various ever-greens; with other plants and shrubs deemed appropriate to a place of sepulture. The surrounding country is beautiful; and to give this its full effect, while a high wall separates the cemetery from the road, iron palisades, on the side nearer the canal, afford the eye an uninterrupted prospect. A small temporary chapel has been erected in the consecrated part of the ground; and in the unconsecrated part, a very handsome place of worship, of which the principal feature is a Doric colonnade; and a handsome gateway, or general entrance. Here the rites of every religious persuasion may be solemnized. It is unnecessary to point out the advantages of such places of sepulture. Those who have had the misery of attending a funeral in the damp, and dreary, and in many respects noxious burial places of London, will feel how much more accordant it is with the spirit of our religion, that the image of death should be divested of those adventitious terrors which should only accompany the path of those who "sorrow without hope."\*

\* Year Book, 1834.

*Paddington*

Is seated on the Edgware Road, and is nearly united by recent buildings to the north-western part of the metropolis. The parish is bounded on the east by Marylebone; on the north by Wilston; on the west by the detached part of Chelsea, and by Kensington; on the south the limits abut on the parishes of Kensington, St. Margaret, Westminster, and St. George, Hanover Square.

The manor of Paddington was given by King Edgar to Westminster Abbey; and in 1191, Walter, abbot of Westminster, assigned this manor for the celebration of a most sumptuous festival on his anniversary. According to the prescribed terms of feasting, the whole convent was to be provided with manchets, crumpets, cracknells, wafers, &c.; and each friar was to be allowed a gallon of wine, "with good ale in abundance." From the hour in which the memorial of the anniversary was said, to the end of the following day, all comers were to be entertained according to their degree; "and no one, either on foot or on horseback, was to be denied admittance at the gates." Bread and ale were likewise distributed among three hundred of the poor. This feast was afterwards discontinued, on account of the great expense which it occasioned; "but two quarters of corn, in baked bread," were annually bestowed on the poor, until the dissolution of religious houses, at which time the manor of Paddington was allotted to the bishopric of Westminster; and, on the abolition of that short-lived see, it was granted to the Bishop of London and his successors. The manor has uniformly been leased, since it has appertained to these prelates; and it is now held under the Bishop of London by Sir John Morshead, Bart., and Robert Thistlewaite, Esq. In the year 1795, an act of parliament was passed, enabling the bishop to grant these gentlemen a renewed lease for ninety-nine years;—"his successors, at the end of fifty years, to renew the said lease, for a fine of twenty shillings only, for the further term of ninety-nine years," on certain specified conditions, among which occur the following: "the lessees are to pay to the curate a stipend of £120 per annum; and, after all deductions, one third of the rents, ground-rents, and increased profits of the lands so leased, to be appropriated to the Bishop of London and his successors."\*

Previously to the date of this latter grant (1795), Paddington was a place of small population, and of rural character. The circumstance which, at this period, chiefly operated in producing an alteration in the character of the village, was the commencement of a canal, which originates in this place, and after passing through several Middlesex parishes, communicates with the Grand Junction Canal at Bull Bridge, in the vicinity of Norwood. This

\* Lysons, Vol. ii., p. 599.

important channel was opened, with an aquatic procession, in July, 1801; and at Paddington is a capacious basin, on the sides of which are large wharfs and warehouses, belonging to the company. Numerous warehouses in the vicinity, have likewise been erected by private adventurers in various branches of trade. The advantages of this great liquid road, in affording a cheap and easy communication between the metropolis and many of the chief manufacturing towns, are of incalculable magnitude, and are likely to be still farther enhanced by extended facilities of conveyance. Passage-boats convey goods daily between Paddington and Uxbridge; and boats, provided with superior means of accommodation, for passengers, usually leave the former place twice in every week during the summer months, and return on the same evening.

In the year 1812, an Act of Parliament was obtained for the purpose of augmenting the line of water-communication, by a cut between Paddington and Limehouse. The speculators were allowed by this act to raise the sum of £300,000 by proprietor's shares of £100 each; with liberty to raise a further sum of £100,000 in the same manner, if required. This great work, under the name of the *Regent's Canal*, commences in the parish of Paddington, and is supplied by the waters of the Paddington Canal. After proceeding a short distance, it is conducted by a subterranean tunnel, two hundred and seventy yards long, under Maida Hill, and the neighbourhood of that spot. It afterwards passes on the north side of Regent's Park; and after a devious course through the parish of St. Pancras, the canal is conducted through the rising ground of Islington, by a second tunnel, nearly half a mile in length. This subterranean passage commences near White Conduit House, and terminates on the east side of the New River. The line of canal is thence continued through the parish of St. Leonard, Shoreditch; and by means of a collateral cut, is made to supply a basin for the reception of craft, and other purposes of trade, at Hoxton, near Aske Terrace; after intersecting the parishes of Hackney, Bethnal Green, and crossing the Mile End Road, and the Commercial Road, near which it supplies another basin, it finally enters the Thames on the west of Limehouse.\*

The *Grand Junction Water Works* were constructed by the proprietors of the Grand Junction Canal, for the purpose of supplying with water, the parishes of Paddington, Marylebone, and St. George, Hanover Square.

*Paddington Green* is a small area, surrounded by many respectable and commodious dwellings. The largest of these is termed *Paddington House*, and was built by Mr. Dennis Chirac, jeweller to Queen Anne.

*Westbourn Green*, in the north-western part of this parish, yet retains a tranquil and open character, truly calculated to surprise

\* The Regent's Canal was opened on the 1st of August, 1820. See p. 24.

the examiner who has recently quitted the metropolis. The transition from crowded dwellings and noisy turmoil, to this sweet spot, where the buildings are few, and the prospects rural and attractive, is indeed most abrupt. The principal villa in this desirable situation is little more than half a mile distant from Paddington church, and is termed *Westbourn Place*. It is a handsome and spacious brick structure, seated on gently elevated ground, and was built by an architect of some credit, Isaac Ware, who edited Palladio's works, and some other publications on professional subjects. Mr. Ware resided for some time in the mansion which affords so fair a specimen of his architectural talent. After his death it was sold to Sir William Yorke, Bart., Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in Ireland; who again disposed of the estate to the late Jukes Coulson, Esq. This latter gentleman much improved the house, and added the library, at the expense, as it is said, of nearly £1500. It afterwards became the property and residence of S. P. Cockerell, Esq. The attached grounds are ample, and of a very pleasing character.

To the south of Westbourn Green is *Craven Hill*, the estate of the Earl of Craven, on which spot is now formed an agreeable and quiet hamlet. A field on this estate is liable to be used as a place of interment for persons dying of the plague, if that disease should again appear in the metropolis. For this melancholy provision the public are indebted to the philanthropic Earl Craven, whose exertions were so conspicuous and serviceable during the great plague, and the fire of London. His Lordship originally gave for the above purpose, the spot of ground now occupied by Carnaby Market; but, as the town extended, an exchange very properly took place for land in this parish.

*Bayswater*, another separate assemblage of houses in the parish of Paddington, is in the immediate neighbourhood of Craven Hill, and at a very short distance from Tybourn turnpike.

Near the eastern extremity of Bayswater is the *Queen's Lying-in-Hospital*. This charity was established in the year 1752, in a house near the turnpike entering on the Uxbridge Road; but was removed to its present situation in 1791, at which time it was honoured with the patronage of her majesty. According to the humane design of this institution, poor pregnant women, married or unmarried, are received into the house, or are attended at their own abodes if within a limited circuit. The charity is supported by annual subscription, and is much indebted for its prosperity to exertions in its behalf, made by their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of Sussex and Cambridge.\*

*The Catholic Church, St. John's Wood*, this handsome and interesting edifice has been built, and endowed with funds for its

\* Highmore's Public Charities. p. 185.

maintenance, and for the maintenance and support of a clerical establishment in connexion with it, by two ladies, (the Misses Gallini.) It is on the west side of the Grove End Road, fronting to it, and between the St. John's Wood and the Lodge Roads, to both of which, its flanks present themselves respectively. The derivation of the name of St. John's Wood, applied to this church, is from the circumstance of the ground, on which it stands, having formerly belonged to the knights of St. John, of Jerusalem, who built the well known Temple Church, a circumstance which probably suggested to the architect the form of this structure; he seems also to have availed himself of some of the features of the Lady Chapel, of St. Saviour's, Southwark

Although the building externally presents a cruciform appearance, the body of the church consists of nave and aisles alone, the transepts being arranged as dwellings, one of them forming a house for the founders, and the other a residence for the clergy; the separation is, however, very well masked on the inside of the church by private or choral galleries, before which curtains are drawn. The transept may be nevertheless, at any future time, should an increasing congregation require it, be thrown into the church, and at a very trifling expense. The length of the church within the nave, is one hundred and ten feet, that of the aisles ninety-nine feet six inches; the breadth of the body of the church is forty-three feet six inches: the groined ceiling springs from the walls and pillars, to the height of twenty feet from the floor; and the height from the floor to the intersection of the apex over the nave, is thirty-four feet. The architect of this edifice was Mr. Scoles.\*

*Paddington Church* is on the border of the Green. This building, which is of brick, and placed on a slight eminence, was erected in pursuance of an act of Parliament obtained for that purpose in 1787. It was begun in the following year, and was consecrated in April, 1791. The church which it supplanted was little more than a century old, but still was of a ruinous character and was, likewise, of proportions much too limited for the population of the parish. The present edifice† is after a design of Mr. Wapshott, and is highly creditable to his architectural judgment. The Grecian style has been adopted, and the building composes a square of about fifty feet. Towards the south is a portico of the Doric order, and on the top is a small, but light and tasteful cupola. A fine harmony of proportion prevails throughout the whole, and the interior is well arranged for the reception of a congregation, and is fitted up with much neatness.

\* Year Book, 1835.

† The expense of this building, together with all incidental charges, amounted to £8000. Lysons, Vol. II. p. 602.

The attached church-yard is extensive, and gratefully shaded with trees of various growth. Among the numerous monumental tributes, nearly all of which are conspicuous for decorous simplicity, will be observed, that sacred to the remains of the Reverend Alexander Geddes;—a plain upright stone, charged with the following inscription, written by himself, and erected at the expense of Lord Petre, whose family well knew the worth of the deceased:—

“Rev. Alexander Geddes, LL.D.

Translator of the historical books of the Old Testament,  
Died Feb. 26th, 1802, aged 65.

CHRISTIAN is my name, and CATHOLIC is my surname.

I grant that you are a Christian as well as I;  
and embrace you as my fellow-disciple in Jesus.

And if you were not a disciple of Jesus,  
still I would embrace you, as my fellow man.

Requiescat in Pace.

Here also, lie buried the following artists, several of whom were of conspicuous merit:—Francis Vivares, the engraver, died Nov. 26, 1790. William Arminger, statuary, 1793. Joseph Francis Nollekins, painter, and father of Mr. Nollekins the statuary. He died in 1747. George Barret, landscape painter, 1784. Thomas Banks, the celebrated sculptor, 1805. Lewis Schiavonetti, an engraver of great and deserved eminence, 1810.

The remains of John, Marquis of Lansdowne, who died in 1809, were placed, in pursuance of his own directions, beneath the chancel of the church; and in a light vault under the building, are carefully preserved several monuments attached to the more ancient structure. The memorials in the church-yard to persons of the Roman Catholic persuasion are numerous.

The Church of Paddington, previous to the dissolution of monasteries, was considered a chapel of ease to St Margaret's Westminster; but it is now a donative, in the patronage of the Bishop of London.\*

Here is a charity school, established in the year 1802, which meets with distinguished patronage. Forty boys, and the same

\* Mr. Lysons observes, on the authority of Strype's life of Aylmer, “that the stipend of the curate was formerly so small, that it was difficult to find a person who would supply the cure. When Bishop Aylmer's enemies, among other charges, accused him of *ordaining his Porter*, the fact was admitted, and justified on this ground;—that, being a man of honest life and conversation, the Bishop had ordained him to preach to a small congregation at Paddington, where commonly, on account of the meanness of the stipend, no preacher could be had.” Strype adds that this ordained porter, “continued in Paddington, with the good liking of the people, eight or nine years, until he grew dull of sight for age, and thereby unable to serve any longer.”

number of girls, receive education; and twenty children of each sex are likewise clothed.

Some small almshouses were built, at the expense of the parish, in the early part of the eighteenth century; but the benefactions to the poor of this district are not numerous. In attention to one bequest, a considerable quantity of bread, and cheese, and beer, is distributed on the Sunday before Christmas day.

### *St. Pancras.*

The great extent of this parish would seem to prove its former thinness of population; but the buildings have so rapidly accumulated in late years, that a considerable portion of St. Pancras must now be unavoidably described as forming a part of the metropolis.

The parish is bounded on the north by Islington, Hornsey, and Finchley; and, on the west, by Hampstead and Marylebone. On the south it meets the parishes of St. Giles in the Fields, St. George the Martyr, St. George, Bloomsbury, and St. Andrew, Holborn. Towards the east it is bounded by St. James, Clerkenwell.—Kentish Town, a part of Highgate, Camden Town, and Somers Town, are included within this parish as hamlets.

It takes its name from the saint to whom its church is dedicated, a youthful Phrygian nobleman, who suffered death under the Emperor Dioclesian, for his zealous adherence to the christian faith. The place bore the same appellation at the time of the Norman Survey. In that record the canons of St. Paul are said to "hold four hides, as a manor in St. Pancras. Arable land to two ploughs; wood for the hedges; pasture for the cattle, and twenty pence. Four villanes held the land under the canons; and there were seven cottagers. The whole value forty shillings; in King Edward's time sixty shillings." A second manor, termed *Totehele* (now Tottenham Court) within this parish, was likewise held by the canons of St. Paul. Walter, a canon of the same church, also "held one hide to St. Pancras."<sup>e</sup>

The first of these manors is supposed, and with probable correctness, by Mr. Lysons, in his notice of this parish, to have been the prebendal manor of Kentish Town, or Cantelows, which constitutes a stall in St. Paul's Cathedral. This estate is now held by Earl Camden, on a lease for lives, under the prebendary, who keeps the manor in his own hands, and holds a court leet and court baron.

When a visitation of the church of St. Pancras was made, in the year 1251, there were only forty houses in the parish. The desolate situation of the village in the latter part of the sixteenth century is emphatically described by Norden, in his *Speculum Britanniae*. After noticing the solitary condition of the church, he

† Bawden's Trans. of Domesday, for Midd. p. 7, 8.



says, "yet about this structure have bin manie buildings, now decayed, leaving poore Pancras without companie or comfort." In some manuscript additions to his work, the same writer has the following observations:—"Although this place be, as it were, forsaken of all; and true men seldom frequent the same, but upon devyne occasions; yet it is visyted by thieves, who assemble not there to pray, but to waite for praye; and manie fall into their handes, clothed, that are glad when they are escaped naked. Walk not there too late."

The increase of buildings within the last half century has been so great, that the parish, in its southern parts, has now few spots partaking in the least degree of a rural or sequestered character. The first important increase took place in the neighbourhood of Tottenham Court Road. Many streets, chiefly composed of respectable dwellings, occur here; and such parts of the village of St. Pancras as may yet, by a kind of courtesy, be deemed separate from the metropolis, must be described as thickly crowded with houses, generally of decent size and appearance.

*Battle Bridge* is at the north end of Gray's Inn Lane, where it intersects the Islington Road, nearly three quarters of a mile from the Angel at Islington, and nearly a mile from Holborn. It is supposed to have received its name from being on the site of a sanguinary battle, fought here, between Suetonius Paulinus and Queen Boadicea, A.D. 64.\* A handsome police station-house has been erected here, on the top of which, is a statue of King George IV.; this building has been named King's Cross.

*The Small Pox Hospital* is near this place, for the reception of patients infected with that disorder, and for inoculation. This was the first institution of the kind in Europe, and originated in the spirited exertions of a few individuals, in the year 1745.

In the year 1763, a contract was made with Mr. Thomas Saltonstall, for the purchase of four acres of a field, called Drake-field, at Battle Bridge, St. Pancras, for £840; and, after much opposition, a building was erected thereon, and opened at Michaelmas, 1767.

A bust of George III., who nobly patronized the undertaking, was given by Mr. M'Phædris, and the following inscription, written by Dr. Archer, has been fixed on stucco tablets, on the front and rear of the house: "To establish Inoculation, and preserve the poor from a fatal disease, this house is supported." The bust now stands in the great court-room.

The whole of the present commodious building, however, was not erected till the year 1793, when his Grace, the Duke of Leeds, President, laid the first stone of the new building, on the 2nd of May, in that year. His grace deposited, in a glass bottle, which

\* Nelson's Hist. of Isl. 8vo, p. 64.

was afterwards inserted in the centre of the stone, a guinea of that date; to which Mr. Highmore, the secretary, added several English coins, with a paper in writing, of the institution and officers' names.

*The Hospital for Inoculation* is a plain brick building; the principal entrance is in the centre, over which is the tablet above-mentioned. The roof is surmounted by a turret, which is purposely contrived to ventilate the wards. All the rooms are lofty and commodious; and separate staircases and apartments keep the sexes of the patients entirely distinct; the bedsteads are all of iron; and the lobbies, for the meals and association of the convalescents, are warmed by stoves which conceal the fire. The gardens and grounds for recreation are extensive and productive.

*The Natural Small Pox Hospital*, which has been erected contiguous to this, is also a plain brick building, having a communication by a passage only. The entrance is in front by a flight of steps, and consists chiefly of wards; as the rooms for the residence of the officers are arranged in the Inoculation Hospital.\*

*The London Fever Hospital*, joins to the Small Pox Hospital; it was originally established for the cure of contagious fevers, but is now used for fevers in general. Cases of typhus or scarlet fever are admitted without recommendation, on the certificate of a physician or apothecary.

Several London parishes have procured spacious cemeteries in this part of St. Pancras, which are inclosed by substantial brick walls, and provided with a chapel for the performance of burial service, and a residence for the minister.

The history of the ancient Church of St. Pancras is not a little singular; it is one of the oldest in the county of Middlesex, and the parish it belongs to, one of the largest, being eight miles in circumference. The name was sent from Rome by the Pope, expressly for this church, which had the only general burying ground in England; and mass is daily said in St. Peter's, at Rome, for the repose of the souls of the faithful, whose bodies are deposited therein: it was also the last church in England whose bell tolled for mass, or in which any Catholic rites were celebrated. It is held in great veneration by Catholics, as being the most ancient Christian Church in Europe; and a writer in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1749, has this expression, "Christ's sacred altar here first Britain saw." St. Pancras is included in the land granted by Ethelbert, the fifth king of Kent, to the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, London, about the year 603. The first mention that has been found of this church, occurs in 1183. Dr. Stukely, in a work published in 1766, says, there was a Roman

\* For a further account, see Highmore's *Pietas Londinensis*.

camp where St. Pancras church now stands:—And there now is, or lately was, an ancient oak tree, named the *Gospel Oak*, traditionally said to have been that, under which St. Austin, or one of his monks preached.

The old church of St. Pancras, described by Norden, as “standing all alone, utterly forsaken, old and weather-beaten,”\* was repaired in 1827, when the gallery was taken down. It was re-opened, August, 1828, by the Rev. James More, LL.D., the vicar; on which occasion he delivered a lecture, which included a history of the church.

The interior consists merely of a nave and chancel, and is destitute of ornament. Both chancel and nave contain some monuments, among which, the most prominent is that of Philadelphia, wife of Thomas Wollaston, Esq. The manner of this lady’s death is affectingly denoted by the representation of her effigies, recumbent on a couch, with an infant in her arms. The churchyard of St. Pancras is enriched by the ashes of many distinguished persons, of various religious persuasions; but far the greater number interred here were Roman Catholics by profession. The cross, and “Requiescat in pace,” or the initials of those words, occur on a great majority of monuments. We select, without attention to the religious tenets of the deceased, a few of the names most eminent for worth or talent.

Jeremiah Collier, the pertinacious non-juror, whose various writings render his name of interest, and who is memorable for his attempts to repress the immorality of the stage, lies buried at St. Pancras, but without any memorial. He died in 1726.

William Woollet, the engraver. Over his remains is placed a simple inscription, which states his avocation, the place and date of his birth, and the time of his death. He died in 1785, and a monument has been erected to his memory in the cloisters of Westminster Abbey.

The remains of Mary Wollstonecraft Godwin are deposited in the churchyard. This celebrated author of “*A Vindication of the Rights of Woman*,” was born the 27th of April, 1759, and died the 10th of September, 1797.

A monument, erected at the expense of the Earl of Moira, modestly commemorates the worth of the Rev. Arthur O’Leary, who died in 1802, at the age of seventy. This amiable man, very generally known, and as uniformly respected, by the name of *Father O’Leary*, was a friar of the order of St. Francis; but no peculiarity of education could place limits to the liberality of his mind; and he proved, through every action of a lengthened life, that universal good was the great aim of his efforts. He was a man who owned no political party, but was highly serviceable to the preservation of order, in persuading the lower ranks of Irish to

\* Spec. Brit. p. 38.

a peaceable demeanour, during a time of much popular ferment; and he controverted the doctrine of the Pope's temporal authority, with philanthropic ardour.

Among the numerous monuments in this churchyard, notice is next claimed by that of a shining and gallant character—Pascal de Paoli. It will be long remembered that this brave man, who had before fought with success against the Genoese, was selected by the Corsicans as their chief, when that people struggled for an emancipation from the sway of the French. His conduct at this period revives in the mind images of ancient patriotism and virtue. When the cause of the Corsicans sank beneath the assault of numbers, General Paoli sought refuge in England, where he died in 1807, at the age of eighty-two.\* On the monument is a Latin inscription of considerable length.

Mr. Edwards, author of a *Treatise on Perspective*; Mr. John Walker, author of the *Pronouncing Dictionary*; and Cavallo, a well-known writer on subjects of Natural Philosophy, are likewise buried at St. Pancras; and it may be observed, as an object of curiosity, that the remains of the Chevalier D'Eon were interred in this cemetery. The Chevalier had figured, with some importance, on several military and political stages of Europe, but attracted most notice in England, where a doubt arose concerning his sex, and immense sums were hazarded by way of policies of insurance. A trial took place, in regard to one of these policies, before Lord Mansfield, in the court of King's Bench; from the result of which, it was thought to be decided that the Chevalier had no right to masculine habiliments. The death of this ill-fortuned person occurred in 1810, when he had attained the age of eighty-three, and it was proved that the impression conveyed by the result of the trial in the court of King's Bench, was erroneous. He was a scholar of distinguished attainments, and the author of several useful works on statistics and finance.

In consequence of numerous applications for the privilege of interment, the churchyard of St. Pancras was considerably enlarged in the year 1793. Divine service was anciently performed in Pancras Church only on the first Sunday in every month; and at all other times in the chapel of ease at Kentish Town; but duty is now regularly performed here on the morning and evening of each Sunday. The dean and chapter of St. Paul's are patrons and ordinaries of the vicarage, and likewise possess the rectory, which they lease, subject to a reserved rent.

Twenty-three acres of land belong to the church; and the great increase of buildings render these of considerable value. It is not known to whom the church is indebted for this possession.†

\* See many particulars concerning General Paoli in Boswell's *History of Corsica*. A monument, with a bust, has been erected to his memory in Westminster Abbey.

† J. N. Brewer.

Since the year 1822, five new churches have been erected in this parish. The New Church, in the New Road, at the bottom of Tavistock Square, erected from the designs of Messrs. W. and H. W. Inwood, is a very handsome elaborate structure, with a beautiful portico of the Ionic order, copied from the Erytheium, at Athens, and two side porticoes of caryatides. The same architects furnished the design for the new church in Camden Town, which is, also, of the Ionic order, with a handsome portico of four columns. The expense of this church, including an extensive range of vaults, the clock, bell, organ, &c. did not exceed £20,000, and it will accommodate one thousand six hundred persons.

*Somers Town New Church*, is a handsome building, in the Gothic style of architecture, with tower and pinnacles. Estimated expense £14,291, it will accommodate one thousand nine hundred and eighty-five persons.

The church in Regent's Square is in the Grecian Ionic, with a portico and tower; the estimated expense £16,528.

Highgate Church is a Gothic structure, from the design of Mr. Lewis Vulliamy, this church was finished early in 1832.

There are several mineral springs within the bounds of this extensive parish. At the long-established place of public entertainment called *Bagnigge Wells*, are two springs, the one of a cathartic quality, and the other a chalybeate. Near St. Pancras Church is a medicinal water, which once attained some celebrity under the name of *Pancras Wells*. This water is nearly tasteless, but has a slight cathartic property. An advertisement, in the year 1722, laments that the "credit of these wells hath much suffered for some late years, by encouraging of scandalous company, and making the long room a common dancing room;" but the same advertisement promises "that due care shall be taken, for the future, that nothing of the kind shall be allowed, or any disorderly person permitted to be in the walks." *St. Chad's Well*, Battle Bridge, is likewise of a cathartic quality.

Ken or Caen Wood, in this parish, the seat of the Earl of Mansfield, lies to the north-east of the village and heath of Hampstead. It is observed by Mr. Lysons "to be not improbable that the wood near this mansion, and the neighbouring hamlet of Kentish Town, were both called after the name or title, of some former owner."\* A house on this estate is said by Mackey, in his tour through England, to have been then lately the residence of the Duke of Argyle. This nobleman devised the property to Lord Bute; of whom it was purchased, in 1755, by the first Earl of Mansfield, Chief Justice of the King's Bench, (then Attorney General.)

When Lord Mansfield purchased the estate, the house was a

\* Environs, &c. Mr. Park supposes Ken Wood to be the remains of the ancient forest of Middlesex. History of Hampstead, p. 19.

small and plain building, and the most important improvements were made by the late earl, under the successive superintendence of the able architects, Adams and Saunders. The Ionic order prevails throughout the exterior; and has been arranged with judgment and taste, to the production of an admirable effect. The southern front commands a fine view of the gardens, and a terrace-walk ranges along the whole length. Long and low wings extend on each side, one a library, the other a conservatory. The embellishments of the spacious rooms, of the interior, are peculiarly elegant. In the pannels of the music room, the various operations of agriculture are beautifully painted by Julius Ibbotson, fancifully represented, as performed by unattired children; with interspersed views in North Wales, delicately executed.

The grounds disposed as garden-scenery comprise about fifty acres. This spot is rich in circumstances of natural beauty. The undulations are gentle, yet sheltering; and that deep mass of woodland which imparts a name to the domain, is an adjunct of the picturesque rarely found in the vicinity of the metropolis. The reservoirs belonging to the Hampstead water-works\* are in these grounds and the breaks between the sheets of water are hidden by plantations; and a mock bridge, forms a good object from the house, while it assists in imposing the idea of a continued stream or river. At different points, vistas are contrived, which casually reveal lands really unconnected with the estate, except as to the aid they thus impart to picturesque effect. The edges of the rich oak woodland are finely broken and unequal.

A serpentine walk, nearly two miles in extent, conducts round the most interesting parts of the premises, and through the large and venerable woods.†

The Earl of Mansfield retains an adjoining farm of about two hundred acres, which is in a very high state of cultivation. The dairy is within the pleasure grounds, and is a tasteful building, paved with marble.

*Fitzroy Farm* is the name bestowed on a capacious villa, agreeably situated to the south-west of the village of Highgate. It was for some time the residence of Lord Southampton, in whom, and his heirs, was vested, by Act of Parliament, in 1768, the fee-simple of the manor of Tottenham, or Tottenham, subject to the payment of £300 per annum to the prebendary of Tottenham.‡ The grounds are judiciously disposed, and possess many circumstances of natural beauty. The attached farm comprises about one hundred acres.

\* About twenty-two acres are, in the whole, under water in these premises. The company to whom the Hampstead water-works belong supply several neighbouring districts, and, likewise, some of the north-western parts of London.

† In Neale's History of the Puritans, vol. iv. p. 316, we are informed that Venner, the fanatic, who headed a party of the "fifth monarchy-men," sought refuge with his followers, in Ken Wood, in January, 1661.

‡ *Environs, &c.* vol. ii. p. 615.

*Kentish Town* is an ancient hamlet of St. Pancras. The name was formerly written *Kentistonne*; and here "William Bruges, Garter King at Arms, in the reign of Henry V. had a country house, at which he entertained the Emperor Sigismund."\* The manor is prebendal, under the name of Cantelows.† "The name of Kaunteloe, or de Kaunteloe," says Lysons,‡ "occurs in some of the most ancient court rolls of the manor of Tottenham."

Norden mentions a chapel of ease here in the time of Elizabeth, but no traces of ancient building are now to be discovered, and the hand of recent cultivation has been very busy in every part of the hamlet. Many of the dwellings are detached and spacious, with good adjacent pleasure grounds. Others are crowded in the form of rows, but the most pleasing parts of the village lie towards Highgate. Many of the houses in this division are designed in a superior style, and command a prospect, rich in verdure, and attractive from its connexion with the inequalities of Hampstead and Highgate, and the fine expanse of contiguous country.

The *Chapel* of Kentish town is a neat brick structure, erected in 1783, and the succeeding year. Among the persons interred in this chapel is Grignion, the engraver, who died at Kentish Town, in 1810, at the age of ninety-three. For some time previous to his decease he had lost his sight, and this melancholy privation was rendered more bitter by extreme poverty. A subscription for his relief in some measure softened the last steps of his approach to the grave.

The Arminians and Calvinists have meeting-houses in this place.

*Camden Town*, to the south of the preceding hamlet is a village of modern date. The first buildings in this part of the parish of St. Pancras, except a few inconsiderable houses in the neighbourhood of the original workhouse, were commenced about the year 1791. The place derives its name from the late Earl Camden, who acquired the lease of the prebendal manor of Cantelows, by marriage with a daughter and co-heir of Nicholas Jeffreys, Esq. In the eastern part of Camden Town is the *Veterinary College*, instituted in the year 1791, according to the plan of Mr. Sain Bel, who was appointed the first professor.

"The grand object of this institution has been, and is, to form a school of veterinary science, in which the anatomical structure of quadrupeds of all kinds, horses, cattle, sheep, dogs, &c. the diseases

\* Lysons, after Dallaway's *Inquiries into the Origin and Progress of Heraldry*.

† The Prebendary of St. Pancras was originally the Bishop of London's Confessor; and to this day, whoever is prebendary is admitted with the office of Confessor and Penitentiary annexed thereto.

‡ *Environ's*, &c. vol. ii. p. 614. The court rolls are in the muniment room of St. Paul's, and the earliest is dated about the beginning of the fourteenth century.

to which they are subject, and the remedies proper to be applied, might be investigated and regularly taught; in order that by this means, enlightened practitioners of liberal education, whose whole study has been devoted to the veterinary art in all its branches, may be gradually dispersed over the kingdom. For this purpose pupils are admitted at the college, who in addition to the lectures and instructions of the professor, and the practice of the stables under his superintendence, at present enjoy (from the liberal disposition of some of the most eminent characters of the faculty to support and protect this establishment) the peculiar advantage of free admission to their medical and anatomical lectures. Of these pupils many are at this time established in various parts of the country, practising with great credit and advantage to themselves, and benefit to their respective neighbourhoods. In order, however, that no doubt may arise respecting the sufficient qualifications of pupils upon their leaving the college, they are strictly examined by the Medical Committee, (which consists of ten of the most eminent surgeons in the metropolis,) "from whom they receive a proper certificate, if they are found to have acquired a sufficient knowledge in the various branches of the veterinary science, and are competent to practise with advantage to the public."\*

Every subscriber of the sum of twenty guineas is a member of the society for life. Subscribers of two guineas annually are members for one year, and are equally entitled to all the benefits of the establishment. "A subscriber has the privilege of having his horses admitted into the infirmary, to be treated under all circumstances of disease, at the price of three shillings and sixpence per night, including keep, medicines, or operations of whatever nature that may be necessary; likewise of bringing his horses to the college for the advice of the professor, gratis, in cases where he may prefer the treatment of them at home."†

In consequence of the great importance of this institution to the army, conjoined to a wish for advancing the cause of national science, parliament has liberally afforded aid, at different periods, when the state of the finances rendered such a supply essential, and many of the most distinguished of the nobility occur in the list of subscribers.

The buildings are extremely well adapted to their respective purposes. The stables present a model of scientific arrangement, and contain stalls and apartments calculated for the reception of horses in all the varieties and peculiarities of disease. The theatre for dissections and lectures is judiciously formed; and a large contiguous apartment is provided with numerous satisfactory anatomical preparations, for the complete illustration of subjects dis-

\* Account of the college, printed in 1810, by direction of the committee of governors.

† Ibid.



cussed by the lecturer. There is, likewise, a forge for the shoeing of horses on the most approved principles, and several paddocks are attached to the collegiate buildings. Regular lectures on veterinary science are annually delivered by the professor.

*Somers Town* lies south-east of the village just noticed, and has rose from a comparatively small and insignificant village to its present state of importance within the last fifty years; but part of this extensive assemblage of streets and houses occupy a spot termed the *Brill*, which gives the place some claim to antiquarian notice. There were to be seen here before the buildings were erected, the remains of what was supposed to have been a Roman camp; and Dr. Stukely in an account prefixed to his "*Iter Boreale*," very confidently describes the arrangement of this camp; and certainly the name of the site, in appearing to be a contraction of *Bury Hill*, affords some support to the conjecture of that antiquary.

Somers Town has rapidly increased within the last few years, and a curious and circumstantial account of its progressive accession of new buildings is inserted in the *Gentleman's Magazine*.\* Perhaps the whole records of domestic architecture do not present a similar instance of celerity in creating and uniting streets.

The first speculators in building met with some little encouragement, but many of their houses remained unoccupied until the troubles in France caused a great number of persons, who adhered by education and profession to the ancient government, to seek an asylum in this country. The emigrant priests fixed on Somers Town as a desirable place of residence; and this influx of foreigners produced a considerable rise in the rents, and stimulated a still farther increase of buildings. The streets are now very numerous, and are generally composed of houses which maintain a respectable mediocrity of character.

The sojourn of the ejected French priests in this "Town" attained a high interest from the truly amiable and philanthropic exertions of the Abbé Carron. This gentleman instituted several establishments which afforded sustenance to the old, and useful instruction to the young, at a period when his expatriated countrymen were mendicant and helpless in a land which had long discarded their system of religious ceremonials. These foundations consist of an hospital for aged and infirm French clergy, which was opened in 1797, and a receptacle for distressed female French emigrants. The Abbé likewise, promoted the foundation of two charity schools; the one for boys and the other for girls of the Roman Catholic religion. The exertions of the Abbé Carron were, indeed, unceasing in the time of greatest need: in 1810 he established an institution for the relief of all the deserving poor who

\* For 1813. The article was written by the late J. P. Malcolm, F. S. A.

formed a part of his congregation. Soup twice in each week, medicine, wine, clothes and pecuniary assistance were administered by this establishment. The whole of these charitable institutions depended for support on the casual bounty of wealthy Roman Catholics, and on contributions obtained by the solicitation of Carron. Every hour of this excellent man's estrangement from his native country was devoted to the duties of the religious faith in which he had been educated, and to that great cause which depends on no fashion or mode, and has its origin in the heart,—the relief of suffering fellow creatures.\*

The Roman Catholic Chapel, in this place, is a neat brick building. It contains a monument to the brother of the Abbé Carron. The Princess of Conde was also interred here. There are two dissenting houses of religious worship. *Bethel Chapel*, a gloomy building, now belongs to the Baptists, but was formerly a proprietary chapel of the established church. *Tonbridge Chapel*, so termed from its situation in Tonbridge Row, or Place, is for the use of Independents.

### *Highgate.*

About one third of this village is on the north-eastern extremity of the parish of St. Pancras, and being on the ascent and top of a hill, which rises quickly on every side, it commands extensive views; and is proverbially distinguished for its bracing and healthy air.†

Many distinguished persons are known to have resided at Highgate. Among these may be mentioned the Earl of Arundel, at whose house died that great luminary of science, the Lord Chancellor Bacon, on the 19th of April, 1626.‡ Lady Arabella Stuart, daughter of Charles Stuart, fifth Earl of Lenox, uncle to King James I. was for some time confined here, in consequence of

\* J. N. Brewer.

† The rise on the road of this hill is, in one part, full three inches in every yard.

‡ Some particulars concerning this event are noticed by Aubrey, in one of his numerous MSS. in the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford. "The cause of his Lordship's death, was trying an experiment as he was taking the air in the coach with Dr. Witherborne, a Scotchman, physician to the king. Towards Highgate, snow lay on the ground: and it came into my Lord's thoughts, why flesh might not be preserved in snow, as in salt. They were resolved they would try the experiment presently: they alighted out of the coach, and went into a poor woman's house at the bottom of Highgate Hill, and bought a hen, and made the woman exenterate it, and then stuffed the bodie with snow: and my Lord did help to doe it himself. The snow so chilled him, that he immediately fell so ill that he could not returne to his lodgings, (I suppose then at Gray's Inn) but went to the Earle of Arundell's house at Highgate, where they putt him into a good bed, warmed with a panne; but it was a damp bed, that had not been layn in for about a yeare before, which gave him such a cold that in two or three days he died of suffocation."

a stolen marriage into which she had entered with Mr. Seymour, afterwards Marquis of Hertford. The only pretext for this imprisonment was state-policy, the lady being so closely related to the crown; but her confinement was intended to be rigid, and orders were issued for the commitment of her husband to the Tower. Lady Arabella, however, contrived to escape from Highgate, in a bold and romantic method, which is thus described in a letter inserted in Winwood's Memorials:

"Having induced her keepers into securitie, by the fayre shew of conformity and willingness to goe on her journey towards Durham, (whither she was to be conducted by Sir. James Crofts,) and in the mean tyme disguising her selfe, by drawing a pair of great French fashioned hose over her petticoates, putting on a man's doublet, a man lyke perruque, with long locks over her hair, a blacke hat, blacke cloake, russet bootes with red tops, and a rapier by her syde, walked forth between three and four of the clock with Mr. Markham. After they had gone on foot a myle and halfe to a sorry inne, where Crompton attended with their horses, she grew very sicke and fainte, so as the ostler that held the styrrup said, 'that gentleman would hardly hold out to London.'" She however, reached Blackwall, and succeeded in getting to sea; but was captured by a vessel dispatched in pursuit, and was lodged in the Tower, where she died a prisoner, four years after her commitment.

The amiable, learned, and pious poet, S. T. Coleridge, died at Highgate in 1834, at the Grove, in the house of Mr. Gillman, surgeon, where he had resided the last nineteen years of his life.\*

\* A plain tablet, in Highgate New Church, bears the following inscription:

Sacred to the memory of  
**SAMUEL TAYLOR COLERIDGE,**  
 Poet, Philosopher, and Theologian.  
 This truly great and good man resided for  
 the last nineteen years of his life  
 in this Hamlet.  
 He quitted "the body of this death,"  
 July 25th, 1834,  
 In the sixty-second year of his age.

Of his profound learning and discursive genius  
 His literary works are an imperishable record.  
 To his private worth, his social and Christian virtues,  
 James and Anne Gillman,  
 The friends with whom he resided  
 During the above period, dedicate this tablet.  
 Under the pressure of a long  
 And most painful disease,  
 His disposition was unalterably sweet and angelic.  
 He was an ever-enduring, ever-loving friend,  
 The gentlest and kindest teacher,  
 The most engaging home companion.  
 'O framed for calmer times, and nobler hearts,'  
 O studious poet, eloquent for truth!

The *New Church of St. Michael*, at Highgate, is a handsome building, erected by the church commissioners, who contributed £5,000 towards the expense. Messrs. Cubitt, of Gray's Inn Lane, contracted to build this church for £7,500, but the ultimate cost was nearly £10,000, it was erected in 1832.

The old chapel which stood opposite the Gate House Tavern, in Hornsey, was taken down when this new church was completed; there having previously been procured an Act of Parliament, which put aside the claim of St. Pancras parish to the jurisdiction of this church, by constituting the hamlet of Highgate a district of itself, which pays no ecclesiastical dues, either to St. Pancras, or any other parish.

### *Highgate Archway.*

The steep acclivity of Highgate Hill, proved an increasing impediment on the great Northern Road, and to remedy this inconvenience, Mr. Robert Vazie, in the year 1809, engaged to form a subterranean arch, twenty-four feet wide, eighteen feet high, and three hundred yards in length, for a public road, to branch off on the right of the ancient thoroughfare, through the substance of the hill. This undertaking was commenced by virtue of an Act of Parliament, which constituted the proprietors, a body politic and corporate, and empowered them to raise the sum of £40,000, for making and maintaining the said subterranean road, by transferable shares of £50 each; with permission to raise an additional sum of £20,000, should the former be found insufficient.

The operation of tunnelling proceeded for several months; and the excavators chiefly worked their course through a stratum of strong blue clay; but, either from the friable nature of the material (brick) which was used in constructing the arch, or from want of skill in its formation, the whole hidden fabric, to the length of one hundred and thirty yards, fell in, with a tremendous crash, between the hours of four and five on the morning of the 13th of April, 1812:—A happy period for so lamentable an accident, as the workmen concerned in the undertaking had not then commenced labour.

This destructive occurrence obliged the proprietors to alter their plan, and to have recourse to the alternative of cutting an open road on the direct line of the intended tunnel.

Philosopher, contemning wealth and death,  
Yet docile, child-like, full of life and love;  
Here, on this monumental stone, thy friends inscribe thy worth.  
Reader! for the world, mourn.  
A light has passed away from the earth,  
But, for this pious and exalted Christian,  
"Rejoice! and again I say unto you, Rejoice!"

Ubi Thesaurus ibi Cor S. T. C."

The road and archway, as constructed according to the newly-adopted design, were opened for passengers and carriages on the 21st of August, 1813. The ground saved in travelling by this route is not more than one hundred yards. The acclivity, however, is avoided; and the rise in the new road, though considerable, is so gradual as to produce little inconvenience.

The road was continued to Kentish Town, under an Act of Parliament, of the 51st of George III.; and by this a very considerable advantage is effected to those who travel this way, to, or from the western parts of the metropolis.

The Archway thrown across the intended main north thoroughfare is about thirty-six feet high, and eighteen feet in width. It is formed of stone, flanked with substantial brick-work, and surmounted by three semi-arches, carrying a bridge sufficiently wide to allow the transit of two carriages proceeding abreast. A handsome stone balustrade ranges along the top. The only useful purpose attained by the construction of this archway, is the continuation of Hornsey Lane, an ancient cross-road, forming, in this place, the boundary line of Islington parish. It is recorded on a brass plate, fixed to the southern entrance of the structure, that the foundation stone was laid by Edward Smith, Esq. on the 31st of October, 1812. Above the arch is cut in Roman capitals, the following inscription; GEO. AVG. FRE. WALLIÆ. PR. REGIS. SCEPTA. GERENTI.

The archway forms an ornamental object to the traveller; and from the road, which passes over it, an excellent view is presented of the surrounding country, and of many parts of the capital, with a fine display of the Cathedral Church of St Paul.

### *Islington.*

The more ancient buildings of this parish occupy rising ground at some distance from the capital, but the modern houses and streets are now made to connect the city and the village to each other. Three turnpike roads intersect this district, the principal of which, is that leading northward, through Highgate and Barnet.

The parish is three miles one furlong in length, two miles one-furlong in breadth, and ten and a half miles in circumference; it includes the hamlets of Holloway, Ball's Pond, Battle Bridge, Kingsland Green, and the greater part of Newington Green.

Islington is chiefly composed of the dwellings of retired citizens, and persons connected with the metropolis; yet it retains much of the character of an ancient town, in the display of a considerable number of old buildings, formerly inhabited by distinguished persons, but now almost generally converted into retail shops and houses of public entertainment. The village and its immediate vicinity contain (exclusive of many detached edifices with extensive grounds and gardens) numerous handsome terraces and

substantial rows of houses; and there is a large and increasing variety of buildings of a smaller description, which are let in lodgings, or form the habitations of retired tradesmen, clerks in public offices, and persons of a similar class. A circumstance which adds much to the population of this village is the well known salubrity of its air, on which account it is much resorted to by valetudinarians from the metropolis. To these, and the inhabitants in general, during the summer months, the pleasing walks over the adjoining fields, which are uninclosed, and are intersected by the meanders of the New River, present an enjoyment at once healthful and rational; while the adjacent tea-gardens and taverns of Highbury, Canonbury, the White Conduit, and Copenhagen houses, all in fine open situations, and furnished with bowling-greens, &c., afford a diversity of entertainment to numbers of the middle and lower classes from the metropolis, in their hours of relaxation.

The name of this village has, in different ancient records, been written Isendune, Isendone, Iseldon, Iselton, Yseldon, and Eyseldon. Some, assigning to it a British origin, have derived the name from Ishel, implying in that language, lower, and don from twyn, a fortified enclosure; whence Isheldon, the lower fortification. The present name, Islington, appears to have been generally adopted towards the close of the sixteenth century.

In Domesday Book the landed property at Islington is thus described. "The canons of St. Paul's hold two hides in Isendone; the land is one carucate and a half, on which there is only one plough, but another might be kept half employed. There are three villanes, who hold a virgate of land; and there is pasture for the cattle of the town. This estate, the present and former value of which is £2, has been, time out of mind, parcel of the demesnes of the church. The said canons hold two hides in Isendone. This land furnishes employment for two ploughs and a half, and is all in culture. There are four villanes, who hold this land under the canons, four bordars and thirteen cottars. Gilbert holds half a hide of Geoffrey de Mandeville; this land is half a carucate, and is cultivated to its full extent. There is one villane and one bordar. It was valued in King Edward's time, at £1, now at twelve shillings. It was formerly the property of Grim, a servant of King Edward, who could alien it at pleasure. Derman holds half a hide of the king. On this land, which is half a carucate, is one villane. This estate is valued at ten shillings, and was formerly the property of Algar, a servant of King Edward, who had power either to sell or to devise it. Ranulf, brother of Ilger, holds Tolentone of the king, for two hides. The land is two carucates. One hide is in demesne, on which is one plough. The villanes have two ploughs. There are five villanes who hold half a virgate each; two bordars who hold nine acres: one cottar and one slave; pasture for the cattle

of the town; pannage for sixty hogs, and five shilling rents. This manor was valued in King Edward's time at £2, when it was granted to Ranulf at £3, but is worth now only £2. It was the property of Edwin, a servant of King Edward, who had the power of aliening it at pleasure."

In the year 1341, (14th Edward III.) the parliament having granted a subsidy to the king, to be assessed on farming-stock, the parish of Islington was taxed in the sum of £10 13s. 4d.; being a ninth part of the value of the sheaves, fleeces, and lambs, belonging to the inhabitants.\*

Few circumstances of a general historical nature stand connected with the description of this parish. The following, however, are not altogether devoid of interest. In 1465, the unfortunate Henry VI. having wandered about for more than twelve months after the battle of Hexham, and being at length taken prisoner in Lancashire, was brought towards London, "with his legges bound to the stirrups;" when he was met at "Eyseldon," and arrested by the Earl of Warwick, "and forthwith his gilt spurs were taken from his fests."† Edward IV. his more fortunate successor, was shortly afterwards met, "betwixt Iseldon and Soreseditch," by the lord mayor and aldermen of London, who offered congratulations, and received the honour of knighthood.

In the reign of Queen Mary, John Rough, a pious minister, some time chaplain to the Earl of Arran, and the friend of John Knox, the Scottish reformer, was taken into custody, with several others, at the Saracen's Head in this town, where they had assembled for the purpose of religious exercises; and he was shortly after burnt at the stake; as, in the following year, were thirteen other persons, apprehended in this village in the exercise of prayer, or the act of reading the scriptures.

From time immemorial the fields and open grounds extending from the city wall to the skirts of Islington were claimed and enjoyed, as matter of right, by the citizens, for the exercise of archery, and various other gymnastic sports.‡ The advantages offered by this open land, induced persons travelling with an equipage, often to turn from the deep and miry highway, and take the nearest path across the fields to their point of destination. Thus we read that in July, 1561, Queen Elizabeth went from the Tower, through Houndeditch to the Spittle, and down Hog Lane, "*over the fields*," to the Charter House. From thence, in a few days, she took her way, *over the fields*, unto the Savoy; and, shortly after, she came from Enfield to St. James's: on this occasion "the hedges and ditches, between Islington and the palace, were cut down to make the next way for her.§

\* Inquisitiones Nonarum, temp. Ed. III.

† Stow's Chronicle.

‡ See an account of a riot occasioned by the inclosure of these grounds, Vol. i. p. 201.

§ Queen Elizabeth's Progresses.

From a very early period of our history, Islington has been famed for its dairies. This circumstance, together with the general beauties of the place and its proximity to the capital, have caused it to be always a spot much frequented by the citizens.\*

The following extract from a speech made by a person who performed the burlesque character of a *Squire Minstrel of Middlesex*, in an entertainment given in 1575, by Dudley, Earl of Leicester, to Queen Elisabeth, at Kenilworth Castle, affords a curious illustration of the esteem in which the dairies of Islington were then held: This minstrel declared, "How the worshipful village of Islington, in Middlesex, well known to bee one of the most auncient and best townz in Englande, next to London, at this day, for the feythful freendship of long time shewed, as well at *cookeas feast* in Aldersgate Street, yearly upon Holly-rood day, as also at all solemne brideales in the citie of London all the yeere after, in well serving them of *furmenty* for porage, not oversod till it bee too weake; of *mylke* for theyr flawnez, not yet pild nor chalked; of *creame* for their custardes, not frothed nor thickened with flour; and of *butter* for their pastiez and pye paste, not made of well curds, nor gathered or whey in soomer, nor mingled, in winter, with salt butter, watered or washt."†

The most ancient and interesting building in this parish is Canonbury House, so called from having been the country mansion of the prior of the canons of St. Bartholomew, in Smithfield; to which foundation the manor of Canonbury belonged until the dissolution of religious houses. The date, 1362, yet remaining on a stone in front of a house raised on part of the old premises, may, with great probability, be considered as referring to the period at which a mansion was first constructed here. Stow informs us, that William Bolton (who was prior of St. Bartholomew from 1509 till his death in 1532), "builded

\* The following curious anecdote is recorded by Strype.—"Beyond Aldersgate Bars, leaving the Charter House on the left hand, stretches up towards Iseldon, commonly called Islington, a country town hard by, which in the former age was esteemed to be so pleasantly seated, that in 1581, Queen Elisabeth (in one of the twelve days) on an evening rode that way to take the air, where near the town she was environed with a number of begging rogues (as beggars usually haunt such places) which gave the queen much disturbance. Whereupon Mr. Stone, one of her footmen, came in all haste to the lord mayor, and to Fleetwood, the recorder, and told them the same. The same night did the recorder send out warrants into the same quarter, and into Westminster and the Dutchy; and in the morning he went out himself and took that day seventy-four rogues, wherof some were blind, and yet great usurers and very rich. Upon Twelfth-day the recorder met the governor of Bridewell, and they examined together all the abovesaid seventy-four rogues, and gave them *substantial payment*; and the strongest they bestowed in the Milne and the Lighters; the rest were dismissed with a promise of double payment if they were met with again." Survey. Lond. vol. ii. p. 59.

† Laneham's Account of Queen Elisabeth's entertainment at Kenilworth Castle, reprinted in Nichols's Progresses of Queen Elizabeth.



of new, the manor of Canonbury at Islington;" which fact is corroborated by the prior's rebus, a bolt in a tun, yet to be seen in the old building, and in various parts of the garden-wall.

The greater part of this mansion has been for several years converted in private dwellings; which, with others more recently erected on the same spot, compose a cluster of houses detached from the village, and bearing the name of Canonbury Place. Some of these, which have been formed out of the old building, yet retain internally several remains of ancient ornament, in carved chimney-pieces, stuccoed ceilings, &c. Among the former are two of oak; one representing the christian and cardinal virtues, with various armorial bearings; the other containing a rich display of griffins, tritons, serpents, and fruit, finely carved, and intersected by columns with Corinthian capitals. The ceilings contain medallions of Alexander, Julius Cæsar, &c. In several places occur the arms of Queen Elizabeth, one of which bears her initials and the date 1599.

From the appearance of these habitations, it is evident that the interior of the mansion house was greatly altered, and the whole edifice thoroughly restored by Sir John Spencer, who came to reside here at the close of the sixteenth century, and whose arms are yet to be seen among the carvings before noticed, and in other parts of the premises. The general character of the place, as again altered by the hand of modern refinement, now presents a striking contrast between the domestic architecture and interior decoration of ancient and present times.

The most striking part of the ancient building at Canonbury is a tower of brick, about seventeen feet square and sixty feet high, with rooms attached, and which, both externally and within, retains much of its original aspect. At the entrance is a spacious hall with kitchens and other offices. The ascent to the tower, and the several rooms connected therewith, is by an oaken staircase of considerable width. The structure rises to the height of seven stories, and contains, on its several floors, twenty-three apartments; two of which are of large dimensions and ornamented with carved oak wainscots. The staircase is continued to the leads at the top of the building, from whence is a fine panoramic view of the metropolis and the adjacent villages. On the wall of the staircase, near the top of the tower, are some Latin hexameter verses, comprising the abbreviated names of the English sovereigns from William the Conqueror to Charles I.\*

\* Will. Con. Will. Rufus. Hen. Stephanus. Henque Secundus.  
Ric. John. Hen. tert. Ed. terni. Ricque Secundus.  
Hen. tres. Ed. bini. Ri. ternus. Septimus Henry.  
Octavus. post. hunc. Edw. sext. Regina. Maria.  
Elizabetha. Soror, succedit. Fr——. Jacobus.  
Subsequitur Carolus, qui longo tempore vivat;  
Mors tua, Mors Christi, Fraus Mundi, Gloria Cœli,  
Et dolor inferni. sint Meditanda tibi.

This building, which is detached from the dwellings before described, has for many years been used as a lodging-house. Towards the close of the sixteenth century the whole was rented by Sir Arthur Atye, public orator of the University of Oxford, and afterwards by the Lord Keeper Coventry. In the Stafford papers is a letter from the Earl of Derby, dated January 29, 1635, from "Canbury Park," where he was "staid from St. James's by the greatest snow he ever saw in England." William Fielding, Earl of Denbigh, died at Canonbury House in 1685. Samuel Humphryes, author of "Ulysses," an opera; a poem on Canons, the seat of the Duke of Chandos in this county, and other pieces, died here in 1737; and Christopher Smart, lodged here for some time, under the protection of his friend Mr. Newberry, the bookseller. These, with numerous other persons of eminence, have at different periods been the occasional residents of Canonbury; its owners and more permanent inhabitants may be collected from the succeeding account of the manorial estate.

At the dissolution of the monasteries, the manor of Canonbury, as part of the possessions of the priory of St. Bartholomew, was bestowed on Thomas Lord Cromwell, afterwards Earl of Essex, together with the adjoining manor of Highbury, part of the possessions of the knights of St. John of Jerusalem. On the attainder of the earl, the estate reverting to the crown was charged with an annuity of £20, payable to the rejected Ann of Cleves during her life. There is some ground to believe that King Henry afterwards made Canonbury a place of occasional residence; it was, however, granted by Edward VI. in consequence of a valuable consideration, to John Dudley, Earl of Warwick.\*

This nobleman mortgaged the manor in 1549, for £1660; but redeemed it in a very short time, for the earl, by deed of exchange, dated the 18th of July, 4th of Edward VI. conveyed the same back to the king;† who, after keeping it two years, restored it by a fresh grant, to the said John Dudley, then Duke of Northumberland,‡ who was attainted and beheaded, August 22, 1553. Queen Mary, in 1557, granted Canonbury to Thomas Lord Wentworth,§ who, in 1570, aliened it to John, afterwards Sir John Spencer, knight, Lord Mayor of London, usually styled "*Rich Spencer*." This worthy knight, who in addition to his great wealth, was possessed of much patriotism and public spirit, resided at Canonbury House for several years.|| His only issue

\* Harl. MSS. Brit. Mus. No. 7389, 1 Ed. VI.

† Record in the Augmentation Office.

‡ Ibid.

§ Pat. 3 and 4 Philip and Mary, part 9, June 10.

|| The charter of incorporation granted to the Butchers' Company in 1606 is signed by Thomas Egerton, Baron of Ellesmere, Lord Chancellor, and dated at Canonbury, where his lordship was then on a visit to Sir John Spencer.

"In a curious pamphlet intituled '*The Vanity of the Lives and Passions of*

by his lady, Alice Bromfield. was one daughter, of whom there is a tradition that she was carried off from this place in a baker's basket, by her lover, William, second Lord Compton, to whom, in the year 1594, she was married. From this union the estate has descended in a direct line to the present possessor, the Marquis of Northampton.

The great acquisition of wealth (then estimated at £500,000,) which Lord Compton received on the demise of his father-in-law in the year 1609, operated so powerfully upon his intellects as to occasion a temporary derangement of mind; wherefore the management of his affairs, was, for a time, committed to the hands of trustees. A letter, without date, but supposed to have been written about 1617, addressed to him by his lady, and containing a statement of her wishes in regard to her allowance of money, her retinue, apparel, &c. has been several times printed, and is extremely curious.\*

*men, by D. Papillion. Gent. 1651.' 8vo. occurs the following passage:—"In Queen Elizabeth's days, a pirate of Dunkerk, laid a plot with twelve of his mates to carry away Sir John Spencer, which if he had done, £50,000 had not redeemed him. He came over the seas in a shallop, with twelve musketers; and in the night came into Barking Creek, and left the shallop in the custody of six of his men: and with the other six came as far as Islington, and there hid themselves in ditches, near the path in which Sir John came always to his house; but by the providence of God, Sir John, upon some extraordinary occasion was forced to stay in London that night, otherwise they had taken him away; and they fearing they should be discovered, in the night time came to their shallop and so came safe to Dunkerk again."*

\* My sweet Life,

Now I have declared to you my mind for the settling of your state, I suppose that it were best for me to bethink or consider with myself what allowance were meetest for me. For considering what care I have had of your estate, and how respectfully I dealt with those, which, both by the laws of God, of nature, of civil polity, wit, religion, government, and honesty, you, my dear, are bound to, I pray and beseech you to grant me £16,000 per annum, quarterly to be paid. Also, I would (besides that allowance for my apparel,) have £600 added yearly (quarterly to be paid,) for the performance of charitable works, and those things I would not, neither will be, accountable for. Also, I will have three horses for my own, that none shall dare to lend or borrow; none lend but I, none borrow but you. Also, I would have two gentlewomen, lest one should be sick, or have some other lett; also believe that it is an undecent thing for a gentlewoman to stand mumping alone, when God hath blessed their lord and lady with a good estate. Also when I ride a hunting or hawking, or travel from one house to another, I would have them attending; so, for neither of those said women, I must and will have for either of them a horse. Also, I will have six or eight gentlemen; and I will have my two coaches, one lined with velvet to myself, with four fair horses, and a coach for my women lined with sweet cloth; one laced with gold, the other with scarlet, and laced with watched lace, and silver, with four good horses. Also, I will have two coachmen, one for my own coach, the other for my women. Also, at any time when I travel, I will be allowed not only carroches and spare horses for me and my women, but I will have such carriages as shall be fitting for all, orderly, not peustering my things with my womens, nor theirs with chamber-maids, nor theirs with wash-maids. Also, for handresses when I travel, I will have

At the time of the dissolution of religious houses, the knights hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem were in the possession of the manor of Highbury, in addition to the capital manor attached to their hospital near Smithfield, which extended from thence to the extremity of this parish. The prior appears to have made choice of the elevated and pleasant situation of the former demesne, for a country seat. A handsome structure was erected for his use, within a moat, and as has been conjectured, on the site of a Roman encampment.

During the insurrection under Wat Tyler, A.D. 1381, a detachment of the rebels, who were engaged in burning and destroying the magnificent priory in St. John Street, proceeded for a similar purpose to the prior's house at Highbury. According to Holinshed, the band of insurgents "who tooke in hand to ruinate that house" was estimated at twenty thousand; and they carried their plan of devastation into complete effect; pulling down by main force those firmer parts of the building which the fire would not consume. *Jack Straw*, one of the leaders in the rebellion, appears to have headed this mob; and it was doubtless from the circum-

them sent away before with the carriages to see all safe; and the chamber-maids I will have go before with the greens, that the chambers may be ready, sweet and clean. Also, for that it is indecent to crowd up myself with my gentleman-usber in my coach, I will have him to have a convenient horse, to attend me either in city or in country; and I must have two footmen; and my desire is that you defray all the charges for me. And for myself, besides my yearly allowance, I would have twenty gowns of apparel, six of them excellent good ones, eight of them for the country, and six other of them very excellent good ones. Also, I would have to put in my purse, £2000 and £200, and so for you to pay my debts. Also, I would have £6000 to buy me jewels, and £4000 to buy me a pearl chain. Now, seeing I am so reasonable unto you, I pray you to find my children apparel and their schooling; and also my servants (men and women) their wages. Also, I will have my houses furnished, and all my lodging-chambers to be suited with all such furniture as is fit; as beds, stools, chairs, suitable cushions, carpets, silver warming-pans, cupboards of plate, fair hangings, and such like; so for my drawing-chambers in all houses, I will have them delicately furnished, both with hangings, couch, canopy, glass, carpet, chair-cushions, and all things thereunto belonging. Also, my desire is, that you would pay all my debts, build Ashby House, and purchase lands; and lend me money (as you love God,) to the Lord Chamberlain, who would have all, perhaps your life, from you. Remember his son, my Lord Walden, what entertainment he gave me when you were at Tilt Yard. If you were dead, he said, he would be a husband, a father, a brother; and he said he would marry me. I protest, I grieved to see the poor man have so little wit and honesty, to use his friend so vilely. Also, he fed me with untruths concerning the Charter-House; but that is the least; he wished me much harm. You know him; God keep you and me from such as he is. So now that I have declared to you what I would have, and what that is that I would not have, I pray, that when you be an earl, to allow £1000 more than I now desire, and double attendance.

Your loving wife,  
ELIZA COMPTON.\*

\* This letter was first printed in the *European Magazine* for June, 1752; it is also in the *Universal Magazine* for the same year.

stance of his then taking possession of the premises, that the site was afterwards designated *Jack Straw's Castle*, by which name it continues to be generally known to the present day. A considerable part of the moat which surrounded the prior's house is yet visible in the neighbourhood of Highbury-Barn Tavern, and is the only vestige that conveys any idea of the ancient importance of the place.

Since the dissolution of monastic houses, the manor of Highbury has passed through a variety of families. It was first granted to Thomas Lord Cromwell. On the attainder of that nobleman it it was settled on the Princess Mary. From the time of her accession it continued vested in the crown till the reign of James I. who bestowed it on his son, Henry, Prince of Wales. A survey of the manor was made, by command of that prince, in the year 1611. The premises are described in this survey as consisting of one yard or close, where anciently was a castle, or a mansion house, called Highbury Castle; together with two woods, called Highbury Wood and Little St. John's Wood, and other parcels of land adjoining. The estate had increased to more than six times its value in the reign of Henry VIII. being estimated at £453 19s. 8d. per annum. It was further stated by the surveyors, "that there had been a capital mansion, as they had heard, standing within a moat yet remaining; but that the house was decayed beyond the memory of man."\* On the death of Henry, Prince of Wales, Highbury reverted to the crown, but was granted by the king, in the fourteenth year of his reign, in trust for the use of his surviving son, Charles; who, after he came to the crown, bestowed it on Sir Allen Apsley; from whom it has since been successively conveyed to numerous families: but the paramount manor of Canonbury belongs to the Marquis of Northampton.

The old moated site before mentioned, together with the demesne lands adjoining, was purchased of Sir George Colebroke by Mr. John Dawes; who, about the year 1781, erected an elegant and commodious dwelling on the spot formerly occupied by the prior's house. In digging for the foundation of this building, many ancient tiles were discovered, together with a quantity of water pipes of burnt clay. Some of the latter were sold in July, 1810, among many curious articles possessed by the late eminent antiquary Richard Gough, Esq.† The premises were afterwards

\* Survey of 1611, in the possession of the late Jonathan Eade, Esq., of Stoke Newington. An old house is mentioned by the surveyors, called "*the Devil's House*" in "*Devil's Lane*." This building yet remains; and with the lane in which it is situate, has been subsequently called after the name of *Du Val*, the celebrated highwayman, who was executed in the reign of Charles II.

† On digging a well near this spot, a few years since, there was discovered, at the depth of one hundred feet and upwards, a stratum of marine shells, of considerable thickness; many cart loads of which were carried away from the place.

purchased and occupied for a number of years by Alexander Aubert, Esq. F. R. S. & F. A. S. whose attachment to the science of astronomy led him to erect, near the dwelling-house, a lofty and spacious observatory, which he furnished with a complete set of instruments, particularly a fine reflecting telescope by Short, the largest ever made by that artist, and which was purchased out of Topham Beauclerk's collection. The estate has since had various owners.

*Highbury House*, commands, from the elevation of its site, extensive and fine prospects, which embrace Epping Forest, Hornsey Wood, Highgate, Hampstead, &c.

*Highbury College* is agreeably situated on the brow of Highbury Hill, with a fine view over the country towards Highgate, and in various directions; this institution is for the liberal education of young men for the Christian Ministry, according to the doctrines and discipline of Congregational Dissenters, and was first instituted at Mile End, in the year 1783; removed to Hoxton in 1791; and to Highbury in 1826. Thomas Wilson, Esq., of Highbury Place, the treasurer of this institution, gave three acres of ground which he had purchased at the cost of £2,000, for the site of the building; and to this munificent gift he has since added a second purchase of an additional acre and a half. After the first year the students have frequent opportunities of preaching to various congregations in the metropolis, and its vicinity. Their general number varies from forty to forty five. The building is appropriately large and convenient.

On elevated ground a little to the north-west of the workhouse, are the remains of a camp, evidently Roman, and which has been thought the position occupied by Suetonius Paulinus, previous to his engagement with the Britons, under Queen Boadicea. The author of "*The History and Antiquities of Islington*" has taken some pains to examine this subject, and is of opinion "that the scene of action between Boadicea and the Roman general, was in the immediate vicinity of this spot and the adjacent hamlet of *Battle Bridge*; from which circumstance the latter place in all probability received its name." These vestiges of antiquity consist of a prætorium, occupying, with its surrounding fosse, a square of two hundred feet; the area within the intrenchment forming a quadrangle of about forty-five yards. There are considerable remains of ramparts on the south and western sides, and the prætorium is now occupied by a large house, with its surrounding grounds. In preparing the ground for the foundation of this building, many Roman coins were discovered, and a Roman well in a state of great perfection, as it had remained buried under the soil and rubbish during a long course of ages. The carriage drive, round the house, passes along the north and west channels of the

foss, which is quite levelled on the east, opposite the principal front of the building; on the south it remains uncovered, but will probably be made to form part of a sewer for the draining of the numerous handsome and convenient houses, lately erected in this pleasant and healthy neighbourhood.

At *Kingsland*, where this parish meets that of Hackney, a house for lepers appears to have been established at a very early period. In the year 1437, John Pope, citizen and barber, gave by will to "the Master and Governors of the House of Lepers, called *Le Lokes*, at Kingsland without London, an annual rent of 6*s.* 8*d.* issuing out of certain shops, situate in Shirborne Lane, toward the sustentation of the said house of Kingsland, for ever."\*

It appears from the records of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, in London, that soon after the establishment of that charity, in the reign of Henry VIII., certain Lock, or Lazar Hospitals, were opened in situations remote from the city, for the reception of peculiar patients; and the ancient house for lepers at Kingsland, was converted into one of these receptacles. It was afterwards rebuilt on a larger and more commodious plan. A substantial edifice of brick, formerly appropriated to the use of the diseased, is yet standing on this site. Over the door are the arms of St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

The ancient chapel connected with this hospital, and which adjoins the turnpike at the south-east corner of the road leading to *Ball's Pond*,† is, perhaps, coeval with the first establishment of a house for lepers on this spot. It is a small stone building with pointed windows, and a bell turret. The lower part of the structure is so much hidden by the accumulation of earth on the outside, that the floor of the area is full three feet below the surface of the highway. There was originally, a doorway opening from the hospital to the chapel, by which the patients entered to attend divine service.

This hospital was used as an appendage of St. Bartholomew's, till the year 1757. The chapel was afterwards continued to the use of the chaplain, and for the accommodation of the neighbouring inhabitants; the former agreeing to keep the same in repair, and to pay the sum of 6*d.* yearly in the poors' box, by way of acknowledgment. The governors of St. Bartholomew's Hospital nominate a preacher when a vacancy occurs, whose only emolument is derived

\* *Strype's Survey Lond.*

† *Ball's Pond*, near Newington Green; both hamlets of this parish. The former, which consists only of a few houses and gardens, received its name from John Ball, whose memory is preserved on a penny token, as keeper of a house of entertainment, called the Salutation, at this place, about the middle of the seventeenth century. It was once a favourite spot with the lower orders of society, who were in the habit of frequenting the place for the enjoyment of ball bating, duck-hunting, and other brutal sports

from the subscriptions and voluntary donations of the congregation. A part of this chapel stands in the parish of Hackney.

At *Newington Green* is an old dwelling, called "Mildmay House" from having been the property of Sir Henry Mildmay, (temp. Charles I.) who obtained the estate by marriage with the daughter and heir of William Halliday, alderman of London. On one of the chimney pieces is the arms of Halliday; and the ceiling contains the arms of England, with the initials of King James, and medallions of Hector, Alexander, &c.\*

Another old house, which some years ago stood at the north-west corner of the green, was popularly reported to have been occupied by Henry VIII. for the convenience of his illicit amours. The tradition is supported chiefly by the circumstance of a pleasant winding path, which leads to the turnpike road by Ball's Pond, bearing the name of "*King Harry's Walk*." A curious letter of Henry Algernon Percy, Earl of Northumberland (temp. Henry 8.) who has been charged with having "prodigally given away a great part of his lands and inheritance to the King and others,"† is inserted in Collins's Peerage. It is dated "at Newington Greene," and was, in all probability, written in this ancient mansion.‡

In the Lower Street, Islington, is a spacious and substantial brick building, called "*Fisher House*," once the residence of a family bearing that name, and probably built by Sir Thomas Fisher, about the commencement of the seventeenth century. The arms of Fowler and of Fisher, are over opposite doors on the landing of a large staircase. We are informed by Anthony Wood, that Ezekiel Tongue, author of several tracts against the Papists, and some treatises on natural history, about the year 1660 "kept an academy for teaching young ladies Latin and Greek, in a large gallery of a house at Islington belonging to Sir Thomas Fisher."§ Fisher

\* These premises have been retained by the Mildmay family to the present time, and made to form two dwelling houses, with modern fronts. In both of these, traces of antiquity are to be seen, proving the original mansion to have been of the time of James I.

† Nichols's Hist. of Canonbury, p. 9.

‡ Master Secretary,

This shall be to signify unto you that I perceive, by Sir Raynold Carnaby, that there is supposed a pre-contract to bee betwene the Queene and me. Whereupon I was not only heretofore examined upon mine oath, before the Archbishops of Canterbury and Yorke, but also received the Blessed Sacrament upon the same, before the Duke of Norfolk, and other the King's Highness Council, learned in the spiritual Law; assuring you, Mr. Secretary, by the said oath, and blessed body, which afore I received, and hereafter intend to receive, that the same may be my *damnation*, if ever there were any contract or promise of marriage between her and me. At Newington Greene, the 13th day of May, in the 28th year of the reign of our Sovereign Lorde King Henry VIIIth.

Your assured,

H. NORTHUMBERLAND.

Collins's Peerage, vol. ii, p. 394.

§ Athen Oxon. vol. ii.



House, for the last fifty years, has been appropriated to the reception of persons labouring under mental derangement.\*

*The Angel Inn* is at the entrance of Islington, from Clerkenwell, and is in reality in that parish; perhaps it may with some propriety be considered as belonging to both: at the turnpike near this place, at the entrance to the Liverpool Road, there are toll-houses on both sides of the way, the one for Clerkenwell, the other for Islington. The situation of this inn on the Great North Road, has long rendered it the resort of travellers, and particularly of the salesmen, farmers, and graziers, attending Smithfield Market. It is said to have been established as an inn for upwards of two hundred years, and the appearance of the galleries, in the adjoining yard, strongly corroborated this assertion. The whole of the old inn-yard, however, as well as the house itself, was pulled down a few years ago; and the present handsome and commodious inn erected on the site, under the conditions of a rebuilding lease of the entire premises, which were sold by auction, on the 18th of January, 1819; some time previous to which, this estate had been litigated in chancery. The inn-yard was nearly in a quadrangular form, having double galleries, supported by plain columns and carved pilasters, with caryatides and other figures.† At this inn, and at another much-frequented house, bearing the sign of the *Peacock*, within a hundred yards northwards all the northern mails and stage-coaches stop a few minutes, to take up travellers and luggage.‡

At the lower end of Cross Street, and nearly opposite Fisher House, are the remains of a mansion formerly occupied by the Fowlers, lords of the manor of Bernersbury, and one of the most respectable families in this parish, during the reigns of Elizabeth, and James I. The house has a modern brick front, and has experienced great internal alteration; but the ceiling of one room is yet decorated with the arms of England, in the reign of Elizabeth, accompanied by the initials of that queen, and the date 1595. At the extremity of the garden, which formerly belonged to this residence, is a small brick building, locally denominated Queen Elizabeth's Lodge. This structure appears to have afforded access to the mansion through the garden, and was probably designed for a summer house. In two different parts of the front, towards the fields, are the arms of Fowler, cut in stone. The name vulgarly

\* In 1806, Brothers, the pretended prophet, being confined here, was released by authority of Lord Chancellor Erskine; and curious particulars occur, relative to this place, in a pamphlet entitled "The Discovery or the Mysterious Separation of Hugh Doberty and his Wife," 12mo. 1807.

† Brayley's *Londiniana*, vol. 4.

‡ Pugin's "Series of Views in Islington and Pentonville," with descriptions by E. W. Brayley.

bestowed on the building arose, possibly, from some visit of Elizabeth to the Fowler family.

An old house has been taken down in Upper Street, long known as the *Pied Bull Inn*, and which, from its architecture and decorations, appears to have been built about the reign of Elizabeth; it is traditionally said to have been the residence of Sir Walter Raleigh. From the strength and antiquity of this tradition, which can be traced for more than a century back,\* and from some concurring circumstances, there is reason to believe the opinion may be well founded. The chimney piece of one of the old rooms was ornamented by a representation of Faith, Hope, and Charity, with their usual insignia, in niches, surrounded by a border of cherubim, fruit and foliage. Above the figure of charity, which occupied the centre, was two cupids suspending a crown; and beneath were the supporters of the royal arms, in a couchant position. This was probably a conceit of the artist, designed as a compliment to the reigning princess. The ceiling contained a personification of the five senses, in stucco, with the name of each, in Latin, underneath. In the window looking to the garden were the arms of Sir John Miller, knight, who appears to have occupied the premises at a period subsequent to the death of Sir Walter Raleigh. These arms were of stained glass, within a border of mermaids, parrots, and a pair of sea horses supporting a bunch of green leaves, which by some was thought to represent the tobacco plant. In the kitchen window were some remains of the above coat, with the date 1624; also the arms of Porter, impaling those of Pennythorne, and various other heraldic fragments in stained glass.

Another ancient mansion in Lower Street, long known as the Queen's Head Tavern, was rebuilt in 1830. The history of this building is involved in the greatest obscurity; neither the records of the prebendal manor in which it is situated, nor any other document that has hitherto been met with, affording any clue to investigation. Mr. Ellis (*Campagna of Lond.* p. 96.) mentions a tradition, (accompanied by a corroborative circumstance,) that the premises were once the residence of the Lord Treasurer Burleigh.† It has also been related by aged persons in the village that Queen Elizabeth's sadler resided here; while others assert that this was the summer residence of her great favourite, the Earl of Essex, and the occasional resort of her majesty.

This house, which was one of the most perfect specimens of

\* Life of Sir Walter Raleigh, 8vo. published in 1740, p. 152.

† It appears from the parish register that "Fostino Menandye, a servant to the Earl of Exeter," (son of Lord Burleigh,) was buried at Islington, November 26th, 1630.

ancient domestic architecture remaining in the environs of London, was a strong wood and plaister building of three stories, projecting over each other, and forming bay windows in front, supported by brackets and carved figures. The centre protruded several feet beyond the rest of the front, forming a commodious porch, to which there was a descent of several steps. The superstructure was supported by caryatides of carved oak, crowned with Ionic scrolls, standing on each side the entrance. The interior was decorated in a manner corresponding with several of the old houses in this parish, having old oak paneled wainscots, stuccoed ceilings, and carved chimney pieces. The stone slab over the fire place of a front room on the ground floor, exhibited a somewhat classical representation of the story of Actæon and Danæ, in relief, with mutilated figures of Bacchus, Venus, &c.

In Queen's Head Lane, is a row of alms-houses, founded by John Heath, Esq. in 1640, for the reception of ten decayed members of the company of Clothworkers, who receive annually, from the trustees of that corporation, a suit of clothes, a chaldron of coals, and £20 towards their maintenance. In Frog Lane, not far from this spot, the Clothworkers have another set of alms-houses, eight in number, for the use of so many poor widows, who have each an annual allowance of about £20, a gown, and a chaldron of coals.

Opposite the charitable establishment for Clothworkers are eight alms-houses for the reception and maintenance of aged and poor persons, erected and endowed, in the year 1794, by Mrs. Jane Davis, "in pursuance of the will of her deceased husband, Mr. John Davis, late of this parish." This charity is open to both men and women. Each alms-person receives an allowance of £10 per annum.

Near the foot of Highgate Hill stands an upright stone, which marks the spot where another stone formerly stood, traditionally said to have been that on which the celebrated Richard Whittington sat down to ruminate on his hard fortune, in his way back to the country, after he had been induced to run away from his master's house, on account of the ill usage which he experienced from the cook-maid. The tradition relates that, while sitting pensively on this stone, his ears were on a sudden assailed by a peal from Bow bells, which seemed to urge him to retrace his steps in the following distich :

" Turn again Whittington,  
Thrice Lord Mayor of London."

The original stone which occupied the above situation lay flat on the ground, and was broken into two pieces. These were

removed, by the surveyor of the roads, and placed as curb-stones against the posts at the corner of Queen's Head Lane. The present stone was placed on the site of that which had decayed, in the year 1821, and bears the following inscription, "Sir Richard Whittington, thrice Lord Mayor of London."

*Whittington's College, or Alms-Houses* are near this place, and consist of twenty-eight alms-houses, of three rooms each, with a chapel in the centre; the whole forming three sides of an oblong square with a dwelling-house at the termination of each wing, for the residence of the chaplain and the matron of the institution. This building is in an elegant and appropriate style, from designs by George Smith, Esq., the erection commenced in 1820, and was completed in 1824. A very elegant statue of the founder is placed in the centre of the enclosure, which is planted with flowers and shrubs. These alms-houses were originally built on the eastern side of College Hill, Upper Thames Street; (on a site now occupied by the school of the Mercer's Company, and formerly the dwelling of the founder,) pursuant to the will of *Sir Richard Whittington*, knight, citizen and alderman of London, dated September 6, 1421.\*

\* This year (1406.) says Grafton, a worthy citizen of London, named Richard Whittington, Mercer and Alderman, was elected Mayor of the said city, and bore that office three times. This worshipful man so bestowed his goods and substance to the honour of God, to the relief of the poor, and to the benefit of the commonweal, that he hath right well deserved to be registered in the book of fame. First he erected one house, a church, in London, to be a house of prayer, and named the same after his own name, Whittington College, and so it remaineth to this day; and in the said church, besides certain priests and clerks, he placed a number of poor aged men and women, and builded for them houses and lodgings, and allowed unto them wood, coals, cloth, and weekly money, to their great relief and comfort. This man also, at his own cost, builded the gate of London, called Newgate, in the year of our Lord 1422, which before was a most ugly and loathsome prison. He also builded more than half of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, in West Smithfield, in London. Also he builded of hard stone, the beautiful library in the Grey Friars, in London, now called Christ's Hospital, standing in the north part of the cloister thereof, where, in the wall, his arms are graven in stone. He also builded, for the ease of the mayor of London, and his brethren, and of the worshipful citizens, at the solemn days of their assembly, a chapel adjoining to the Guildhall; to the intent they should ever, before they entered into any of their affairs, first go into the chapel, and by prayer, call upon God for his assistance. And in the end, joining on the south side of the chapel, he builded for the city a library of stone, for the custody of their records and other books. He also builded great part of the east end of Guildhall, beside many other good works that I know not. But among all others, I will show unto you one very notable, which I received credibly by a writing of his own hand, which also he willed to be fixed as a schedule to his last will and testament. He willed and commanded his executors, as they would answer before God at the day of the resurrection of all flesh, that if they found any debtor of his that ought to him any money, if he were not, in their consciences, well worth *three times as much*, and also out of the debt of other men, and well able to pay, that then they should never demand it, for he clearly forgave it, and that they should put no man in suit for any debt due to him.—*Look upon this ye aldermen, for it is a glorious glass!*"

Of this charity the Company of Mercers are trustees, and the lord mayor of London, *visitor*. The utility of this institution has been increased by the liberal benefactions of William Elkeyn, in 1592; of Edward Barkley, in 1601; of Samuel Goldsmith, in 1647; and of Sir John Allen, Humphrey Baskersfield, Richard Barnes, and others, at various times. The inmates of this charity on their admission must not be under fifty-five years of age, and are allowed twelve shillings per week.

*The Caledonian Asylum*, is a handsome and substantial building in Copenhagen-fields, near Copenhagen House; it is in the Doric style of architecture, with a portico, above which is a well-executed figure of St. Andrew, and a shield bearing the Lion of Scotland. Over the principal entrance, within the portico, is the following:—  
“This Institution, founded under the auspices of the Highland Society, and honoured with the patronage of the king, was incorporated by act of parliament in 1815, for supporting and educating the children of soldiers, sailors, and marines, natives of Scotland, who have died or been disabled in the service of their country, and of indigent Scotch parents resident in London, not entitled to parochial relief. The first stone of this building was laid in the eighth year of the reign of his most gracious majesty George IV., on the 17th of May, 1827, by his Royal Highness Augustus Frederick, Duke of Sussex, Earl of Inverness, Baron Arklow, president of the corporation.

There is a convenient enclosure of garden-ground behind, including a play-ground for the children. The building is on the eastern side of the road, on rising ground; the late Mr. George Tappen was the architect.

The *Parish Church* of Islington was erected between August 1751, and May 1754, on the site of a less commodious edifice, which had fallen to decay in the year first mentioned. The more ancient building was of the character usually termed Gothic, and was probably constructed late in the fifteenth century, as the date 1483, was found inscribed in the tower, by the workmen employed for its demolition.\*

The present church is a handsome structure composed of brick, with coignes, cornices, and other ornaments of stone. At the west a stone spire,† of some elegance, rises from a square tower,

\* Views of this structure are introduced in Nichols's Hist. of Canonbury, and in Nelson's Hist. of Islington.

† In the year 1787, the church underwent a thorough repair, on which occasion a curious piece of mechanism was constructed by Thomas Birch, a basket maker of St. Albans, who undertook, for the sum of £20, to erect a scaffold of wicker work round the spire. This he formed entirely of willow, hazel, and other sticks, with an interior flight of stairs, reaching in a spiral line from the tower to the vane, a height of seventy-seven feet; by which the ascent was perfectly safe and

embellished with a balustrade and vases. The great entrance at the west end is by a circular flight of steps, and a portico of the Tuscan order.

The interior comprises a chancel, nave, and two aisles: the roof being supported without pillars. Over the communion-table is a picture of the Annunciation, painted by Mr. Nathaniel Clarkson, an inhabitant of this parish. The furniture is decorous and pleasing; and received, in 1772, the addition of a fine organ, for which was paid the sum of £400. The church is one hundred and eight feet long, and sixty feet wide.

Within the church are monumental inscriptions, commemorative of the following among other persons:—Alice Owen (died 1613), widow of Thomas Owen, one of the judges of the Common Pleas in the reign of Elizabeth, and foundress of the school and alms-houses near this village. Her monument in the old church contained her effigies, and those of eleven children and grandchildren; but was too far in a state of dilapidation for removal. The present monument was erected by the company of brewers, her trustees. Dr. William Cave (1712), chaplain to Charles II., canon of Windsor, and vicar of this parish. He was author of the *Lives of the Apostles*, and several works relating to ecclesiastical history. Launcelot Dowbiggin (1759), "architect to this church, in the year 1754." Alexander Aubert, Esq. (1805); an eminent merchant, and an active member of the royal and antiquarian societies. William Hawes, M.D. (1808); this tablet, which contains a portraiture in medallion of the deceased, was erected by the Royal Humane Society, in testimony of respect for their benevolent founder. At the extremity of the north aisle is a slab of black stone, bearing two effigies in brass, supposed to be those of Henry Saville, and his lady, daughter of Thomas Fowler, Esq., with the arms of both families. The inscription is covered by a pew.

The following demand notice among the numerous persons interred in the church-yard:—Richard Cloudesley, "a good benefactor to this parish, who died IXth of Henry VIII." The benefaction of Cloudesley will briefly be noticed; and it may be observed that the parochial officers have uniformly kept his tomb in repair. The churchwardens, some time ago, caused his bones to be enclosed in a strong leaden coffin. A fresh inscription is cut on the stone, and the whole secured with an iron

commodious. This contrivance entirely superseded the use of a scaffold constructed in the ordinary way, and the spire, thus enveloped, as it were, in a huge conical basket, (within which the workmen were performing their repairs in perfect security) presented a singular and striking appearance. Numbers of persons from the metropolis and the adjacent villages came daily to view and examine the unusual piece of workmanship, which was advertised in the newspapers; and by a collection of sixpence from each person ascending the staircase, the contriver realized a considerable sum of money.

railing. Rev. John Blackbourne, M.A. (1741), an eminent divine, and "a bishop," among the non-jurors. He published an edition of Bacon's Works, in four volumes, folio. Dr. Robert Poole (1752), Dr. Poole published *Travels in France*, and a book termed the *Physical Vade Mecum*. It is said in his epitaph that, "with indefatigable labour, he instituted the Small-pox Hospital, in the year 1746." A headstone bears the following inscription, conspicuous for antiquated quaintness. The person interred is *Thomas Gibbons, Esq.* who died in 1779, at the age of 76:

Livest thou, Thomas? Yes, with God on high.  
Art thou not dead? Yes, and here I lye.  
I that with man on earth did live to die,  
Died for to live with Christ eternally.

Previously to the reformation, a chantry of priests, under the denomination of the "brotherhood of Jesus," appears to have been established in the church of Islington. To this fraternity, Richard Cloudeley, a parishioner, bequeathed, in the ninth year of Henry VIII., certain stipends, issuing from land in this parish, for the keeping of an obit, and the singing of masses for the peace of his soul; which land he also charged with some gifts to the poor, to induce them "to pray for his soule, his wife's soule, and all Christen soules." Moreover, that he might be prayed for "perpetually," he directed his trustees, within a month after his decease, to appoint "an honeste sadde preste to syng for his soule, his fader and moder's soules, and all Christen soules," in the new chapel called the Hermitage, "at Islington Town's end."\* The land originally charged with the above, and many other superstitious uses,† still remains vested in feeoffes for

\* This chapel stood upon the site of Mrs. Owen's school and alms-houses, at the lower end of this village, in the parish of Clerkenwell. An adjoining piece of ground, now in part covered by a row of houses bearing the name of "Hermitage Place," forms a portion of the endowment of Mrs. Owen's charity, and is called, in the records of the brewers' company, her trustees, the "Hermitage-field."

† After all the provisions made by Cloudeley for the pardon of his sins, and the repose of his soul, it would seem that the populace thought his spirit did not rest in quiet. An ancient author, speaking of earthquakes and other similar phenomena of nature, proceeds thus:—"And as to the same heavings, or tremblements de terre, it is sayde yt in a certain felde neare unto ye parish church of Islington, in like manner, did take place a wondrous commotion, in various partes, ye earthe swellinge and turning uppe every side towards ye midet of ye sayde felde: and by tradycion of this, it is observed, yt one Richard de Cloudeley lay buried in or neare yt place, and yt his bodie being restless on ye score of some sinne by him peradventure committed, did shewe, or seeme to signifye, yt religious observance should there take place, to quiet his departed spirit. Whereupon certayne exorcisers, if wee may so terme ym, did at dede of night, nothing lothe, using divers divine exercises at torch light, set at rest ye unrulie spirit of ye sayde Cloudeley, and ye earthe did retourne aneare to its pristene shape, nevermore commotion proceeding therefrom to this day; and this I know of a veris certaintie." Purlet de Mir. Nat. X. e. 4.

the use of the parish. It consists of a plot of ground, called the fourteen acres, otherwise Stones, or Stoney Field, situate on the western side of the Liverpool Road, and is mentioned by the testator as being let, in his life-time, at £4 per annum. Such, however, is the increase of the value of land contiguous to the metropolis, possessing eligibility for building, that the fee simple of the premises has, some time ago, been estimated at the extraordinary sum of £22,800. This valuation was made in consequence of an application from the corporation of London, who appeared desirous of purchasing the ground, for the removal of Smithfield market.

A chapel of ease has been erected under the authority of an act of parliament, empowering trustees to raise the sum of £30,000 for that purpose. The building is desirably situated between Islington and the hamlet of Holloway; and the dimensions are more spacious than those of the church to which it forms an appendage. The building of this chapel, and the expense of the ground, is said to have amounted to the sum of £33,000.

Three new churches have been erected in Islington, and the parish has been divided into four districts, that of St. Mary includes the parish church, with the chapel of ease; and the three new churches give names to the districts appointed for their support.

*St. Paul's Church*, Ball's Pond, is where the Lower Road joins Hopping Lane; it is a handsome erection in the Gothic style, and contains one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three sittings, of which eight hundred and seventeen are free. The architect was Mr. Charles Barry, and the expense of the building £10,947 16s. 6d.

*St. John's Church*, Upper Holloway, forms an excellent specimen of correct design, and beautiful embellishments. The architect was Mr. Charles Barry. This church contains one thousand seven hundred and eighty-two sittings, of which seven hundred and fifty-three are free: it was built at the expense of £11,890 7s. 8d.

*Trinity Church*, is in Cloudealey Square; and is the third church erected by the parliamentary commissioners; it contains two thousand and nine sittings, eight hundred and fifty-eight of which are free, the cost of its erection was £11,535. The architect was Mr. Barry.

*St. Peter's Chapel*, is a handsome, plain, Gothic structure, erected in 1835 and 1836, from a design by Mr. Charles Barry.



It was undertaken and completed under the auspices of the vicar of Islington, who subscribed £200; and his father, the bishop of Calcutta £100. The site is the gift of Mr. Cubit, the proprietor; it is on the south side of River Lane, and has been completed at the cost of £3000; it contains one thousand and sixteen sittings, of which six hundred and six are free.

*The Church Missionary College*, near Barnsbury Street, is a large and handsome building, erected in the year 1827, from the design of William Brookes, Esq. The institution to which it belongs, is supported by members and friends of the church of England, principally for Africa, and the eastern part of the globe.

*A Parochial Charity School* was instituted at Islington, in the year 1710, for educating and clothing of thirty boys and twenty girls. In 1815, two spacious school-rooms, with a house for the master and mistress, were erected for this charity, on the western side of the Liverpool Road, opposite the chapel of ease, and on ground given for the purpose, by Mr. Samuel Rhodes, cowkeeper, of this parish. The boys are taught reading, writing, and arithmetic; and the girls reading, writing, arithmetic, and plain work. An infantine school has also been established, detached from the other schools, for children under seven years of age. In the year 1835, there were (exclusive of the infantine schools) two hundred and thirty-three boys, and one hundred and seventy-seven girls, one hundred of whom are fully clothed, and apprenticed, with £5 premium, at the age of fourteen years. All the girls who have been at this school three months, are provided with Sunday clothing; and to every child in the school, shoes and other articles of apparel are given as far as the funds of the institution will allow. The number of scholars is generally between six and seven hundred.

A handsome building, in the Gothic style of architecture, on the south of Cloudesley Square, is occupied by an infant school for poor children of the Trinity Church district, between the ages of eighteen months and seven years. This institution is in the management of a committee, which consists of the bishop of Calcutta, as president; the vice-president, the Rev. Hunter Francis Fell, minister of the district church; and a treasurer, secretary, and twenty other members, chosen annually, at the general meeting. A committee meets monthly, of whom three members form a quorum. The general annual meeting is in April.

The Dissenting places of worship, in Islington, are comparatively numerous and large; and a society of Independents was established here, in the early part of the last century.

*Union Chapel*, on Compton Terrace, is a neat brick building, with a frontispiece of Portland stone, crowned by a plain turret. The interior is arranged with simple elegance. This chapel was erected in 1806, by a society of gentlemen, of several religious denominations, for the purpose of accomodating persons of the Established Church, together with those of dissenting persuasions. Consistently with this intention, the liturgy of the Church of England is performed as a part of the morning service, and extempore prayer is used in the evening. This building is capable of containing one thousand persons. Union Chapel supports a school for clothing and educating fifty girls and fifty boys; there is, also, a Maternal Society, for the supply of child-bed linen to poor married women, and other necessities; and a society for visiting and relieving the sick poor.

The chapel belonging to a congregation of Independents, in Holloway, was erected in 1804, and soon afterwards burnt down, as was believed, by an incendiary; but it was rebuilt in 1808; and was enlarged in 1821. A Sunday School of about one hundred children; a Maternal Society for the assistance of lying-in women; and a Benevolent Society for visiting and relieving the sick poor, are supported by this congregation.

*Maberly Chapel* is a plain building, near Ball's Pond, belonging to a society of Independents. And a large and handsome chapel for a congregation of this denomination, was opened in Barnsbury Street, in 1836.

*The Unitarian Chapel* is on the eastern side of Newington Green, and may, perhaps, be properly considered as belonging to both parishes, though its site is certainly in that of Newington. It is a building of some antiquity, having been erected in 1708; of persons distinguished for learning and genius, who have been ministers here, may be mentioned, Hugh Worthington, M.A., Dr. Amory, Dr. Price, Dr. Towers, and Mr. Barbauld, husband of the celebrated and amiable literary lady of that name.

*Islington Chapel*, in Upper Street, near the parish church, is a plain brick building, with a turret; the front faced with Roman cement, and bearing the inscription, "Islington Chapel," it will accommodate above one thousand persons. Various denominations of Dissenters have successively occupied this place of worship, and and it has frequently been without a regularly officiating minister. Connected with this chapel, there is a School of Industry which clothes and educates thirty-five girls, a Sunday School of about two hundred and fifty children; and a society for visiting and relieving sick persons, in necessitous circumstances.

*The Wesleyan Methodist Chapel*, on the eastern side of the

Liverpool Road, is a handsome building, erected in 1827, at the cost of £4000, including the freehold ground belonging to it. The building contains about nine hundred and fifty sittings. A substantial school room behind the chapel, is occupied by a Sunday school of between three and four hundred children. A small chapel belonging to the Wesleyan Methodists has also been erected in Norfolk Street, Lower Road.

*The Scotch Church* is near the northern termination of the pleasant row of houses named River Terrace: it is a handsome building in the Gothic style of architecture, and was erected in 1834, at the cost of £1,250, being of sufficient capacity for the accommodation of seven hundred persons. This sacred edifice was opened under the pastoral superintendence of the Rev. John Macdonald, on Thursday the 4th of December, of the year of its erection.

"*The Church*," at Islington, is the name given, by the followers of the Rev. Edward Irving, to the place provided for their accommodation, on the northern side of Duncan Road. It is a handsome building in the Ionic style of architecture, erected in the autumn of 1834, and completed in the surprisingly short time of eight weeks from the day on which the first stone was laid; it was opened on Sunday, the 16th of November of the same year; the expense amounted to about £2,000, defrayed by voluntary subscriptions. The number of sittings amounting to about four hundred and fifty, with provisional space for their increase, if called for. The whole of these sittings are to remain free, and the continued support of the institution is to be dependent on voluntary contributions. The architects and builders of this church, were Messrs. Stevenson and Ramage, of Theobald's Road.

*An Infant School* has been established in Grove Lane, Holloway, which occupies an appropriate and handsome building erected for the institution, in the year 1836.

Islington, in common with most villages in the immediate vicinity of the capital, has latterly experienced a considerable augmentation of buildings. The forming of the "City Road," leading from Finsbury to Islington, which took place in the year 1761, must be considered the greatest improvement effected in this neighbourhood. The road so denominated is one of the finest avenues attached to the metropolis, and is lined with rows of commodious dwellings. *Highbury Place*, and *Highbury Terrace*, two ranges of spacious houses, which occupy an elevated site, and command extensive and pleasing prospects, are among the most ornamental modern additions to this village. The first of these rows was built about the year 1780, and the latter ten years after-

wards. The more recent buildings have chiefly occurred in the Liverpool Road, in the vicinity of Holloway; the large and handsome country residences, and the long rows of good dwelling houses of various descriptions, in that part of Islington named Barnsbury Park, had their commencement little more than fifteen years ago, and from that time to the present, new erections have been completed in rapid succession, from where this district joins Holloway, to where it extends towards Pentonville, near Oldfield's Dairy.

*The Islington Literary and Scientific Society* occupies apartments opposite Rufford's Buildings, near St. Mary's Church. After several preliminary meetings, this society was finally established on the 18th of February, 1833. It is for the most important purposes of the diffusion of useful knowledge, by means of readings, discussions, lectures, and experiments; the collection of a library; the formation of a museum; and the purchase of philosophical apparatuses. The first course of lectures commenced on the 8th of March, 1833, and were continued weekly till the close of the season; upon the termination of the lectures, the monthly meetings of the society commenced, and at these meetings valuable essays were produced on the most interesting subjects, and important discussions arose. The same course has continued to the present time, with increasing interest.

*The Library*, in addition to works purchased from the funds of the society, contains many valuable works which have been liberally presented by its members. The collection consists of several thousands of volumes, and is steadily increasing.

For the articles which constitute the *Museum*, the society is chiefly indebted to the kindness of friends. The number of these articles exceeds one thousand five hundred.

*The Philosophical Apparatus*, for the prosecution of scientific inquiries consists of a valuable collection of instruments, many of which were presented by the president and others.

The members, in 1836, amounted to two hundred and seventy-one, of which one hundred and thirty were proprietors.

*The Islington Proprietary School* is in Barnsbury Street, near the Church Missionary Institution; it was established on the 16th of February, 1830; its object being to provide a course of education for youth, comprising, classical learning, the modern languages, mathematics, and such other branches of useful knowledge as may be advantageously introduced; together with religious and moral instruction, in conformity with the doctrines and discipline of the church of England. But, with regard to the last-mentioned article, the directors are desirous it should be understood, that while the school is founded on the principles of the church of England, the religious instruction is so conducted as to be suitable

to the children of all who wish for an education on the basis of the great doctrines of Christianity. The institution consists of a proprietary of about two hundred shares, of £15 each, no proprietor holding more than two, and possessing the right of nominating one scholar for each share, and the holders of two shares, may, with the approbation of the director, nominate additional scholars, being his own sons, upon the payment of an admission fee of five guineas, for each scholar so nominated. A sum not exceeding eleven pounds per annum is paid for the tuition of each scholar, which includes every expense; except that of printed books, mathematical instruments, and drawing materials, which are furnished by the institution at cost price. The affairs of this institution are managed by a president, four vice-presidents, twelve directors, four trustees, a treasurer, three auditors, and a secretary. The tuition is conducted by a head master, three assistant masters, and a French master. The head master is required to be of the church of England, and a graduate of either of the universities of Oxford or Cambridge, and the assistant masters to be members of the church of England.

*The Islington Dispensary* is at the south-west corner of the church-yard, in Upper Street; and was instituted in the year 1822, for affording medical and surgical relief to the sick poor. It has two physicians, two surgeons, and a resident apothecary. It is supported by voluntary contributions.

*Lower Holloway Waterworks.* Some remains may yet be seen of these works, by George's Place, near Copenhagen House. They were commenced in 1809, by Mr. George Pocock, who had built a number of houses here. The New River Company not having undertaken to supply this neighbourhood, and the urgent want of water by the inhabitants, were the causes of this undertaking, in which Mr. Pocock expended nearly £2000. A well of one hundred and seventy-two feet, by five in diameter, supplied excellent water, and a steam engine, with all necessary machinery being completed, the proprietor divided the undertaking into two hundred shares of £50 each, reserving sixty shares for his own benefit. This company was incorporated by Act of Parliament, 50 Geo. III. But the New River Company, finding that this act had not yet passed, stepped in, and with great expedition carried their pipes through Islington to Holloway; and by a determined and powerful opposition, soon destroyed the new Water-work Company, and all the hopes and expectations of the well-deserving projectors.

*The Islington Cattle Market* occupies an area of nearly fifteen acres, abutting on the Lower Road, Islington, near to Ball's Pond turnpike-gate. This space is enclosed by a substantial brick wall, about ten feet in height, within which are sheds on all the four sides, each of which is eight hundred feet long, and the span of the

roofing to the sheds is twenty-five feet. The roofs rest on the enclosing walls outward, and on substantial piers inward. These sheds are divided into pens or stalls of convenient extent for the reception of beasts, with yards or layers before them, in which the cattle may range. Here they may be foddered and watered from market-day to market-day, or until the purchasers may have occasion to use them. A road or drive goes on each of the four sides of the market, within the layers before the stalls; and within this road are other yards or layers, for cattle also; but these are without sheds. Within these cattle-yards are layers for sheep. The rest of the inner area, except the centre, is disposed in pens for sheep: the layers being for conveniently exposing them for sale; and the latter for them to remain in after they are sold, or if they should remain unsold. The centre of the inner area is a circle, of one hundred and fifty feet diameter, intended to be occupied by an Exchange for the meeting of salsemen and graziers and offices and dwellings for money-takers.

The inner area is likewise quadrated by roads crossing it at right angles, and lying opposite to the entrance gateways. Drains and sewers run through the whole area, and two large tanks furnish the establishment with water.

Thus far the upper or quadrangular portion of the market. The lower part is of irregular, triangular form; the right-hand portion being reserved for slaughter-houses; or occupied by enclosures for pigs. Here, likewise, is the principal entrance from the Islington Lower Road by an arched gateway, and footways, through the centre of a building containing offices for the clerks, &c.: it is placed in the middle of the west side of the market, and recedes about sixty yards from the road. The sides immediately fronting the road consist of houses with shops, built in the embellished style, now common in the new streets of the metropolis. Here, likewise, is another entrance.

The situation of this establishment is, perhaps, the best that could have been chosen for its purpose, lying open, as it does, to most of the great roads from the northern and eastern counties, from which the principal supply of cattle and sheep to the London market is derived, and communicating conveniently, by means of the New or City Road, with a greater part of the town—without driving through the heart of it,—than any other would have done. Indeed, the New Road affords direct and easy access to the market from the western roads also; but both town and country will require a similar establishment near the confluence of the principal roads on the south side of the river. The market was opened for business in the month of April, 1836.\*

Of *celebrated natives*, of Islington, was W. Hawes. M.D. born on Nov. 17, 1736. His father was proprietor for many years, of

\* Mirror, No. 776.

a house of public entertainment known by the name of the Old Thatched House Tavern. The subject of this memoir received the early part of his education at a school in his native village, kept by Mr. Shield; and was afterwards placed at St. Paul's School. In the course of a long and extensive medical practice, he acquired considerable professional reputation; and his benevolent mildness of disposition, and charitable attention to the interest of such of his patients as experienced the evils of poverty in addition to those of disease, have obtained for his memory a portion of affectionate esteem, more pleasing even than the meed bestowed on professional skill.

Dr. Hawes is entitled to the gratitude and veneration of posterity for his persevering and successful zeal in calling the attention of the public to "the resuscitation of persons apparently dead, principally by drowning." To his exertion this country is indebted for the establishment of the "Royal Humane Society;" an institution of which he remained the principal supporter to the termination of his life. He died, respected and beloved by all classes, on the 5th of December, 1808, and was buried in the new cemetery, forming part of the church-yard of Islington. His monument in the church we have already noticed. Dr. Hawes was the author of several publications connected with his profession. His principal work is intitled "Transactions of the Royal Humane Society, from 1774, to 1784."

This parish also claims as a native, John Nichols, Esq., F. S. A. &c. In the "Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century," this judicious historian and antiquary has narrated the principal events in the early part of his private life; and in the general detail of that interesting work his public character stands illustrated;—for with the most conspicuous literary men of his era he has been closely connected. And we may be allowed to remark that the author of the History of Leicestershire cannot fail to be regarded by posterity as the Dugdale of the present age. Perhaps to no individual of any period are topography and the study of antiquities more highly indebted than to this learned native of Islington."\*

#### *Clerkenwell.*

Clerkenwell lies north-eastward from Holborn, and has been named from the yearly meetings of the ancient fraternity of the parish clerks of London; these meetings were on the eastern side of the green, where they surrounded a well or spring, while they were engaged in the performance of sacred dramas, on subjects taken from the Bible.

In a small inlet, against the wall of the house No. 3, Ray Street, about one hundred yards north of the Sessions House, a pump bears the following inscription:— "A. D. 1800. William Bound

\* J. N. Brewer.

and Joseph Bird, Churchwardens. For the better accommodation of the neighbourhood, this pump was removed to the spot where it now stands. The original spring by which it is supplied is situated four feet eastward; and round it, as history informs us, the parish-clerks of London, in remote ages, annually performed sacred plays. That custom caused it to be denominated *Clerk's Well*, and from which this parish derived its name. The water was greatly esteemed by the prior and brethren of the *Order of St. John of Jerusalem*, and the Benedictine Nuns in the neighbourhood."

This place was styled, in very ancient records, *Ecclesia Beatæ Mariæ de fonte Clericorum*.

Stowe informs us, that in 1309, *The Creation of the World* furnished a subject for these pious dramatists, which so much excited the curiosity or interest of the public, as to require eight days for its representation. In 1391 they performed before the king and queen, and whole court, three days successively.—These amusements, with much more substantial peace-offerings, were presented to King Richard II. to divert his resentment against the good citizens, for a riot of no very great moment against the Bishop of Salisbury.\*

Besides this well, and very near to it, there was another, called *Skinner's Well*, at which, according to Stowe, the skimmers of London, in later times, were wont to amuse themselves and the public in a similar manner to the clerks, by "certain plays yearly, plaid of holy scripture."

The gently rising ground southward and eastward of this place must have rendered the situation well adapted to these kind of public exhibitions.

*Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem.* On the summit of the hill stood the venerable priory of St. John of Jerusalem, founded by Jordan Brisset,† and Muriel his wife, in the year 1100.‡ It owed

\* Holinshed's Chronicles, p. 478, *apud* Pen. 182.

† He was grandson to Brian Brisset, whose arms were a griffin, volant. Both the priory of St. John, in St. John's Square, and the convent in Clerkenwell Close, were founded by him, in the same year, but it has not been clearly ascertained which of them was first. They were probably contemporaneous in design; but Stow and Dugdale say, that the convent was first founded.

‡ The Cottonian Library, in the British Museum; (Faustina, B. ii. 3.) contains the register of this priory. One of the grants is mentioned as.—*De dono Henr. Foliot et Letie ux' ej de 3 acr' in villa de Clerkenwelle intra vallum ve'ris vit'arii versus aquilonem et 3 acr' infra 5 acras earund' monialium et vet' foesatum.* It appears, from the same register, that the nuns had possessions in several parishes within the city, and in many parts of Middlesex. According to Stow, and Weever, both Jordau Brisset, who died on the 15th of the kalends of December, 1110, and Muriel, his wife, who died on the 1st of the kalends of May, 1112, were interred in the Nuns' chapter-house; but Dugdale says, that the latter was buried in the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem. Lecia, their eldest daughter, was married to Henry Foliot, kn't.; and those persons, besides gifts confirmed to the church, &c., of St. Mary Clerkenwell, ten acres of land, on which the



its origin, however, chiefly to the pious zeal of a priest named Robertus, to whom Brisset presented fourteen acres of land, for the site of the priory, and also a piece of ground for building a mill upon. About the same time, Dr. Richard Beauvais, Bishop of London, presented the Nunnery lands at Muswell, to the same Robertus. What further aid he received does not appear; but the register referred to, specifies numerous charters and gifts subsequent to the foundation of the priory; and "most of the towns of Middlesex" granted lands, &c. towards its support.

The first prior was Garnerias de Neapoli; the last, Sir William Weston.

Although the Hospital, or Priory of St. John of Jerusalem, was founded as early as the year 1100, we have no account of the dedication of its church till 1185, in which year, on the 6th of the ides of March, that solemnity was, according to Dugdale, performed "by the venerable father Heraclius, Patriarch of Jerusalem," who had come to England, on his artful mission, from the Papal See, to involve Henry II. in the Crusades, by proffering to him the crown of Jerusalem.\* The great altar was dedicated to St. John the Baptist, and two other altars, respectively, to St. Mary the Virgin, and St. John the Evangelist.

nunnery and its offices stood, together with other lands at Newington, Wanstead, &c. In their charter Skinner's Welle, Gode Welle, the bars of Smethefeld, and the rivulet of Faggesswelle, are mentioned, together with messuages, &c., between the rivulet and Chickenes Lane." *Chicken Lane*, on the west side of Smithfield, was afterwards shortened into *Chick Lane*, which appellation, from the lane becoming notorious for its ill-repute and bad neighbourhood, was changed into that of West Street. It still, however, as Lancelot Gobbo says, smacketh of the old heaven, and its new name has neither advanced its reputation, nor improved its character.

\* The entire scheme of this invitation appears to have been devised for the purpose of engaging King Henry's personal support in the Crusades, but the parliament firmly opposing the design, Heraclius quitted England in great dudgeon. In Fabian's "*Chronicles*," (p. 54: edit. 1559) there is a remarkable passage relating to the Patriarch, taken out of "a booke, in Frenche, of the wynnynge and losynge of the sayde Citie." (Jerusalem) "made by Peter Disroy." Henry's refusal to assume the cross himself, made Heraclius so "discontented and comfortlesse," that the king followed him to the sea side, in hopes of abating his chagrin "by pleasaunt wordes," and "fayre speche." He could, however, make no impression on the anger of the Patriarch, who treated him with a full measure of the ecclesiastical insolence of that period, insomuch that the king was at last "amoved with his wordes, and saide vnto the Patriarke, 'Though all the men of the lande were one bodie, and spake with one mouth, they durst not speake to me suche wordes.' 'No wonder (sayd the Patriarke) for they love thine and not thee, That is to meane, they love thy goodes temporal, and feare thee for loss of promociō, but they love not thy soule.' And when he had so sayde he offered his head to the King, saying, 'do by me right as thou diddest by Thomas Becket, for I had leaver to be slayne of thee then of the Sarasins. For thou art worse then any Sarasin, and thy people foloweth pray [prey] and not a man.' But the King kept his patience, and sayde, 'I may not wend out of my land, for mine owne Sonnes wyll arise agynst me when I were absent.' No wonder (sayd the Patriarke) for of the devill they come, and to the devill they shall,' and so departed from the kynge in greate ire."

"This was 'the chief seat, in England,'" says Stow, "of the religious Knights of St. John of Jerusalem; whose profession was (besides their daily service of God) to defend Christians against Pagans; and to fight for the Church; using for their habit a black upper garment, with a white Crosse on the fore part thereof," on a red ground. The Order of the *Knight-Hospitallers*\* was first established about the year 1048, at Jerusalem, which at that period was in the possession of the Caliph of Egypt, who in order to preserve and augment a lucrative trade with Europe, gave permission to some merchants of Italy to erect an hospital for travellers and pilgrims within the walls of the "Holy city."

Camden informs us, that the chief of this order was, at first, styled "*Servant to the poor servants of the hospital at Jerusalem*;" but as the revenues of the order increased, so did the pride of the knights, and in process of time, their grand master was ranked with nobles and princes. In the thirteenth century, their manors and lordships throughout Christendom amounted to nineteen thousand;—a proof of the vast liberality with which their valour and piety had been rewarded, in resisting the overwhelming torrent of Mahomedan domination. The Christians were swept from the Holy Land; but the hospitallers seized upon the Isles of Cyprus and Rhodes, and under the new appellation of *Knights of Rhodes*, heroically sustained their renown till the Sultan Soliman, in the year 1523, invested Rhodes by sea and land with an army of three hundred thousand men, and after a siege of six months' duration, compelled it to surrender. Depressed by defeat, and deprived of territory, the knights became wanderers; but in a short time they established themselves at Malta, which was given to them by the Emperor Charles V. Their style was again changed, yet, as *Knights of Malta*, they maintained their power till 1798, when Buonaparte, in his course to Egypt, seized upon their rocky island, and the then grand master, committing "a political suicide," surrendered it for ever. By the treaty of Amiens, however, it was covenanted to be restored; but the possession of Malta having, by subsequent treaties, been irrecoverably annexed to the crown of England, the Knights are now dispersed and without authority.

On the dissolution of the Order of knights Templars, in the reign of Edward the Second, their estates and revenues in England were bestowed upon the *Knights Hospitallers*, at Clerkenwell. This accession of wealth, Camden remarks, "so opened their way

\* "It is a most gross and ridiculous absurditie to make, as some doe, the Hospitallers and those of St. John of Jerusalem to be two Orders, that is indeed but one and the same.

"The Brethren of this Hospital were called, first, Hospitallers, or Knights Hospitallers, also Johannites; or Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem, or of the order of St. John of Jerusalem, or Baptists: afterwards, Knights of Rhodes, or the Rhodian Knights, or the Rhodians of St. John; lastly, Knights of Malta."

Vide Birch. MSS. in the British Museum.

to the highest honours, that their prior ranked as the first baron in England, and lived in the highest opulence and dignity." The luxury in which they indulged, combined, probably, with the imperative way with which they enforced the feudal rights attached to their numerous lordships, rendered them highly obnoxious to the common people, and during the insurrection under Wat Tyler, in 1381, the Priory at St. John's was set on fire, "the rebels," says Stow, "causing it to burn by the space of seven dayes together, not suffering any to quench it." The prior's manor-house, at Highbury, was also burnt to the ground, the Temple ravaged, and other devastations committed on the property of the knights in London, wherever found.\* The succeeding priors, or as Stow calls them, "the *princes* of that house," rebuilt their hospital in a splendid style, the church being finished "by Thomas Ducwra, late lord prior there, about the year 1504, as appeareth by the inscription over the gate-house, yet remayning."† Camden, speaking of these knights, says, "this house increased to the size of a palace, and had a beautiful church, with a tower carried up to such a height as to be, while it stood, a singular ornament to the city."‡

On the suppression of this establishment, in the 32nd of Henry VIII., its annual revenues, according to Speed and Dugdale amounted to £2,385 12s. 8d.: Leland states them at three thousand and forty marks, or £2,026, 13s. 4d.; and Stowe, whose total includes the gross receipts, at £3,385 19s. 8d. The king allowed considerable pensions to the knights; and to Sir William Weston, the last lord prior, he granted £1000 a-year, but of this "hee never received penny;" for he died of grief, on the 7th of May, 1540, the very day that the hospital was finally dissolved.§

"This priory church and house of St. John was preserved from spoyle, or downe pulling, so long as King Henry the Eighth

\* In the "Antiquarian Repertory," vol. iii. p. 402, edit. 1808, is a petition from the Lord Prior of St. John's to the House of Commons, praying for a remission and abolition of a rent of 15s. which they paid to the king for two *forges* in Fleet Street; which were destroyed by the insurgents at the above time, "and had not been rebuilt because of the annoyance they would occasion to the neighbourhood."

† Stow's London, p. 817: edit. 1618.

‡ Vide "Britannia," vol. ii. p. 85: Gough's edit. 1806.

§ Sir William Weston was buried in the chancel of the old church of St. James, Clerkenwell, where an altar tomb, in the architectural style of his age, was erected to his memory. He was represented by an emaciated figure lying upon a winding sheet (vide the print of his monument in Malcolm's "Londinium Redivivum," vol. iii.) and during the preparations for laying the foundation of the new church, in 1788, his mouldering remains were discovered in a state not unlike the figure upon the tomb. The body of Bishop *Gilbert Burnet* (who had lived in St. John's Square, in a house still remaining, which, between thirty and forty years ago, was inhabited by the late celebrated dissenting minister, Dr. Towers), was also found; together with the coffins of several of his family. Dr. *John Bell*, Bishop of Worcester, who died in August, 1556, was also buried in the old church, together with many other persons of rank and affluence.

raigned, and was employed as a Store-house for the Kings toyles and Tents for hunting, and for the Warres, &c. But in the third of King Edward the Sixt, the Church for the most part, to wit, the body and side iles, with the great bell-tower (a most curious piece of workmanship, graven, gilt, and inameled, to the great beautifying of the city, and passing all other that I have seen), was undermined and blowne up with gunpowder, the stone thereof was employed in building of the Lord Protector's house at the Strand. That part of the Quire which remaineth, with some side Chappels, was by Cardinal Poole (in the raigne of Queene Mary) closed up at the west end, and otherwise repaired, and Sir Thomas Tresham, knight, was then made Lord Prior there, with restitution of some lands, but the same was again suppressed in the first yeere of Q. Elizabeth."\*

In the 5th of James I. "all the site, circuit, and precincts, of the late Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, having thereon one great mansion-house, and one great chapel [that is the choir], and containing by estimation five acres," was granted in free socage to Ralph Freeman and his heirs. Five years afterwards, the choir, &c. became vested, by deed, in the then Lord Burghley, by whose daughter, Diana, it passed in marriage to Robert Bruce, afterwards Earl of Elgin, in whose family it remained till 1706. In 1721, the estate was purchased by a builder named Mitchell ("who was then erecting many houses in the neighbourhood, particularly *Red Lion Street*"), and after he had built a new west front, and fully repaired the chapel, he sold the whole, in 1723, together with two messuages fronting St. John Street, for £2,950, to the commissioners for building fifty new churches. In the same year, December 10th, the commissioners, by deed enrolled in chancery, set out the boundaries of a new parish, and declared the above chapel, after consecration, to be the parish church, by the name of *St. John's Clerkenwell*: it was consecrated on the 27th of the same month.

The old gateway, at the southern entrance of St. John's Square, still remains, but has been considerably altered from its original state. In James the First's reign, this gate was the habitation of Sir Roger Wilbraham, but it has required much greater celebrity from having been the residence of Edward Cave, the projector of that invaluable repository of antiquarian lore, the "*Gentleman's Magazine*," which was first published at St. John's Gate, in the year 1730. It has long been differently appropriated: the western side and upper part constitute a respectable public house, called the Jerusalem Tavern: on the eastern side is the parish watch-house.†

*Priory of St. Mary.*—The neighbouring convent of Benedictine

\* Stow's "Survey of London," p. 817, edit. 1618.

† Brayley's *Londiniana*, vol. iii. p. 279.

nuns, called the priory of St. Mary's, Clerkenwell, was founded about the same time as the hospital, and by the same Jordan Brisset,\* at the instigation also of the priest Robert, who dedicated it to the honour of God and the assumption of our Lady. The first prioress was Christina;† the last Isabella Sackville, the youngest daughter of Richard Sackville, by Isabel, his wife, one of the daughters of John Digges, of Barham, in the county of Kent, Esq. Isabel, the prioress, lived to a great age, and died October 21, 1570, 12th Elizabeth. She bequeathed (by her last will,) her body to be buried in Clerkenwell Church; and ordained the Lord Buckhurst, her cousin, executor of her will, if it should please his lordships to take the pains. Of this family is that of the present Duke of Dorset. Isabel was buried near the high altar, with the following monumental inscription:

"Hic jacet Isabella Sackville, qua fuit priorissa uper prioratus de Clerkenwel, tempore dissolutionis ejusdem prioratus quæ fuit 21 Octobris, Ann. Dom. Millessimo quingentesimo septuagesimo: et Ann. Reg. Regin. Elisab. Dei Gra' &c. duodecimo."‡

In the churchwarden's book for the year 1570, is the following entry: "The Lady Elizabeth Sackfield, was buryd in the quyr off Clarkynwell, some tyme pryrys off the same chyrche. Ped to the curat, Thomas Cortys, for the breaking off the ground, 10s."

At the dissolution, this priory was valued according to Dugdale, at £262 19s.

According to Newcourt, the site of the nunnery at length became the inheritance of the Right Honourable Sir William Cavendish, Knight, Lord Ogle, Viscount Mansfield, Earl, then Marquis, and at last Duke of Newcastle.

The church belonging to the old priory, not only served the nuns as a place of worship; but also the neighbouring inhabitants; and was made parochial on the dissolution of the priory, when it was dedicated to St. James the Less.

In 1623, the steeple of the old church in part fell down; when it was rebuilt the builder raised the new work on the old foundation; and having carried on the same with more than ordinary expedition, before the job was entirely finished, the whole fell down and destroyed part of the church: they were both soon after rebuilt, in a very unconnected and clumsy style. This structure having also become in a very decayed and ruinous state, petitions were presented to parliament to have it rebuilt, and a bill passed for that

\* Malcolm has asserted, that Brisset gave fourteen acres of land to Robert on which to erect the priory of St. John of Jerusalem; but Mr. Penant, whose authority in most cases few will be inclined to dispute, seems to think that this land was given to Robertus for the religious house of the Benedictine nuns

† "An. IX. of S. reg." Regist. in Cot. Lib. ubi. supra.

‡ V. Col. Peer. Sir E. Brydges, II. 104.

purpose, in consequence of which the first stone was laid in December, 1788, and the present church consecrated by Dr. Porteus, Bishop of London, on the 10th of July, 1792. The materials of the old church sold for £800.\*

There is nothing peculiarly interesting in the architecture or ornaments of the present church. The inside is rather plain, without pillars. The pulpit more than usually elevated; the ceiling flat. In one of the galleries is a fine-toned organ, by England. The altar-piece, under a large blank Venetian window, is of the Doric order, with pediments, and decorated with various gilded utensils peculiar to the communion.

In the old church were monuments to several people of eminence, particularly to Elizabeth, Countess Dowager of Exeter, who died in 1653, aged eighty years; several of the noble family of Booth, Lords Delamere. Here also was interred the body of Bishop Burnet, as also that of John Weever, the great collector of funeral monuments and inscriptions. He died in 1632, aged fifty-six, and left his own quaint epitaph as follows:

Lancashire gave me breath, and Cambridge education :  
Middlesex gave me death, and this church my humation,  
And Christ to me hath given a place with him in heaven.  
*Ætatis sue 56.†*

He is well known as the author of a folio volume, published in 1631, intituled "Funeral Monuments," a work of considerable utility.‡

On a pillar at the west end of the church, were the following lines on a table, with a black frame, inscribed to the memory of Weever :

"Weever, who labour'd in a learned strain,  
To make men long since dead to live again,  
And with expense of oil and ink did watch  
From the worm's mouth the sleeping corpse to snatch,  
Hath by his industry begot a way  
Death (who insidiates all things) to betray;

\* Pennant, has preserved a view of it when half destroyed; and Mr. Malcolm informs us, that a cat was found in one of the walls, inclosed in a little-square cavity, probably entombed alive; adding, that if such is the fact, it was "to the endless disgrace of the workmen, whom we find, by this instance, to have been equally inhuman with some of the populace of our day, in torturing unresisting animals; which of all cowardice is most detestable. They certainly little supposed poor Grimalkin would have been preserved six hundred years, and afterwards inclosed in a glass case as a curiosity (as she now is) at the Crown Tavern, near the church. Without doubt the oldest *cat* mummy extant in Europe."

† Pennant gives somewhat a different reading; as *birth for breath* in the first line; he also gives, on the authority of Fuller's Worthies, p. 117, the year 1634, as the date of his decease. Malcolm informs us "this industrious collector's tomb was sought for in the churchyard, by order of the Society of Antiquaries, while the church was rebuilding, but without success." *Londinium Redivivum*. III. 221.

‡ This work was first published in 1631, and the introductory epistle is dated from his house in Clerkenwell Close, the 28th of May.

Redeeming freely, by his care and cost,  
 Many a sad hearse, which time long since gave lost;  
 And to forgotten dust such spirit did give,  
 To make it in our memories to live;  
 For wheresoe'er a ruin'd tomb he found,  
 His pen hath built it new out of the ground,  
 'Twixt earth and him this interchange we find,  
 She hath to him, he been to her like kind:  
 She was his mother, he (a grateful child),  
 Made her his theme, in a large work compiled  
 Of Funeral Relicks, and brave structures rear'd  
 On such as seem'd unto her most endear'd:  
 Alternately a grave to him she lent,  
 O'er which his book remains a Monument."

This church had also the honour of being the depository of the remains of Thomas Britton, the celebrated musical small-coal-man, and experimental chemist, who resided in a house, where he sold coals, in Aylesbury Street \* at the corner of Jerusalem Passage, leading into St. John's Square, on the site since occupied by the Clerkenwell Charity School. This eccentric genius, so well-known during a great part of Queen Anne's reign, was a native of Higham Ferrers, in Northamptonshire, about the middle of the seventeenth century. He came early to London, and bound himself apprentice to a small-coal-man, in St. John's Street, for the term of seven years; which having expired, and his master giving him a sum of money not to set up for himself in the same business, he retired to his native place, where he remained till his fund was exhausted; which probably not being very large, soon took place. He then returned to London; and though his master was still living, he commenced business in the same line. The house which he occupied was, when he took it, an old stable. This he contrived to convert into a dwelling-house, and repository for his stock in trade. Some time after he became an expert chemist, and, by the help of a moveable laboratory, made several new and important experiments. This laboratory was his own invention.

But Mr. Britton's skill lay principally in the talent he possessed for music; and to this, no doubt, as the first person who introduced a concert into this country, he was indebted for his great fame.

He first established what was called a musical club, which met in his own house during a period of nearly forty years. Sir Roger L'Estrange, who was one of Britton's admirers, is said to have been the first to suggest this idea of a musical club, or concert. It is not less surprising than true, that persons of the first literary abilities honoured Mr. Britton's Musical Society with their company. Often when he has been passing the street in his blue linen frock, and with his sack of small-coal on his

\* Mr. Malcolm says "next to St. John's Gate, III. 223.

back, which he retailed out to his customers, he has been pointed out with this exclamation: "There goes the small-coal-man, who is a lover of learning, a musical performer, and a companion for gentlemen!" On the ground-floor of his house was his depository for small-coal; over that the concert, or music-room, very long and narrow. The stairs to this room, like those leading to some of the galleries in stable-yards, were on the outside of the house; but as Mr. Britton's concerts long remained without a rival, they attracted audiences, polite beyond expectation. A lady of the first rank in the kingdom, and one of the first beauties of her time, used to say, that in the pleasure she enjoyed in hearing Mr. Britton's concert, she seemed to have forgotten the difficulty with which she ascended the steps that led to it.

At these concerts, Dr. Pepusch, and frequently Mr. Handel, played the harpsichord; Mr. Bannister, the first violin. Dubourg, then a child, played his first solo at Britton's concert, standing upon a joint stool, but was so much overcome by the splendour of the assembly, that he was near falling to the ground.

The way that Britton came by his death was remarkable. A blacksmith named Honeyman, who was a ventriloquist, and also fond of fun and mischief, was introduced to Britton's concert by a Mr. Robe, (a justice of the peace in Clerkenwell,) for the purpose of announcing to poor Britton that he should die within a few hours, unless he immediately fell upon his knees and said the Lord's prayer. This it is said, he did; but, however took his bed, and died in a few days. This occurred in September, 1714, and, according to the parish books, he was buried on the 1st of October.

Besides a considerable library, he left his wife a large collection of old MSS., printed music, and musical instruments, which were sold by auction.

*Pardon Church-yard*\* was on the north side of Wilderness Row. When the direful *Pestilence*, which breaking out in the East Indies and Tartary, spread itself westward through every country on the globe, and at length reached England, in the seventh year of its progress, it "so wasted and spoyled the people that scarce the tenth person of all sorts was left alive; and the dead were buried in fields and waste grounds, the church-yards becoming inadequate to contain them."† This calamity began at London, about the feast of All Saints, 1348, and it raged, with more or less violence, till the year 1357. During that interval several pieces of land, without the walls of the city, were purchased by benevolent individuals, and assigned for burial places. Among them was the waste land now forming the grounds of the Charter House, wherein upwards of fifty thousand human bodies, who had perished by the plague, were in one year consigned to their native dust.‡ That

\* Vol. iv. p. 417. † Stow's "Chronicle," p. 385: edit. 1600,

‡ Stow's "Survey," p. 806: edit. 1618.



ground which had been bought for the purpose by the brave Sir Walter Manny, in 1349, adjoined on the north, to a smaller plot called *No Man's Land*, which had been purchased in the preceding year by Ralph Stratford, Bishop of London, and appropriated to a similar use. The good bishop inclosed it with a brick wall, and "buiilded thereupon a proper Chappell;" which, in Stow's time, had been enlarged and made a dwelling house; and "this burying plot," Stow continues, "is become a faire garden, retaining the old name of *Pardon Church-yard*."

Our historian states further, that after Sir Walter Manny had established a monastery of Carthusians, on the spot before mentioned, in 1371, he gave the monks "the three acres of land, lying without the walls, on the north part, betwixt the lands of the Abbot of Westminster, and the lands of the Prior of St. John; which three acres being purchased, inclosed, and dedicated by Ralph Stratford, Bishop of London, as is aforeshewed, remained till our time by the name of Pardon Church-yard, and served for burying of such as desperately ended their lives, or were executed for felonies, who were fetched thither, usually, in a close cart, vayed over and covered with black, having a plaine white crosse thwarting, and at the fore-end a St. John's crosse without, and within, a bell ringing by shaking of the cart, whereby the same might be heard when it passed: and this was called the *Friery Cart*, which belonged to St. John's, and had the privilege of Sanctuary."

Mr. Pegge, in his "Curialia,"\* speaking of this burial-place, and of the information concerning it detailed by Stow, observes,—"we may hence infer, that the burial-ground belonging to St. Paul's Church, of the name of *Pardon Church-yard*, was of the same nature, and appropriated for the reception of such whose lives came to the like unhappy conclusions, and whose bodies were interred with similar ceremonies.

"This however is not all that we have to say, when we revert to the spirit of the preceding times; for at this period some secrets of the grave were laid open, hitherto practised by the Romanists, and not suspected by the Protestants.

"*Pardons* for offences of the deepest die, as well as *Indulgencies* for the commission of those of a lighter shade, were known to have been part of the traffic carried on by the Pope at a market price; though it was not understood by the Protestants, till after the demolition of the chantries, and depopulation of the church-yards, that Pardons were more than a verbal and momentary consolation. It then appeared, however, that *written Pardons*, drawn up in form by ecclesiastical scriveners and notaries, were actually *buried* with those who paid, or whose friends paid, competently for them; while the purchasers were delusively persuaded of their

\* Vide Part iv. p. 40.

efficacy, and that they would operate beyond the grave.\* Such was the fact, supported by the testimony of personal evidence; for Mr. Strype cites Dr. Walter Haddon, an eye-witness to some of those dis-interments, who says that, "among a great number of rotten carcasses, were found caskets *full of Pardons*, safely folded and lapt together, at the bottom of their graves."

Clerkenwell was formerly the residence of numerous persons of figure and consequence in the world; and the names of many of them have been preserved on a roll of parchment, of the date of 1619, and an old book in the British Museum, contains many others, with the rents they respectively paid in the year 1667. The highest rent paid was that for the Earl of Clarendon's House, which was £130; and the two lowest those of Sir John North, rated at £12, and Henry Dacres, Esq. at £10. The Earl of Northampton's House, with lands to it, paid £100.

Oliver Cromwell is said to have occupied a house in Clerkenwell Close, where the death warrant of Charles I. was signed.†

Of this house Weever‡ says, "within the Close of this Nunnery (now called Clerkenwell Close) is a spacious fair house, built of late by Sir Thomas Challoner, Knight, deceased;"—"which name," says Mr. Skinner, in the valuable miscellany just referred to, (supposed the son of a former, but without a title) "is found in the list of those who signed the warrant for his (the king's) execution." It is, however, very doubtful whether Cromwell ever actually resided here. It is more probable that this house was occupied by Colonel Titus, and afterwards belonged to the Duke of Newcastle, and named *Newcastle House*. In the 5th of Edward VI., the site of the Nunnery was alienated by the crown to Thomas Culpeper, Esq., and by him, in the same year, to John Aylworth, of *Maribone*, Esq., for the sum of £500. It was afterwards in the possession of Sir Thomas Challoner, knt.; and became the inheritance of Sir William Cavendish, knt., afterwards Earl, Marquis, and Duke of Newcastle, who so greatly distinguished himself for his loyalty to Charles I. It was a long edifice of brick, enclosed by a wall, and having gates and a small court before the middle entrance. Its last occupant was an eminent cabinet-maker, named Mallet; some time after whose decease it was wholly demolished, and the buildings called *Newcastle Place* were erected on its site.

That eccentric literary character, *Margaret*, Duchess of Newcastle, resided at Newcastle House for several years after the Restoration, and there she composed a part of the numerous works which have procured her the renown of having been the most prolific of female writers.

\* Vide Strype's "Memorials," vol. ii. p. 181.

† Gent. Mag. Vol. lviii. p. 501.

‡ Funeral Monuments, p. 430, as cited in Gent. Mag. *ut sup.*

Her grace died in December, 1673, and was interred in the north transept of Westminster Abbey; where also the duke himself, whose decease occurred on Christmas day, 1676, in his eighty-fourth year, was afterwards buried. He had previously erected the stately monument which commemorates their decease; and upon which are recumbent statues of this illustrious couple in white marble, lying on a mat and mattress, with their heads reposing on embroidered cushions. The duke is partly clad in armour, but has an ermined mantle, a huge perriwig, and a neck-cloth tied in a large bow beneath the chin. His duchess is arrayed in a long flowing mantle, lined with ermine, and fastened across the breast by a jewelled brooch: at the elbows are large ruffles: the breast and the lower part of the arms are exposed. Her hair is braided over the forehead, but descends in ringlets upon the neck and shoulders: large pearls are pendant from her ears. Her right hand supports a part of her drapery; her left sustains an open book, with a pen-case and ink-horn. The inscribed epitaph has been rendered memorable by the remarks of Addison: the English part of it is as follows:

"Here lyes the Loyall DUKE of NEWCASTLE and his DUCHESS, his second Wife, by whome he had no issue: her name was MARGARETT LUCAS, youngest sister to the Lord Lucas, of Colchester: a noble familie, for all the Brothers were Valiant, and all the sisters Virtuous. The Dutches was a wise, wittie, and learned Lady, which her many Bookes doe well testifie. She was a most Virtuous and a Loveing and carefull Wife, and was with her Lord all the time of his banishment and miseries, and when he came home never parted from him in his solitary retirements."

The expenditure of the Duke of Newcastle in the cause of Charles the First, and his loss of property from sequestrations, is stated to have amounted to the vast sum of £941,308.

Another eccentric, but much less estimable inhabitant of Newcastle House, was Elizabeth, Duchess of Albemarle, and afterwards of Montague. She was the eldest daughter and co-heiress of Henry, second Duke of Newcastle, and was married (anno 1669) to Christopher Monck, second Duke of Albemarle, when the latter was only a youth of sixteen years of age. Her inordinate pride, acting on a wayward and peevish temper, made the duke, according to Granger, frequently think a bottle a much more desirable companion than herself,\* and also induced other irregularities, for which the dissipated manners of the court furnished but too gross an example. After his decease, in 1668, at Jamaica, the duchess, whose vast estate, inherited from her ancestors, had inflated her vanity to that degree as to produce mental aberration, resolved never again to give her hand to any

\* "Biographical History," Vol. iv. p. 158.

one but a sovereign prince. Her great property attracted suitors, but, true to her resolution, she rejected them all, until Ralph Montague, third lord, and first duke of that name, achieved the conquest, by courting her as Emperor of China.\* He also married her in that character, but afterwards played the tyrant, and kept her in such strict confinement, that her relations compelled him to produce her in open court, to prove that she was alive. She resided in the ground apartment of Montague House, now the British Museum, during his grace's life, whom she survived nearly thirty years, and at last died of mere old age, at Newcastle House, August 28, 1738, aged ninety-six years. Until the time of her decease, she is said to have been constantly served on the knee, as a sovereign.†

*Aylesbury House* and gardens, now occupied by Aylesbury Street, running from St. John Street, east to Clerkenwell Green, formerly belonged to the hospital of the knights of St. John of Jerusalem. These premises, at the great plunder, were granted to the Bruces, Earls of Aylesbury; who made the house their residence. Earl Robert, deputy earl-marshal, dates numbers of his letters, in 1671, from this house. He was the first earl of this name, being the second Earl of Elgin. Having given great proofs of his loyalty to Charles I. during his troubles, and been instrumental in the restoration of his royal son, he was, on the 18th of March, 1663-4,‡ created Baron Bruce, of Skelton, in the county of York; Viscount Bruce, of Amptill, in the county of Bedford, and Earl of Aylesbury, in the county of Bucks. He died at his seat, at Amptill, and was buried there, in October, 1665. Anthony à Wood§ gives him the following character: "He was a learned person, and otherwise well qualified; was well versed in English history and antiquities, a lover of all such as were professors of those studies, and a curious collector of manuscripts, especially of those which related to England and English antiquities. Besides also, he was a lover of the regular clergy, as those of Bedfordshire and Bucks knew well enough."

*Berkeley Street*, leading from Red Lion Street to St. John's Lane, and also a court within it, were so named from a mansion of the Lords Berkeley, which stood here in Charles the First's time, and probably much earlier. The body of Elizabeth Berkeley, who died in 1585, and was buried in the old church of St. James' Clerkenwell, was partly uncovered when the new church was begun, in 1788. It appeared in a perfect state dressed in the fashion of the time with brown gloves on the hands, but was immediately closed up without further examination. She was

\* This story was dramatized by Colley Cibber, in his comedy of the "The Double Gallant, or Sick Lady's Cure."

† Brayley's *Londiniana*, Vol. i, p. 123.

‡ Bill, sign. 16 Car. II.

§ *Fasti Oxoniensis*, Vol. I, p. 837.

second wife to Sir Maurice Berkeley, knight, who was standard bearer to Henry VIII., Edward VI., and Queen Elizabeth.

*The Sessions House* is on *Clerkenwell Green*, about two hundred yards south-west of the church. The old Shire Hall, or Sessions House for the county of Middlesex, originally named Hicckes' Hall, was in St. John Street, near Smithfield Bars. It was built in the reign of James I., at the expense of Sir Baptist Hicckes, knight, at the cost, as stated by Stow, of £600.\* This building having become ruinous, the county obtained an act of parliament, in 1779, to build a new one, which was erected from the designs of Mr. Rogers; the first stone was laid on the 20th of August 1779, and it was opened for business in 1782.

*Clerkenwell Prison*, is a large and substantial building, on the north of St. James' Church, not far distant from the Sessions House; it was erected some time after the demolition of the ancient prison, called the Cage, which was taken down in the year 1614.† The present building has been frequently enlarged and repaired.

*The New Prison* of Clerkenwell, or Cold Bath Fields Prison, is eastward from Gray's Inn Lane Road, nearly opposite Guildford Street. It is the house of correction for the county of Middlesex.

*The Eastern Boundary of Clerkenwell*, and the western extremity of St. Luke's parish meet each other, where Upper Ashby Street enters Goswell Street Road; and where Lower Ashby Street enters St. John Street Road, at its commencement, there was some time ago, a very large house called Northampton House, which has been taken down; also Northampton Square, and several streets here, as Perceval Street, Compton Street, &c., indicate by their names, to what family this part of the metropolis belongs: the Earl of Northampton is lord of the manor.

*Sadler's Wells Theatre* is on the western side of the road, near the New River Head. Its performances are limited to burlettas, ballets, pantomimes, melo-dramas, &c. It is open during the greater part of the year. The present building was erected in 1765, when, as Mr. Malcolm has stated, "the old building was taken down, and the new one tiled in seven weeks. The inside of this theatre has been since rebuilt at the expense of £1500, in a very splendid style.

*The New River Head* is at a short distance, southward, from Sadler's Wells Theatre. The work to which this belongs is justly considered one of the most extensive of the kind which the history of the civilized world can anywhere furnish. The New River was cut by Sir Hugh Myddleton, and completed in 1613, for the purpose of supplying the metropolis with water, which is brought, by this aqueduct, from Amwell, near Ware, in Hertfordshire, in its course, passing over an extent (according to an

\* Stow's London p. 288.

† Vestry Book, as cited by Malcolm.

exact measurement) of thirty-eight miles, three quarters, and sixteen poles. About two hundred bridges cross the New River, at various places; and a subterraneous channel, about two hundred yards in length, is made at Islington, where it passes under the Lower Street from the Thatched House to Colebrook Row; at the end of which it once more emerges to light, and runs in a steady course to the City Road, where it again runs under ground to the end, east of Gwyn's Buildings. An arch is thrown over the river to Islington Road; after which it opens in front of Sadler's Wells, and, by a sort of platform or bridge, leading from the Hugh Myddleton's Head to the entrance of the theatre, it is covered, and is seen no more till it enters the basin within the inclosure called the *New River Head*. The basin is circular, and of great extent, having been frequently enlarged. The water passes from this place, through sluices, into large cisterns of brick-work; from whence it is conveyed by pipes of six or seven inches' bore, called mains, for carrying forward the water to all the numerous districts, and by smaller pipes to the houses. Fire engines and appropriate machinery are required to convey the water to the numerous extensive districts above the level of the chief reservoir, and to prevent accidents from confined air. The number of tenants supplied by the New River Company is above sixty-seven thousand; and the quantity of water which is daily supplied exceeds thirteen millions of gallons, being about two millions of cubic feet.

*Bagnigge Wells* is in Coldbath Fields, on the western side of the road from Clerkenwell Green to Pentonville. This once celebrated place of public entertainment was first opened to the public in 1767, in consequence of the discovery of two springs of water; the one, chalybeate, the other, cathartic. In later times, this place has been chiefly used as tea-gardens, and for evening concerts.

*Pentonville* is a considerably extensive district, pleasantly situated on an eminence, between Islington and Battle Bridge, and occupying the northern extremity of Clerkenwell. It is of modern erection, consisting of numerous handsome streets and rows of houses, none of which, except White Conduit House and one or two others, are more than sixty years old. This village derives its name from Henry Penton, Esq., the proprietor of the land, who died, in Italy, about the close of the last century.

*White Conduit House* is in Penton Street, and derives its name from an ancient stone conduit, built over a spring of water, which formerly supplied the Charter House, by means of leaden pipes extending to that foundation. The extreme pleasantness of its situation has long rendered this place of public entertainment exceedingly attractive, and particularly to its London visitors in their summer evening excursions. The gardens are then crowded

to excess, and also on other fine evenings this place has numerous visitors. It is also much used for public meetings. From these gardens, Graham and other aeronauts have many times ascended in their balloons. As a means of increasing their celebrity, they were opened, in the summer of 1827, as a minor Vauxhall, with fireworks, rope-dancing, and other amusements; and having maintained its fame for nearly a century, this house yet continues to excite public attention by new and unexpected objects of attraction.

*Pentonville Chapel*, on the north side of the road from Battle Bridge to the Angel at Islington, is a well-built and handsome edifice, from the designs of Thomas Hardwick, Esq.; it is dedicated to St. James, and is a chapel of ease to the mother church at Clerkenwell Green.

*St. Mark's Church*, Myddleton Square, was erected in 1827, and consecrated January 1, 1828, by Dr. Howley, Lord Bishop of London: the architect was W. Chadwell Mylne, Esq. The number of persons who may be accommodated in this church is nineteen hundred and fifteen, exclusive of fourteen sittings reserved to the New River Company, which corporation presented the site of the church. The whole cost of the commissioners was £16,000, and the further sum of £2000 was voted by the parish. A new church has also been erected near Lloyd's Square. It is a plain building, in what is called the modern Gothic style of architecture, and is dedicated to St. Philip.

*Spa Fields Chapel* is in Exmouth Street. Previous to the year 1779, this building was a tea-house, denominated the Pantheon; but having been purchased by the Rev. Mr. Herbert Jones, a popular preacher, and others, was opened as a chapel. The large garden was converted into a burial-ground, and persons were interred at lower prices than at the parish-church. Upon this, Mr. Sellon, the curate, commenced a suit against the proprietors, which continued till the Countess of Huntingdon took the chapel under her patronage, and resided in the adjoining house: thus the chapel might be deemed hers, in right of her peerage. This settled the dispute. The chapel is a rotunda; the windows, square and small; and the whole surmounted by a slated cupola, on which stood, for several years, the god Apollo. The interior is neat, and well adapted for the convenience of a large congregation.

*The London Female Penitentiary*, Pentonville, is on the northern side of the New Road, between Battle Bridge and the Angel at Islington. This excellent institution was founded in 1807, for the purpose of raising from want and misery some of those numerous unhappy females, who having become lost to decent society, seek to prolong a miserable existence by prostitution. In a well written report of this institution when it had only been in operation four years, we find a clear and concise view of the

various causes which have brought hither the unhappy objects who have applied for protection. The committee inform us that "Of those who have applied, the average age is from fifteen to twenty years. Some of those who have been received into the charity were poor orphan children, who, in their tender years had fallen into the hands of designing women, by whom they had been treated with atrocious barbarity. Others who had moved in a superior condition of life, when neither destitute nor forsaken, *voluntarily* abandoned their vicious courses, at once detesting their sin and dreading its bitter consequences. Others, again, to whom this asylum has been emphatically a true shelter, had been the wretched victims of false friends. Some natives of foreign climes, brought over to this country by their betrayers, after passing through various scenes of distress, at length found their way to this house of mercy. A few, also, who, in moments of despair, had attempted to lay violent hands on themselves, have become its penitent, thankful, and happy inmates. The young women in this hospital, are employed in the most useful branches of work suitable to their sex, education, and habits.

*Lady Owen's Alms-houses and Free Grammar School*, are near the termination of the Islington Road from John Street, and not far from the Angel Inn. These alms-houses were founded in 1609 for ten widows of Islington. An arrow from the bow of an archer, exercising in Islington Fields, having pierced the high-crowned hat of the foundress, she raised these alms-houses, as a votive offering of gratitude, for the protection she experienced. She also established a school for twenty-five boys in the same parish, and that of Clerkenwell. These alms-houses and school are under the direction of the Brewers' Company, they stand on the ground where the accident happened, this part being at that time one entire open space of ground or field.

The *Finsbury Dispensary*, is in Clerkenwell, at 29, St. John Street; it was instituted in 1780, for the gratuitous distribution of medicine and advice to the necessitous poor, either at the Dispensary, or at their own homes. The district to which the bounties of this institution extend, includes the parishes of Clerkenwell, St. Sepulchre, Within and Without, St. Bartholomew, the Great and Less, the Liberties of the Rolls, and Glasshouse Yard, the parish of St. Luke, the town of Islington, that part of St. Pancras which lies south of the New Road, St. Andrew, Holborn, St. George the Martyr, and St. George, Bloomsbury.

The celebrated *Cold Bath*, is in Cold Bath Square, and is conveniently fitted up for the accommodation of visitors.

*Finsbury Artillery Ground* is on the western side of Finsbury Square, from which it is entered at No. 18, Artillery Place; there are also entrances up Artillery Court, Chiswell Street, and from Bunhill Row. Several centuries ago, it was described as consisting of gardens, orchards, and fields, forming a part of the



ancient manor of Finsbury, or Fensbury, which was granted, in 1215, by Robert de Baldock, Prebendary of Haliwell and Finsbury, with the consent of the dean and chapter of St. Paul's Cathedral, to the mayor and citizens of London. In 1498, this portion of the ancient district was converted into a large open field, for the use of the London archers.

*The Armoury House* is a handsome building, entered by a porch formed by two columns of the Tuscan order, on two pilasters supporting a balcony. In the front of the building is a pediment supported at the corners by quoins: on the top are placed several large balls; and on the apex of the pediment is a lofty flag-staff. The hall of the armoury is hung round with breastplates, helmets, and drums, and fronting the entrance is a handsome pair of iron gates, leading to a spacious staircase painted with military ornaments. In a large room above stairs are two chimney-pieces; the one ornamented with the King's Arms, and the other with those of the Artillery Company. The walls of this room are decorated with guns, swords, and bayonets, presented by the officers of the company, handsomely arranged.

This Ground was anciently, with the land on the north side as far as Old Street, called Bonhill, or Bunhill Fields, and included that part now called *Tindals*, or *Bunhill Fields Burial Ground*. This was first let by the city of London, in 1665, by lease, to Dr. Tindal, who converted it into a cemetery for the Dissenters.\* Over the west gate of it was the following inscription: This church-yard was enclosed with a brick wall at the sole charge of the city of London, in the mayoralty of Sir John Laurence, knight, Anno Dom. 1665, and afterwards the gates thereof were built, and finished in the mayoralty of Sir Thomas Bloudworth, knight, Anno Dom. 1666.

*Finsbury Square*. In 1768, the city having obtained a lease of Finsbury, from Dr. Wilson, then prebendary, it was their intention to extend some of the improvements then in contemplation over the site of the Artillery Ground; but the company would not consent to any agreement for quitting their ground, which they held of the city by an under lease, dated March, 1727, containing a proviso that if the lease to the city should be renewed for a further term of years they should grant a new lease to the company for the whole term, except the four last years, under the same covenants, and at the same rent, namely, six shillings and eight-pence per annum. The refusal of the company obliged the corporation to change their plan, though it was some years after this plan was made known, before it was generally accepted. The city began in 1777, to erect some large and handsome houses on the

\* Among the numerous dissenting divines that lie interred here are the celebrated Dr. Isaac Watts, and John Bunyan, author of the "Pilgrim's Progress."

west side of Finsbury Square; but a very considerable time elapsed before the remaining part, intended to complete a magnificent square, could be carried into execution. At length, in 1789, the north side was let upon building leases, at five shillings and three-pence per foot; the east side was let in 1790, but so unwilling were builders to speculate in this concern that the whole ground-rent of the square amounted to but £125 per annum. However, before the square was completed, liberal offers were made for pieces of ground in its vicinity, till the whole became covered with handsome streets, producing a ground-rent of more than £8000 per annum. The original design was to have had a piece of water in the centre of the square, but from an apprehension that it might become a receptacle for filth, it was changed into a garden.

*The Chapel of the Arminian Methodists*, built by the late Rev. John Wesley, is a plain but handsome structure, opposite the eastern gate of the Artillery Ground, in the City Road. Before it there is a spacious court, planted with some trees, and uniform houses on each side; the first of which on the right hand, entering from the City Road, was occupied by Mr. John Wesley, when in town, and that also in which he died, on the 2nd of March, 1791, in the eighty-eighth year of his age. The body was exhibited several days in this chapel, previous to its final interment.

*The City of London Lying-in Hospital* is opposite the City Road, where it is crossed by Old Street, and extends westwards towards St. Luke's Hospital; it is for the reception and delivery of poor pregnant married women, and was originally instituted in 1750, by a few gentlemen of the city, who commenced their work of charity, in hired apartments, at London House, Aldersgate Street. In 1769 their funds had so considerably increased, that they took a lease for ninety-nine years, of the governors of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, of the site of the handsome and commodious edifice they now occupy, which was erected from the designs, and under the superintendence, of Robert Milnes, Esq., architect of Blackfriars Bridge. Mr. Highmore was for some time secretary of this institution, and has given an interesting account of it in his *Pietas Londinensis*.

*St. Luke's Hospital for Lunatics* is on the north side of Old Street, between the Lying-in Hospital and the Church of St. Luke; it was established by voluntary contributions, in 1751, in a building erected for the purpose, at the north-west corner of Finsbury Square, where Windmill Street has been erected. The extraordinary success of this institution rendered a larger establishment necessary, and the foundation of the present edifice was laid on the 20th of July, 1782. The architect was Mr. Dance, professor of architecture, in the Royal Academy; the expense of the erection was £40,000. "There are few buildings in the metropolis, perhaps in Europe, (observes Mr. Elmes,) that, considering

the poverty of the material, common English clamp bricks, possess such harmony of proportion, with unity and appropriateness of style, as this building." Behind the house two large gardens are provided, where patients who can safely be allowed may take the air; those in a more dangerous state, though having on straight waistcoats, have with very few exceptions the range of the galleries, which are warmed by stoves, or inclosed grates, in cold weather; and in those cells where the most dangerous and hopeless patients are confined, everything that can possibly alleviate their miserable state is attended to.

*Peerless Pool*, an elegant pleasure bath, behind St. Luke's and the Lying-in Hospitals, was formerly a dangerous pond, which, from the number of persons drowned in it, was named "Perilous Pool." In 1748, Mr. Kemp, an ingenious projector, cleansed it out, and converted it into a complete swimming bath, and changed its name from Perilous to Peerless. This bath is one hundred and seventy feet long, and above one hundred feet broad, and has been considered one of the completest baths in the kingdom, provided with every necessary accommodation.

*The French Protestant Alms-houses, or Hospital*, in Bath Street, City Road, was founded, endowed, and built by French Protestant Refugees, in 1718, on ground purchased of the Ironmongers' Company. It was incorporated by letters patent of George I., in 1718. The chapel is commodious, and the charity is in a flourishing condition. An annual sermon is preached, and a collection made for the benefit of its funds, on the Wednesday before Easter.

*Alleyn's Alms-houses* are near St. Luke's church, on the north of Old Street; they were founded, in 1615, by Edward Alleyn, the comedian, founder of Dulwich College, for ten poor men and women. And nearly opposite to these are *Poelyn's or Girdlers' Alms-houses*, for six poor members of that company.

*The Church of St. Luke, Middlesex*, is on the north side of Old Street, near St. Luke's Hospital: it was erected in the time of Queen Anne, and the Middlesex liberty of St. Giles, Cripplegate, was assigned as its parish. It was finished in 1732, and consecrated on St. Luke's day, in 1733. This church is a substantial building of Portland stone, with a tall fluted obelisk, for a spire.

In King's Square, in this parish, a new church, or chapel of ease, has been erected from the designs of Philip Hardwick, Esq.

*The Orphan Working School* is near the northern termination of Brick Lane, and not far from the basin of the Regent's Canal, City Road. It is a large and handsome building, consisting of a centre and two wings; an inscription on the front informs us, that this institution for the maintenance and instruction of orphans and other necessitous children, is supported by voluntary contributions, and that the building was erected in 1773. The original of this establishment was, in 1759, at a house in Hoxton, where twenty

boys were admitted, and as the funds would allow, twenty girls were added. The subscriptions increasing, the managers of this charity purchased a piece of ground, and erected this school-house, which has conveniences for baking, brewing, and washing; for air, exercise, and recreation. There is also a chapel, dining-rooms, dormitories, work-rooms, and other necessary apartments.

*St. Agnes-le-Cleere's Spring or Well* was, in Catholic times, dedicated to that saint; it is in Tabernacle Square, at the end of Old Street Road. In a survey of the prebendal estate of Finsbury, in 1557, it is noticed as the well called "Dame Agnes le Cleere." This spring is eighteen feet deep, and being of a chalybeate quality, is said to be efficacious in rheumatic and nervous cases, headaches, &c. The bath itself is of the depth of four feet, and is divided into two, the larger for gentlemen, the smaller for females. Warm, cold, and vapour baths are also provided.

*Shoreditch*—The district and parish extends from part of Finsbury to Norton Falgate and Bethnal Green. It was anciently a village, by the side of the Roman military way, by the Saxons named Eald (that is, Old) Street. The name the village is believed to have been derived from a family of distinction, lords of the manor; of whom, John de Sordich, or Sordige, was sent on an important embassy to Pope Clement III., by Edward III., in 1343. The vulgar pronunciation of Sordich strongly confirms this opinion.

In the time of Henry VIII., a person of the name of Barlo, an inhabitant of Shoreditch, acquired great honour as an archer, in a shooting match at Windsor, and the king named him on the spot, Duke of Shoreditch; and for many years after this the captain of the archers of London retained the title; and on the 17th of September, 1583, the duke, at the expense of the city, had a magnificent trial of skill; he sent a summons to all his officers and titular nobility, in and about London, to be ready with all their train of archery to accompany him to Smithfield. Consequently, we read that the Marquis of Barlo, the Marquis of Clerkenwell, with hunters who sounded their horns; the Marquises of Islington, Hogdson, Pankridge, and Shacklewell, marched thither with their train fantastically habited. Nearly a thousand had gold chains, and all were gorgeously attired.

The number of archers in the whole was three thousand; and their guards armed with bills, four thousand. According to Strype, the duke went out to meet them from Merchant Taylors' Hall, when a sight was exhibited, of which there has since been no parallel, though the practice of shooting at butts in the fields about Shoreditch, and in the other environs of the city, was occasionally continued long after this period.

The parish church of *St. Leonard, Shoreditch*, is opposite the eastern end of Old Street Road. On Sunday, the 23rd of December, 1716, the walls of the old church rent asunder with a frightful

sound, during divine service, and a considerable quantity of mortar falling, the congregation fled on all sides to the doors, where they severely injured each other by their efforts to escape. The church was built of flint and rubble, and being surveyed by Messrs. Flitcroft and Cordwell, the walls were found to be utterly decayed, the pavement eight feet lower than the street, and the ceiling very low.

The present church was erected about the year 1735; it has a handsome portico of the Doric style of architecture, on the western front. The body of the edifice is plain, but well lighted, and the steeple light, elegant, and lofty. The tower, at a proper height has a series of Ionic columns, and on their entablature are scrolls, which form the base of as many Corinthian columns on pedestals, and supporting a dome, from whose crown rises a series of columns of the Composite order, on whose entablature rests the spire, standing upon four balls, which gives it an additional air of lightness; and on the top is a ball and a fane.

The length of this church is one hundred and thirty feet; breadth seventy; height from the portico, one hundred and ninety-two feet; from the pavement of the communion table to the upper part of the ceiling of the attic story fifty-five feet.

The Priory of Holywell stood in Holywell Street, one end of which runs into the Curtain Road, and the other into that part of Shoreditch, called Norton Falgate. It was founded by Robert Fitz Gelran, about 1189, and after many reparations was re-edified by Sir Thomas Lovell, in the reign of Henry VII.

*Curtain Road* extends from Worship Street to Old Street Road; and has been named from one of the most ancient theatres of the metropolis: here Richard Tarleton, one of Queen Elizabeth's twelve players, with wages and livery, exhibited before the public.

*Hoxton* is a hamlet to the parish of St. Leonard Shoreditch, in the survey of Domesday it is named *Hocheston*; and the manor was at that time as at present within the demesne of the church of of St. Paul. Hoxton Square consists of respectable houses, which encompass an area of about an acre and a half.

*St. John's Church, Hoxton*, is an elegant square building, with an ornamental portico of the Ionic order. A handsome square pannelled turriform building with windows, forms the basement of a lofty cylindrical tower, divided into eight parts by Grecian antæ, between which are semicircular heads.

*Aske's Hospital, or Haberdashers' Alms-houses*, is at the northern extremity of Pitfield Street: it was erected by the Haberdashers' Company, in pursuance of the will of Robert Aske, Esq. one of their members, who left £30,000 for the building, and for the relief of twenty poor members, and twenty boys, sons of decayed freemen, of the same company. The men who are to be all single, have each an apartment of three rooms, with proper diet and coals, a gown once in two years, and £3 per annum in money.

The boys have also a ward to themselves, with all necessities; their master, who reads prayers twice a day in the chapel, has besides a house, with an allowance for coals, £50 per annum. The salaries of the clerk, butler, porter, and other domestics, amount to nearly £800 a year. The building is four hundred feet long, with an ambulatory in front, of three hundred and forty feet, under a piazza, elevated on stone columns of the Tuscan order; in the centre is the chapel, adorned with columns, entablature and pediment of the Ionic order, and in front is a finely executed statue of the founder in his gown, holding a roll of parchment, apparently his last will.

The chapel was consecrated by Archbishop Tillotson, in 1695.

On Hoxton Causey are ten alms-houses, founded and endowed by Mrs. Mary Westby, in 1749, for ten poor women. The "*Lumley alms-houses*" were given by Lady Viscountess Lumley to the parishes of St. Botolph, Aldgate, and St. Botolph, Bishops-gate. The building was erected in 1672, and was repaired in 1781. *Badger's Alms-houses* were built in 1698, in attention to the will of Mr. Allen Badger, for six aged women. There are, likewise, some alms-houses founded about 1701, by Mr. Baremere, for eight poor women; but the alms people receive only a small allowance of coals. Nearly opposite to these are six alms-houses, built in 1794, by Mr. Fuller, late banker in Lombard Street, "for aged women professing Presbyterian tenets." In Gloucester Street are eight alms-houses, erected by the daughter of Mr. Fuller, in compliance with her father's known intention, expressed in his life-time; and in Old Street Road is another range of six alms-houses, founded by Judge Fuller.

*The Weaver's Alms-houses* are where the Curtain Road joins to Old Street Road, and were erected by Mr. William Watson, and others, for the widows of twelve poor weavers, this charity belongs to the Weavers' Company, who have also alms-houses in Blossom Street, Norton Falgate, named, from the ancient place of their erection, Peter's Fields Alms-houses.

*The Refuge for the Destitute*, was founded in 1806, at Hoxton for males, and on the Hackney Road for females, it is supported by voluntary contributions for providing a place of refuge for persons discharged from prisons or hulks, unfortunate and deserted females, and others, who from loss of character or extreme indigence, cannot, though willing to work, procure an honest maintenance: these are, in this asylum, provided with temporary relief, till parochial or other assistance can be obtained.

This hamlet has, for many years, acquired a melancholy distinction as the retreat of the insane and the city poor. There are several private establishments, of considerable magnitude and respectability, devoted to the former, and two buildings appropriated to the reception of the latter. The Jews have a very ancient enclosure here used by them as a place of sepulture, in

which are several highly adorned tombs. Hoxton constitutes a prebend in the cathedral church of St. Paul, the prebendary having the ninth stall on the left side of the choir.\*

*Haggerston*, likewise a hamlet to the parish of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, is mentioned in Domesday under the name of *Hergotes-tane*. There was then land to two ploughs. Robert Gernon held the manor of the king. This hamlet, contained in the seventeenth century only a few houses, designed for country retirement, in one of which was born, on the 29th of October, 1656, the eminent astronomer and philosopher, Edmund Halley, LL.D. The name and works of this truly great man are too well known to render a biographical notice necessary in the present page. He ended a life dedicated to the advancement of science and the pursuit of honest fame, in the year 1741, and lies buried in the church-yard of Lee, Kent.

*St. Mary's Church*, at Haggerston, is a handsome erection in the Gothic style, ornamented by turrets and a lofty tower. The interior is economically and judiciously arranged, and lighted by gas; and the choral service (performed by amateurs) deserves to be noticed. Mr. Nash was the architect, and the estimated expense £12,496, and the number of persons to be accommodated 1700.

*Norton Falgate* extends from Shoreditch, to Bishopsgate Street Without, it forms a prebendal manor or liberty, which belonged to St. Paul's Cathedral as early as the conquest. This district being extra-parochial, the inhabitants support their own poor, and bury and marry where they please, but they mostly use a chapel, built by Sir George Wheeler, a prebendary of Durham, for his tenants in Spitalfields. In this liberty there are, also, a small work-house, a girl's school, and a free school for boys. A handsome new theatre was opened in Norton Falgate, on Monday the 27th of March, 1837.

*Spitalfields* is a district of considerable extent, which derives its name from having been built on fields belonging to the Hospital of St. Mary Spital.† No longer ago than the reign of William and Mary, the whole of what is called *Brick Lane*, extending to Whitechapel Road, was so named from its being a passage for *brick carts*, "deep, dirty, and almost desolate." The Old Artillery Ground, or Teazle Close, long unoccupied after the company had left it, took up nearly all the space from the east side of Bishopsgate Street, to Wheeler Street, and Spital Square, but owing to the great increase of inhabitants from the settlement here of the persecuted French Protestants, after the revocation of the edict of Nantz, by Louis XIV.,‡ nearly the whole of what is called Spitalfields was erected, including Artillery Street, Fort Street, &c.

\* Newcourt's Repertorium, vol. i, p. 162,

† Vol. iii. p. 146.

‡ A love of music has been generally considered as nationally characteristic of the French people, and it has been remarked of the Spitalfield Weavers that they

all the way up to the back of the Church of St. Leonard, Shore-ditch, and from thence, eastward, towards Bethnal Green and Whitechapel Road, containing about three hundred and twenty acres, closely built, and numerous inhabited. If any proof were wanting that the principal part of this large parish was rebuilt for the accommodation of persons engaged in the weaving branch, it would be only necessary to look at the long casement lights in the upper stories of the houses, particularly in the garrets, a difference in the construction of windows not to be found in any other part of the metropolis. Spitalfields was made a distinct parish, being first separated from Stepney in 1723.

*Christ Church, Spitalfields*, is at the west end of Church Street, its western door fronting Paternoster Row and Union Street, being one of the fifty churches voted by parliament. It was begun in 1723, and finished in 1729. This is a very stately edifice, built of stone, one hundred and eleven feet in length, and eighty-seven in breadth; the height of the roof forty-one feet, and of the steeple two hundred and thirty-four. It is ornamented with a Doric portico, to which there is a handsome ascent by a flight of steps. The tower has arched windows and niches; and, on its diminishing for the steeple, is supported by the heads of the under corners, which form a kind of buttress; from this part rises the base of the spire with an arcade; its corners are in the same manner supported with a kind of pyramidal buttress, ending in a point, and the spire is terminated with a vase and a fane. The steeple contains a good ring of twelve bells, and excellent chimes, which gratify the inhabitants four times a day; in the interior of the church is a fine toned organ.

This church contains a monument, worthy of particular notice, to the memory of Sir Robert Ladbroke, Knight, Alderman, Lord Mayor, and Father of the City of London. It is a beautiful specimen of Mr. Flaxman's abilities; the alderman is represented standing, adorned with all the paraphernalia of office.

*St. John's Chapel* is on the left hand of St. John Street, going from Brick Lane.

*French and Dissenters' Chapels.* That the number of Protestant Refugees in this part of the metropolis must have been very considerable, is evident from the French Protestant Chapels which have been converted into places of worship for Dissenters. Some of these are very large, though plain buildings, particularly that in Brick Lane, at the corner of Church Street; and another in Gray

inherit from their expatriated ancestors the customs of singing at their looms. Shakespeare makes Falstaff allude to this custom, in Henry IV. act 2, addressing Prince Henry, after the Gad's Hill adventure, he says, "I would I were a weaver, I could sing all manner of songs." And a similar allusion occurs in Ben Johnson's "Silent Woman, (act 3, scene iv.) where Cutburt, in humorous apology for the minister, tells Morose, "He got this cold with sitting up late, and singing catches, with clothworkers."



Eagle Street, occupied by the Wesleyan Methodists. The Unitarian Chapel, in Parliament Court, also retains a French inscription on the poor's box. The only chapel in which the service is now performed in the French language in this large district, is in John Street, Brick Lane, a building of small dimensions.

*The Spitalfields Benevolent Society* was established in 1811, for visiting and relieving the sick and distressed poor, at their own habitations, and has proved exceedingly beneficial to the numerous objects of compassion in this extensive and crowded manufacturing district.

*Dyers' Alms-houses*, also named, *Spitalfields Alms-houses*, are in St. John Street, Brick Lane, and contain apartments for ten poor widows of freemen of the Dyers' Company.

*The London Dispensary*, in Church Street, in this parish, was opened in 1777, for administering advice and medicines to the poor at the Dispensary, or at their own habitations, as their cases may require. The visiting patients at their homes is limited to the district which extends from Shoreditch Church to Whitechapel Church, including the whole of Spitalfields, and from thence to Hermitage Stairs, Wapping, including Goodman's Fields, and from thence along the River to Southwark Bridge, up Queen Street, Cheapside, King Street, and Coleman Street, to Shoreditch Church.

*Spitalfields Market* is particularly well supplied with fruit and vegetables. The manor has descended from the Wentworth family to that of Dacre, the steward of which holds a court-leet for determining all causes respecting the tenantry. Near this spot in Paternoster Row, Richard Tarleton, the famous player at the Curtain Theatre, it is said "kept an ordinary in Spitalfields, pleasant fields for the citizens to walk in;" and the row as the name implies, was formerly a few houses where they sold rosaries, relics, &c. on the edge of a very large burying-ground, near to which the present market was built.

*Bethnal Green*, was a hamlet of the parish of Stepney till the year 1743, when it was constituted a parish, and is bounded by Hackney, Stratford, St. Leonard's Shoreditch, Christ Church, Spitalfields, and Mile End New Town. A part of this parish assists in forming the eastern suburbs of the metropolis, and this division is very populous, being inhabited chiefly by journeymen silk-weavers, who work at home for master-weavers in Spitalfields. The remaining portion is chiefly grass-land,\* or occupied by market gardeners.

The *Green*, which assists in imparting a name to this parish, comprises about seven acres, and was purchased by the inhabitants, in the year 1667, of Lady Wentworth, then lady of the manor of Stepney, for the sum of £200, was, at the same time, vested in trustees for the benefit of the poor inhabitants of the Green.

\* There are about two hundred milch cows kept in this parish. *Agricultural Survey of Middlesex*, p. 417.

Among former eminent inhabitants of this place may be noticed Sir Richard Gresham, father of the celebrated Sir Thomas Gresham. Sir Balthazar Gerbier, who styled himself a painter and an architect, but whose real character appears to have been that of a fanciful projector, instituted at Bethnal Green, in the year 1649, an academy in imitation of the *Museum Minerva*, designed by Sir Francis Kynaston, in the reign of Charles I. Here he delivered weekly public lectures, "at which any person might speak, or read, on any subject, so that it was on unquestionable principles, consonant with godliness, and with all due respect to the state." This early instance of a debating society appears to have met with some popular opposition, and the whole institution was speedily relinquished by the projector.

An establishment for the reception of insane persons, occupies extensive premises, in which is included a portion of the ancient mansion built by John Kirby, a citizen of London in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and was afterwards the residence of Sir Hugh Platt, knight, author of the "Garden of Eden," and other works. The interior has been much altered, and some painted pannels and carved chimney pieces of the sixteenth century removed.

With this mansion is connected the hero of the once popular ballad of "The Beggar's Daughter of Bethnal Green."\* This ballad appears to have been written in the reign of Elizabeth, and has for its hero Henry de Montfort, son of Simon Earl of Leicester, who is believed to have fallen, together with his father, at the battle of Evesham (fought August 4, 1265). But, according to this legendary writer, the younger de Montfort was not wounded to death, though so much hurt that he was deprived of sight. A fair lady removed him from the field, where he lay helpless among the slain. They were afterwards married, and De Montfort, to avoid any suspicion of his identity, disguised himself as "a silly blind beggar," and fixed his abode at Bednal Green.

The palace of the noted beggar, has been traditionally connected with the site of the house of citizen Kirby, and the staff of the parish beadle is ornamented with an allusion to this legendary story.

It is said by Newcourt† "that there was formerly a chapel in the hamlet of Bethnal Green, but whether a chapel of ease, or a private chapel, he could not find." This building stood on the south-east corner of the green, but has been taken down.

*Bishops Hall*, was an ancient house near the green, said to have been the residence of Bishop Bonner, and which was certainly his property, it is understood to have been the manor-house of Stepney. The site of this building is now occupied by several private dwellings.

\* Reliques of ancient English Poetry, vol. ii. p. 177.

† Repertorium, vol. i. p. 743.

The *Parish Church*, is dedicated to St. Matthew, and was consecrated in the year 1746. This is a heavy brick building, with a square tower at the west. The interior is spacious, but does not contain any monuments which require notice.

In this parish are a meeting-house for the Presbyterians, which has been established for many years; a French church, and several meeting-houses for Methodists.

An "*episcopal chapel*," built under the direction of the London Society for promoting Christianity amongst the Jews, was opened in July, 1814. This is a capacious brick building, and is to be officiated in by clergymen of the established church. The same society have, likewise, instituted in this parish a school for the children of Jewish parents.

A *Free School* and *Alms-house* were founded at Bethnal Green by Mr. Thomas Parmiter, in the year 1722. Several benefactions have since occurred, and fifty boys are now educated, and partly clothed, by this establishment. The number of almsmen is six, each of whom receives £5 per annum. There is also in this parish a subscription school, which has been favoured with benefactions to the amount of above £1200. A suitable building has been erected for the use of this school, with dwellings for the master and mistress. With the aid of annual subscriptions, and occasional charity sermons, thirty-five boys and the same number of girls are educated and clothed. An extensive Sunday school is supported by Dissenters.

*Bourne's Alms-houses*, are on the east side of the Kingsland Road, they were built and endowed as directed by the will of Mr. Thomas Bourne, dated August 14, 1727, for erecting and maintaining an alms-house, for the habitation of twelve poor freemen of the company of Frame-work Knitters of London, or of twelve poor persons, part of them freemen, and the other part widows of freemen of the same company, to be appointed by the masters, wardens, and court of assistants. Of this legacy he left £1000 for the purchase of the ground, and building the house and conveniences; and £2000 to be laid out in the purchase of lands in fee simple, in the name of the master &c. of the said company. In 1734 the alms-houses were erected, and in the same year the executors placed in them twelve poor men of the company, with an annual allowance of £8 each. These alms-houses consist of twelve small dwellings of two apartments each, under one roof, with a small garden and fore-court to each.

*Jefferies, or Gefferey's Alms-houses*, form a large and handsome range of buildings on the Kingsland Road, not far distant from Bethnal Green. They consist of a long and spacious centre, with a chapel and two projecting wings. In the middle, fronting the chapel, is a handsome statue of the founder. They were built by the Ironmongers' Company, in 1713, pursuant to the will of Robert Jefferies, Lord Mayor of London, for the reception of as

many of his poor relations as should apply for this charity; and in case there were none of these, for fifty poor members of that company.

*Morell's or Goldsmith's Alms-houses*, are on the left-hand side of the Hackney Road, leading to London Fields. They consist of six houses, built in accordance with the will of Richard Morell, dated October 7, 1703. Each house has four rooms and a garden before and behind, and they are occupied by six aged liverymen of the Goldsmiths' Company, who each receive a pension of £21, two chaldrons of coals, and a new gown of the value of £2 10s., yearly.

*Hackney*, on its southern extremity, meets the parish of Shoreditch, and is bounded towards the east by Bethnal Green and Stratford-le-Bow. According to Mr. Lysons, the circumference of this district exceeds eleven miles.

There are several manors within the parish of Hackney. The principal of these is termed the Lord's-hold, and was attached to the Bishopric of London until the year 1550, when it was surrendered to the crown by Bishop Ridley. In the following year it was granted by the king to Lord Wentworth; and it continued in the Wentworth family until 1652. Towards the end of the seventeenth century it was purchased by Francis Tyssen, Esq. Lands in this manor, and in that of King's-hold, descend according to the custom of Gavel-kind.

The manor now termed Kings-hold formerly belonged to the Knights-templars; and after the dissolution of that order, was granted in common with other possessions, to the monastery of St. John of Jerusalem. On the dissolution of the latter order, the estate appears to have been granted to Henry Earl of Northumberland; but on the death of that nobleman it reverted to the crown, since which period it has been uniformly known by its present appellation. King Edward VI. granted this manor in 1547, to William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke; who sold it in the same year to Sir Ralph Sadler. In 1578, it was purchased by Sir Henry Carey, Lord Hunsdon, who again conveyed it in 1583, to Sir Royland Hayward. It was subsequently possessed by Fulk Greville (afterwards Lord Brooke,) and Sir George Vyner. In 1698 it was purchased by Francis Tyssen, Esq.

This village possesses only a small claim on the page of the national historian. When the Duke of Gloucester and his friends repaired to arms for the purpose of opposing the injurious partiality shewn by King Richard II. to Robert de Vere, whom he had created Duke of Ireland, they stationed their troops in Hackney, and several other villages near London. From their head-quarters they sent Lord Lovell and the Archbishop of York to the King, who succeeded in obtaining a temporary accordance with their wishes.

Hackney was a place of much fashion and consideration in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The following persons, among others, appear from the parish books, and other authentic sources, to have been residents:—Edward, Earl of Oxford, a brave soldier, and a poetical writer of some celebrity.\* Sir Julius Cæsar, the eminent civilian (whose name again occurs at Tottenham) resided for some time at Hackney, and afterwards at Homerton. Robert Rich, second Earl of Warwick, of that family. The Vyner family resided in an ancient house near the church, Sir Thomas Vyner, a citizen of London, who served the office of Lord Mayor, was the first knight made by Charles II., on his restoration, and was created a baronet in 1663. Sir Thomas died in this house, as did his son, Sir George Vyner, Bart. Daniel Defoe, conspicuous in his day as a political writer, and the author of Robinson Crusoe, was an inhabitant of this parish for several years. Dr. Mandeville, author of the “Fable of the Bees,” lived at Hackney for some time, and died here, in 1733.

Hackney occupies a flat site, and the buildings are too frequent to allow a preservation of rural character. The village (if considered independently of its hamlets) chiefly consists of four streets, termed Church Street, Mare (or Mere) Street, Grove Street, and Well Street.

In these divisions occur many detached dwellings of a respectable class, and some of a superior kind. An ancient building, near the entrance of the village on the side towards London, has been occupied as a boarding school. This appears to be only a small part of an edifice formerly of extensive proportions, which seems to have been erected in the latter years of the sixteenth century. Different rooms have carved chimney-pieces, recesses, and wainscotting, together with ceilings ornamented in stucco-work. But there is not any date or armorial allusion.

Several houses of considerable antiquity in this village have been taken down. The most conspicuous of these was the mansion called the *Black and White House*, which stood near the church, and was built by a citizen of London, in 1578. In several of the apartments were carved chimney-pieces and door-cases, ornamented by the arms of the Vyner family. The windows of an apartment termed the Brown Parlour contained some remains of arms, painted in glass, among which were those of the Duke of Holstein, brother of Anne of Denmark, who was in England soon after the accession of James I., and has been supposed to have resided here. In Mare Street a mansion known by the name of *Barber's Barn*, was built about the year 1591, and in the tenure of Colonel Okey at the time of his attainder as a regicide. A

\* Vide Puttenham's Art of Poetry, p. 61.

mansion in Well Street, called *Templars' House*\* appears to have been erected early in the seventeenth century.

*Balmes House* (termed in old writings *Barmes*, or *Baulmes*) was rebuilt on the site of an ancient structure by Sir George Whitmore, towards the middle of the seventeenth century. Sir George was an alderman of London, and a considerable sufferer from his loyal adherence to Charles I. This residence was sold by his family about the year 1680, and has been occupied as a receptacle for the insane.

A field near this building appears to have been formerly used by the Artillery Company as a place of exercise; and the "Baumes March is said to have been a favourite exercise at arms."† The house was formerly surrounded by a moat, and it is observed by Mr. Ellis, in his History of Shoreditch, "that, no longer than fifty years since, the only entrance was over a drawbridge."

John Ward, noted for great wealth and insatiable avarice, whom Pope, in his Third Moral Essay, has associated with "Waters, Chartres, and — the Devil," resided at Hackney, in a large house known by the name of *Ward's Corner*.

*The Old Parish Church of Hackney* was taken down in 1798, with an exception of the tower, and a small chapel formerly attached to the south side of the chancel. The tower is square and composed of stone, with an embattled parapet and graduated buttresses. It appears to have been erected in the fourteenth century, and constituted one of the most ancient parts of the edifice. The other portions of the old church had been rebuilt at different times, and the arms of Heron and Urswick, which occurred in several places, carved in stone, render it probable that Sir John Heron, master of the jewel-house to Henry VIII., and Christopher Urswick, sometime rector of this parish, were great benefactors to the work.

*The Rowe Chapel* was erected in 1614, by Sir Henry Rowe, Knt., as a place of burial for his family. The Rowes were distinguished inhabitants of this parish in the seventeenth century; various branches of their family fixed at Hackney, Shacklewell,

\* Engravings of the Templars' House, and of Barber's Barn, are introduced in the *European Magazine*. The premises of Barber's Barn, and its adjoining grounds, were, about the middle of the last century, cultivated as a nursery, by Mr. John Busch. Catherine II., Empress of Russia, having sent to England for a gardener, to lay out and manage her gardens and pleasure-grounds, Mr. Busch was engaged to go out to Russia for that purpose; and in the year 1771, gave up his concern at Hackney, with the nursery and foreign correspondence, to Messrs Loddiges. These gentlemen, who rank as the most eminent florists and nurserymen of their time, have extensive greenhouses here; and hothouses heated by steam, the ingenious apparatus belonging to which has been principally of their own invention. Their gardens boast of the finest display of exotics ever exhibited in this country, and a walk through them is one of the most delightful spectacles in Nature.—*European Magazine—Mirror*, &c.

† Nichols's Edit. of the *Tatler*, vol. v. pp. 370, 371.

and Muswell Hill. From the female line of the latter branch is descended, the present Marquis of Downshire, who has caused the chapel to be cased with stone, and preserved as a mausoleum. Within this building are monuments to several of the Rowe family, two of whom served the office of Lord Mayor of London.

*The New Church of Hackney* stands at a short distance from the site of the ancient church on the north-east. This building was commenced in May, 1792, and consecrated on the 15th of July, 1797. The structure is generally of brick, above the plinth, which has a casing of Portland stone, and there are stone imposts to the piers forming the arched recesses in which the windows and doors are placed. The plan is cruciform, and the projecting face of the elevation in each front is finished by a triangular pediment, the cornice of which receives and terminates the covering of the roof, and being continued at the eave of the building, the general uniformity of the design is retained in all parts.

There are five entrances, each of which opens to a spacious vestibule. The principal entrance is on the north, and is protected by a semi-circular Ionic portico of Portland stone. The other entrances are at the extremities of the east and west sides, and each of these has a porch corresponding with the portico, and contains a staircase leading to the gallery. The steeple rises over the vestibule at the north end of the structure, and is composed of brick, with an exterior of Portland stone. This, together with the portico and porches, was added to the building in the years 1812 and 1813; and the whole was erected after the design, and under the direction of Mr. Spiller.

When the design of a new church at Hackney was first entertained by the parishioners, it was proposed to construct the building on a plan capable of seating three thousand persons; but the magnitude of this intention was afterwards curtailed, and the architect was restricted to its present limits. The building is still presumed to have capacity for accommodating upon seats the largest congregation of any church in England; the pews and open seats being sufficient to receive two thousand five hundred persons, and the aisles will admit many more. The expense of the building amounted to £28,000.

The rectory of Hackney constitutes a manor, known by the name of Grumbolds; and the patronage of the vicarage is legally vested in the rector, who, according to long usage, immediately on his presentation grants a lease of the rectorial manor, by virtue of which the patron of the rectory also presents to the vicarage.

The following eminent persons, (besides Christopher Urswick,) have officiated either as rectors, vicars, or lecturers, in the church of Hackney:—Richard Sampson, who won the favour of King Henry VIII., by writing against the supremacy of the pope. He was afterwards successively Bishop of Chichester, and of Coventry and Lichfield. David Doulben, presented to the vicarage in 1613.

and subsequently promoted to the see of Bangor. Gilbert Sheldon, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, founder of the Theatre at Oxford. John Strype, the historian and antiquary, was chosen lecturer in 1689. He resigned the duties of this appointment in 1724, but continued to reside at Hackney till his decease in 1737.

The manor-house of *King's Hold*, or *Brooke House*, is used as a receptacle for insane persons. On this spot resided the Earl of Northumberland; and the building which he occupied is described as "a fayre house, all of brick, with a fayre hall and parlour, a large gallery, a proper chapel, and a proper library to laye books in," &c. The manor-house was afterwards the seat of Lord Hunsdon; and when Lord Brooke sold the manor of King's Hold he reserved the mansion, which has continued vested in his family, and is the property of the Earl of Warwick.

This house has experienced considerable alterations, but large portions of the ancient edifice have been preserved. These consist principally of a quadrangle, with internal galleries, those on the north and south sides being one hundred and seventy-four feet in length. On the ceiling of the south gallery are the arms of Lord Hunsdon, with those of his lady, and the crests of both families frequently repeated. The arms of Lord Hunsdon are, likewise, remaining on the ceiling of a room connected with this gallery. It is, therefore, probable that the greater part of the house was rebuilt by this nobleman during the short period for which he held the manor, a term of no longer duration than from 1578 to 1583. The other divisions of this extensive building are of various but more modern dates.

In Lower Clapton is a school, known by the name of *Hackney School*, which has flourished for nearly a century on the same spot. This academy was long under the direction of the Newcome family, and many conspicuous characters have sat on its forms. "It was celebrated," says Lysons, "for the excellence of the dramatic performances exhibited every third year by the scholars. In these dramas Dr. Benjamin Hoadly, author of the *Suspicious Husband*, and his brother, Dr. John Hoadly, a dramatic writer also, who were both educated at this school, formerly distinguished themselves."\*

In a house now taken down, which stood at no great distance from the above school, but on the opposite side of the way, was born the philanthropic John Howard.

In Well Street, Hackney, a handsome building has been erected as a chapel of ease. This structure is termed St. John's Chapel, and was consecrated in 1810, by Bishop Randolph.

There are, in different parts of this parish, meeting-houses for Dissenters of the following denominations:—Independents; Calvinistic Methodists; Wesleyan Methodists; Baptists; Unitarians.



Among the former pastors of several of these places of worship occur men of considerable eminence. The following appear most conspicuous : Dr. William Bates ; Matthew Henry (author of a well known Exposition of the Bible) ; and the late celebrated Doctors Priestley and Price.

A free-school for boys was founded at Hackney in 1616, and endowed with £20 *per annum* ; and various schools, supported by subscription, were instituted in the last century. The chief of these are now united in one humane and comprehensive establishment. A large school-house, for the instruction of poor children of both sexes, was completed and opened in the year 1811.

*The School of Industry*, in Dalston Lane, was established in the year 1790. The children are clothed by the produce of their own labour, and are educated at the expense of subscribers. Institutions for gratuitous education are, likewise, attached to the chapels, and dissenting places of worship.

*Spurstow's Alms-houses*, for six poor widows, were founded by Dr. Spurstow, vicar of Hackney, in the latter part of the seventeenth century. In Well Street are alms-houses for six aged and poor men, founded by Henry Monger, Esq. in 1669. There is, also, an alms-house in Lower Clapton, founded in 1692, by Thomas Wood, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, for ten poor and aged widows. His lordship endowed this institution with a rent-charge of £50 *per annum*, besides a gown every second year, and £5 *per annum* to a chaplain, whom he intended to read prayers every Wednesday and Friday. Bishop Wood's estates at Hackney were purchased, after the death of his nephew, by Sir William Chapman, who was related to the family, and who, in right of such a purchase, nominated the pensioners. The relict of Sir William conferred on the vestry the right of nomination, and declared her intention of enlarging the allowance of the alms-women, but died before she carried the intention into effect. Her devisee, the late Lady Willes, was anxious to execute the wish of her deceased friend, and made over an estate at Hackney for that purpose.

*Limehouse*. This was anciently a village, distant about two miles from London, and was, according to Stow, originally named *Limehurst*, a Saxon word, signifying a grove of Lime trees, a number of those trees having formerly grown in this neighbourhood. From its situation, Limehouse may be considered the farthest eastern extremity of the port of London, forming a continuation of the line of the Thames from Wapping and Shadwell. In the course of the last century, the erection of new buildings and streets has extended from Limehouse to the metropolis ; and in 1730, an act was passed, by which this hamlet ; and part of Ratcliffe, both appendages to Stepney, were made a distinct parish, which has been named St. Anne, Limehouse ; bounded by Mile End Old Town and Poplar. The boundary in Ratcliffe, extends along the Butcher Row and White Horse Street,

the part of Ratcliffe annexed to this parish, has no further connection than what relates to the payment of church-rates and dues: it is yet separately assessed and chooses its own officers.

A canal from the river Lea, and the Regent's Canal, both enter the Thames at Limehouse.

The parish Church of Limehouse, was one of the fifty new churches built by act of parliament; the foundation was laid in 1712, and it was consecrated the 12th of September, 1730.\* The building is of Portland stone, after a design of Hawksmoor. The inside is fitted up in the Grecian style, and is very handsome: the pews are of Dutch oak.

The north side of this church-yard is bounded by the New Commercial Road, from the West India Docks to Whitechapel, it is of sufficient width to admit five carts abreast: the centre is paved with Scotch granite, over which is a stratum of gravel, eight inches in depth, which, being supported by the stone pavement underneath, is always firm and free from mud.

The hamlet of *Mile End Old Town* occupies the greater part of the north side of the road between Stepney and Whitechapel. In Jack Cade's rebellion, the commons of Essex encamped here. Fortifications were thrown up at Mile End, when the city of London was surrounded by a trench, in 1642, and Sir Kenelm Digby was taken into custody as a royalist, whilst he was viewing the fortifications in disguise.†

There was formerly a Lazar-house, or hospital, at Mile End, dedicated to our Saviour and St. Mary Magdalen, of which John Mills was Proctor in 1551, and Henry Smith in 1589.

*The Alms-houses of Trinity House* in this hamlet are beautifully built of brick and stone, for poor captains of ships and their widows.‡

Adjoining are twelve Alms-houses for twelve poor widows of the Skinners' Company, who have each an allowance of £18 per annum.§

Near these are the *Vintners' Alms-houses*, for widows, who have an allowance of 5s. 3d. weekly.

*Judge Fuller's Alms-houses*, in Eagle Place, are for poor men past labour, belonging generally to all the hamlets of the parish of Stepney, who have each £4 per annum.

*Bancroft's Alms-houses* occupy three sides of a spacious quadrangle. On the north are the chapel, the school, and the dwelling-houses for the masters. On the east and west the pensioners reside. The whole was erected in 1735, pursuant to the will of Francis Bancroft, who bequeathed £28,000 for purchasing the

\* The Environs of London.

† The remains of these fortifications was afterwards named the Mount.

‡ Vol. iii. p. 98.

§ Vol. iii. p. 515.

ground, and erecting and endowing the building. The improvements in this estate have admitted of the salary to each pensioner, consisting of twenty-four old men, to be raised from £8 to £18 per annum. The school-room now accommodates one hundred boys; and there are dwelling-houses for two masters. The boys are admitted between the ages of seven and ten, and remain till they are fifteen, when they are allowed £4 for binding them apprentices, or £2 10s. to fit them for service.

Adjoining these alms-houses are three cemeteries belonging to the Portuguese and Dutch Jews. Mr. Lysons has given a very curious account of their burial ceremonies.\*

The Portuguese Jews' had an hospital in Leman Street, Goodmans Fields, as early as the year 1748, which was removed to Mile End Old Town in 1792, and an enlarged edifice erected.

*The Newy Tozadik*, or *House of Justice*, established by the German Jews and others, in 1806, is an elegant modern edifice, on the south side of the road between Globe Lane and Bancroft's Alms-houses. This institution arose from the philanthropic exertions of Benjamin and Abraham Goldsmid, esquires, who, in 1795, commenced a collection among their friends for raising a fund for the benefit of the German Jewish poor, which enabled them in 1797, to purchase £20,000, Imperial three per cents; and in 1806, the hospital was erected for the reception of five aged men, five aged women, ten boys, and eight girls. An annexed freehold was also purchased for £2000 for the purpose of enlarging the building as soon as convenient.

*Whitechapel Church*, so called from the colour of its walls, is at the western extremity of Whitechapel Road, and was erected in 1673. The parish was taken out of Stepney; and the first church, which was a chapel of ease to the mother church, was called St. Mary Matfellow; some persons of that name having, as Stow thinks, been Lords of the manor.

Hugh de Fulborn was rector here in 1329. In 1763, the old church being in a ruinous condition was taken down, and the present edifice erected.

An institution for the Education of Poor Children, gratis, was founded here in the reign of Charles II., by the Rev. Ralph Davenant, then rector: but wanting endowment, it was enriched by the gift of £1000 by some benevolent person who chose to be unknown, this established the charity upon a permanent basis. Here one hundred boys and one hundred girls, who have been baptized in the church of Whitechapel, and are the children of parishoners, are new clothed and instructed; the boys are employed in box-making, and the girls in needle-work: and they make all the linen for themselves and the boys.

*The London Hospital*, on the southern side of Whitechapel

\* Environs of London, Vol. iii. 475.

Road, was founded in 1740, for the relief of all sick and diseased persons, particularly manufacturers, seamen in the merchant's service, and their wives and children. It was first kept in a large house in Prescott Street, Goodman's Fields, afterwards used for the Magdalen Charity, till, by the contributions of many worthy persons, it was removed into Whitechapel Road, and the present spacious building erected. It was incorporated by a royal charter, in 1758, and occupies part of an airy spot of ground where the ancient fortification, called the Mount, was situated.

*Wellclose Square*, near the eastern termination of Rosemary Lane, has been formerly named Marine Square, from the numerous residences of captains of merchants ships. In the centre is the Danish Church, erected in 1696, at the expense of Christian V. King of Denmark. The architect was Gaius Gabriel Cibber, who erected a monument within this church to the memory of his wife Jane, daughter of William Colley, Esq. and mother of Colley Cibber, the celebrated dramatist. Farther to the east is *Princes Square*, ornamented by the Sweedish Church, which is an elegant structure, used by the natives of that country. In a vault, within this church, was interred the remains of the celebrated Emanuel Swedenborg, who died in 1772.

*Raine's Hospital*, in Fowden Fields, in this neighbourhood, was founded by Henry Raine, Esq. in 1737, who endowed it with £240 per annum, and the sum of £4000 to be laid out in a purchase. There are fifty boys and fifty girls in this hospital, who are selected from a preparatory school by the same liberal founder, in 1719. He also bequeathed two annual prizes of £100 each, to be drawn for out of six girls, as a wedding portion, with £5 for a wedding dinner.

*The Minories* is a spacious street extending from Tower Hill toward Aldgate; it has been named from a convent of the nuns of St. Clare, called the *Minoreesses*, founded in 1293, by Blanche, Queen of Navarre, wife of Edmund, Earl of Lancaster, brother of Edward I. On the suppression of this house, in 1539, the church of the Holy Trinity was erected on part of its site; and was rebuilt in 1706. Eastward from the Minories is *Goodman's Fields*, so named from a farmer of that name: Stow assures us that, he has often fetched three pints of milk, hot from the kine, for a halfpenny, of this farmer, Goodman. This district has been since covered with buildings and streets.

*Merchant Taylors' Alms-houses* for fourteen elderly women, who receive 1s. 4d. per week, and £8 15s. annually, is at the eastern extremity of Rosemary Lane, formerly named Hog Lane. A narrow opening in this lane\* leads to the *Royal or National Mint*, which, as stated "in Britton and Brayley's History," was

\* This was formerly the site of a magnificent religious foundation, called the New Abbey, on the Abbey of the Graces, or East Minster, founded in 1369.

formerly an appendage to the Tower, and appears to have been established there in or before the time of Edward I., and it remained there till about twenty years ago, when the vast increase of business in this department, arising from the increase of population and other causes, induced the government to order the erection of the present edifice, which is a handsome structure of three stories elevation, with centre and wings; ornamented with columns and pilasters, &c. a pediment with the British arms in front, and an elegant balustrade inclosing the roof. The principal officers are provided with houses on each side of the building, and every advantage derived from mechanical contrivance has been introduced to facilitate the operation of coinage.

*Bow or Stratford-le-Bow*, is bounded on the east by the River Lea, which in this direction forms a line of separation between Middlesex and Essex, on the north and north-west it meets Hackney and Bethnal Green, and is bounded on the south and south-west by Stepney, of which it some time ago formed a part; and south-eastward it joins St. Leonard, Bromley. This parish was separated from Stepney, in 1730, and includes Old Ford as a hamlet. The name of Stratford is believed to be derived from an ancient ford communicating with one of the Roman highways: the addition of Bow is from a bridge of one arch which was thrown over the Lea, in the time of Henry I. From that period the place was distinguished by the adjunct *atte boghe*, *atte boughe*, or at the bow. An historical account of this bridge has been given by Leland, in his *Collectanea*, and by Stowe; but the statement inserted in the "Environs of London," is the most important, being the substance of what was given in upon oath, at an inquisition taken before two persons, the king's justices in the year 1303.

"The jurors declared, that at the time when Matilda, the good Queen of England lived, the road from London to Essex was by a place called the *Old Ford*, where there was no bridge, and during great inundations, was so extremely dangerous, that many passengers lost their lives; which coming to the good queen's ears, she caused the road to be turned where it now is, namely, between the towns of Stratford and West-Ham; and of her bounty caused the bridges and road to be made, except the bridge called Chaner's Bridge, which ought to be made by the abbot of Stratford. They said further, that Hugh Pratt, living near the roads and bridges in the reign of King John, did, of his own authority, begging the aid of passengers, keep them in repair. After his death, his son William did the same for some time, and afterwards, through the interest of Robert Passelewe, the king's justice, obtained a toll, which enabled him to make an iron railing upon a certain bridge, called Lockbridge, from which circumstance he altered his name from Pratt to Bridgwryght; and thus were the bridges repaired till Philip Basset and the abbot of Waltham, being hindered from

passing that way with their waggons in the late reign, broke down the railing, whereby the said William, being no longer able to repair it, left the bridge in ruins; in which state it remained, till Queen Eleanor of her bounty ordered it to be repaired, committing the charge of it to William de Capella, keeper of her chapel. After which, one William de Carlton, yet living, repaired all the bridges with the effects of Bartholomew de Castello, deceased. The jurors added, that the bridges and roads had been always repaired by bounties, and that there were no lands or tenements charged with their repair, except for Chaner's Bridge, which the abbot of Stratford was bound to keep in repair.\*

*Bow Bridge*, since the remote period of its erection, had been so frequently altered, enlarged, and repaired, that it seems doubtful whether any part of the original fabric remained; it was taken down in 1835, and the first stone of a new bridge was laid on the 10th of December of that year. The new bridge is built of Aberdeen granite, the estimated cost £11,500. The engineers were Messrs. Walker and Burges, and the builders Messrs. Curtis and Son. In a yard near the works of the new bridge, one of the arches of the ancient structure has been placed in the position in which it originally stood. It is a pointed arch, composed of Kentish rag-stone, and furnishes an instructive specimen of the ancient architecture of bridges in this country. The parish church is dedicated to St. Mary, and was built in the year 1311, in consequence of a licence, granted by Bishop Baldock, to the inhabitants of Old Ford, to build a chapel of ease, they being so far distant from the parish church of Stepney, and the roads in winter impassable by reason of the floods. The original structure, it will be observed, although tottering in decay, still remains: which exhibits a correct specimen of the architecture of the period when it was erected. It consists of a chancel, nave, and two aisles, separated from the nave by octagonal pillars and pointed arches.

It would appear that this neighbourhood was of some note in the fourteenth century, for affording instruction in the French language.† Chaucer, in a prologue to the *Canterbury Tales*, has a reference to this circumstance.

The hamlet of *Old Ford* is north of Bow, on the border of the river Lea. In this place stood an ancient mansion, often termed King John's Palace, but which does not appear to have been at any period vested in the crown. The site of this mansion was given to Christ's Hospital, by a citizen of London, named Williams, in the year 1665. A brick gateway, which has been covered with cement is now the only relic of the ancient building.‡

\* Lysons' *Environs*, vol. ii. p. 727.—Cl. 31 Edw. 1. No. 170.

† The convent of St. Leonard's, in the adjoining parish of Bromley, was usually termed the priory in Stratford atte Bow, and it is probable that the nuns might teach the French language among other accomplishments.

‡ A view of this gateway has been engraved for the *Gent. Mag.* 1793.

*The East London Water Works*, in this hamlet, were constructed in pursuance of an act of parliament, passed in 1807, for "the purpose of the better supplying with water the inhabitants of Stratford Bow, Hackney, Bethnal Green," and other adjacent parishes and hamlets. The proprietors have obtained a subsequent act, empowering them to purchase the West-Ham and the Shadwell Water Works of the London Dock Company.

*Bromley, St. Leonards*, (written *Brambele*, *Brambeleg*, and *Brembeley*, in ancient records,) joins the village of Stratford Bow on the south-east. This parish contains between four and five hundred acres of land, and the village attains its distinctive appellation from a nunnery of the benedictine order, dedicated to St. Leonard, and founded in the reign of William I. by William, Bishop of London, for a prioress and nine nuns. Every domestic part of the structure has long since disappeared; but the chapel formerly attached to the nunnery is still remaining, and now constitutes the parochial church.

The manor of Bromley was long the property of the nuns; and was granted by Henry VIII. after the Dissolution, to Sir Ralph Sadler. In the early part of the seventeenth century it was possessed by the crown; and in 1620, was settled among other manors, on Charles I. then Prince of Wales. By King Charles this manor was granted to certain persons, trustees for the City of London, by whom it was sold to Sir John Jacob. It has since passed through many private hands. Lands in this manor descend according to the custom of Gavelkind.

The *Parish Church* which is dedicated to St. Mary, retains some traces of Norman architecture,\* it is a small building, and has been subject to various alterations.

The interior consists only of a nave and chancel, which are divided by an ascent of one step. At the west end are the remains of a large round-headed arch, with two bands of moulding on the outward curves, rudely carved in the Saxon or Norman style. On the south side of the chancel are the three stone stalls used by the priest and deacons during the performance of high mass; and nearer to the spot formerly occupied by the altar are two recesses, one of which probably contained the Piscina. The arch at the west end is the principal remain of Norman architecture within this church, but there are relics of columns and of pointed arches, now worked into the walls, which would seem to prove that the building was once of much greater extent than at present.

On the southern side of the road, and in the parish of Bromley, but near the entrance of the village of Stratford Bow, are two ranges of *Alms-houses*, which form together three sides of a quadrangle, having a very neat chapel in the centre of one division.

\* "The chapel of St. Mary, within the convent of St. Leonard, is mentioned in several ancient wills." Lysons, vol. ii. p. 41

Twelve of these houses were built by the Drapers' Company, in 1706, as trustees under the will of Mr. John Edmonson. The eastern range was founded in 1613, by Sir John Jolles, knight, and comprises eight dwellings, for as many poor widows, four to be of the parish of Bromley and four of Stratford Bow. Nearer to Stratford is an alms-house, founded in pursuance of the will of Mrs. Bowry, for aged seamen or their widows. The building comprises eight tenements.

*Stepney.* This extensive parish is two miles east from London Bridge; it was originally of such vast extent, that it included the present parishes of St. Mary, Stratford-le-Bow; St. Mary, White-chapel; St. Anne, Limehouse; St. John, Wapping; St. Paul, Shadwell; St. George, Ratcliffe Highway; Christ Church, Spitalfields; and St. Matthew, Bethnal Green. Though all these have been taken from Stepney, it yet remains one of the largest parishes within the bills of Mortality.

In the year 1650, it was proposed to divide Stepney into four parishes, but this division did not take place. Shadwell was separated from Stepney in 1669; St. George in the East in 1727; Spitalfields in 1729; Limehouse and Stratford Bow, in 1730, and Bethnal Green in 1743.

The name of this place was written, at different ancient periods, *Stibenhede*, *Stebenhihe*, or *Stebunhethe*; the concluding syllable of which compound term plainly signifies a haven, or wharf. In Domesday the name is written *Stibenhede*; and the manor is there stated to have been parcel of the ancient demesnes of the bishopric of London. The whole value, at the time of the survey, was estimated at £48, "and it was worth the same when received; in King Edward's time, £50."\* The manor was alienated from the see of London, by Bishop Ridley, in 1550; which prelate gave it to King Edward VI. who granted it to Lord Wentworth. From this nobleman it descended to Thomas Earl of Cleveland; and when the estates of the earl were confiscated, in 1652, the stewardship of the manor of Stepney (an appointment valued at £200 per annum,) was bestowed on Sir William Ellis, Cromwell's solicitor. The property was regained, after the Restoration, by the Earl of Cleveland, with whose descendants it continued till the year 1720. The custom of Gavelkind prevails in this manor.

Several inferior manors and estates are likewise noticed in Domesday; all of which were held of the Bishop of London, except two, which were held immediately of the king.

It is recorded by Stow† that King Edward I. held a parliament at Stepney, in the year 1299, in the house of Henry Walleis, Mayor of London. During the sitting of this parliament Edward confirmed the charter of Liberties.

\* Sawden's Translation of Domesday, for Midd. p. 3.

† Annals, p. 319.



Henry, the first Marquis of Worcester, occupied a spacious mansion, at no great distance from the present rectory, but on the opposite side of the thoroughfare. The gateway, a handsome brick structure, with two stories of habitable rooms above, and a tower, or turret, at one corner, is still remaining. This portal afterwards formed the principal part of a dwelling in which Dr. Richard Mead was born, and in which he for some time resided. The buildings erected on the site of Worcester House have been used as an academy, for the education of young men intended for ministers among the Baptists.

Sir Henry Colet, father of the celebrated Dean Colet, occupied a mansion, called the *Great Place*, which stood at a short distance from the church, towards the west. It is supposed that this house was built by Sir Henry Colet, and it was, after his decease, inhabited by several persons of some distinction.

*The Parish Church of Stepney* is a capacious and respectable structure, composed of stone and flint. At the west end is a square tower, surmounted by a turret and a flag staff. No part of the building would appear to have been erected at an earlier period than the fourteenth century; and several of the windows are in the style of Gothic, or English, which prevailed since that time.

*The New Church at Stepney*, was erected in 1819, by private subscription, and is a very handsome specimen of the Gothic style of architecture; the western front is composed of a lofty centre, under which a low arched doorway forms the entrance to the nave; and two wings, where the aisles are entered under arches of a similar form. The parapets in the west front are perforated, all the others are plain. The spaces above the entrance doors to the aisles, have handsome canopied arches, with pedestals for figures. The architect of this erection was John Walters, Esq.

*Ratcliffe*, formerly a large hamlet in Stepney, is now a parish named from its church, the parish of St. George in the East; it commences at Cock Hill, at the eastern end of Shadwell High Street, and continues along the Thames to Limehouse; it has been in every respect constituted an independent parish.

*Shadwell*, formerly a hamlet of Stepney, is on the northern bank of the Thames; its name is derived from a fine spring of water in the northern part of the church-yard, dedicated to St. Chad, corruptly pronounced *Shad*. It is divided into Upper and Lower Shadwell, the latter of which occupies part of what was anciently Wapping Marsh. The church of St. Paul, in the High Street, was erected in 1656, by Thomas Neale, and in 1669, this district was constituted a distinct parish.

*Poplar* was formerly a hamlet in Stepney, but has been made a parish within which is included the hamlet of Blackwall, forming its eastern extremity.

*The New Church of Poplar*, is a handsome building on the

south side of the road leading to Barking, and near the East India Docks. It is dedicated to All Saints, and was erected from the designs of Mr. Hollis at the cost of £20,000.

### *Lambeth.*

This is a very extensive parish on the south side of the Thames, opposite to Westminster, in the east half-hundred of Brixton. It extends from Vauxhall to Southwark, Streatham, Norwood, and Croydon; and is divided into seven liberties, or precincts, called the Archbishops, the Princes, Vauxhall, Kennington, the Marsh and Wall, Stockwell, and the Dean's liberties; Lambeth is chiefly noted for the palace of the Archbishop of Canterbury, a very large pile of building, on the banks of the river, and exhibiting the architecture of various ages.

The ancient manor of North Lambeth was a demesne of the crown in the time of Edward the Confessor, and Goda\* the king's sister, with the consent of her husband, Eustace, Earl of Boulogne, made a grant of it to the see of Rochester, in whose possession it continued to be occupied as a grange or farm, with a small chapel for the monks till the time of the conquest; soon after which it was, with St. Mary's, or Lambeth Church, returned by the Conqueror to the see of Rochester, whose charter was also confirmed by William Rufus.†

Gilbert de Glanville, Bishop of Rochester, in 1189, exchanged his *court* at Lambeth on the Thames, and the demesne lands, for lands in the Isle of Grain, &c., belonging to Baldwin, Archbishop of Canterbury. In 1197, the bishop and church of Rochester, granted the manor of Lambeth, with the advowson, to Hubert Walter, Archbishop of Canterbury, and his successors, and it has been annexed to the see ever since. It appears that the palace was, in a great measure, if not wholly, rebuilt by Archbishop Boniface, about the year 1262. If any part of that structure now remains it is the chapel, under which is a crypt. The windows of this chapel were formerly of painted glass, and were destroyed by the Puritans. The great hall was rebuilt by Archbishop Juxon after the civil war, upon the old model, and at the expense of £10,500. The guard-room appears to have been built before the year 1424, and the long gallery is supposed to have been erected by Cardinal Pole. In the great dining-room, are portraits of all the archbishops from Laud to the present time. The library originally occupied the four galleries over the cloisters, which form

\* It appears, from a list of benefactions to the cathedral of Rochester, that the countess had a mansion here, as the record particularizes some ornaments she had left, which were sent to Rochester, by Ralph, the first keeper of this manor. *Registrum Roffense*, page 119.

† Copies of both grants are given in Thorpe's *Registrum Roffense*, pages 459 and 583.

a small quadrangle. The see is indebted for this library to Archbishop Bancroft, who left all his books to his successors. During the civil war, the library was seized by the parliament, when the great Seldon interfered and saved it. It has since been augmented by Archbishops Sheldon, Tennison, and Secker, and the present number of books is supposed to be about twenty-five thousand. In the windows are some painted glass. The great tower, called the Lollards Tower, was built by Archbishop Chicheley, in 1434 and 1435.\* In the walls are fixed large iron rings, intended to confine the Lollards and other unfortunate persons imprisoned here.† The gateway and the adjoining tower, were built by Archbishop Morton about 1490.‡ Archbishop Howley, immediately on his accession, commenced extensive improvements and alterations, which were completed in 1823 at a cost of upwards of £55,000. The new buildings are in the gardens east of the old palace, and form a beautiful and imposing object. The ornamental portions appear to have been mostly copied from the abbeys of St. Alban's and Westminster, and are admirably executed. The following are the dimensions of the exterior:—width of the entrance or south front, one hundred and sixty feet; towers of entrance, front eighty-four feet high; north, or garden front, one hundred

\* This portion of the palace has its name from the small prison within it, and was erected, at the cost in the whole, of £278 2s. 11½d. By the stewards' yearly accounts it appears, that every foot in height, including the whole circumference, cost thirteen shillings and fourpence for the work. The iron-work used about the windows and doors being one thousand three hundred and twenty-two and a half pounds in weight, at three half-pence per pound, amounted to £10 14s. 11½d.; and three thousand bricks were used for stopping the windows between the chapel and that tower. On the exterior west side is a tabernacle, or niche, in which was placed the image of St. Thomas à Becket, which cost thirteen shillings and fourpence. A bricklayer and tiler's wages were then, by the day, with victuals fourpence, without victuals sixpence or sixpence half-penny; a labourer's, with victuals threepence, without victuals threepence half-penny.

† The horrible law against heretics, condemned all to be burnt who were convicted of heresy before the diocesan, and refused to abjure their impious errors, or relapsed into them again after abjuration. On conviction, the sheriff, or other local magistrate, was commanded to commit them to the flames. In the reigns of both the Henries, considerable numbers thus suffered death. The first sufferer, William Sawtre, was executed in 1410. But Sir John Oldcastle, Lord Cobham, was the most conspicuous of the first heretics, or in other words, of the first who preferred death to insincerity, under the new law. His rank and military reputation enhanced, in some respects, his merit, and gave more efficacy to the example of his martyrdom. Henry V. laboured to soften Cobham's determination; and it was only after his courageous refusal that he was abandoned to Archbishop Arundell, the fiercest persecutor of the Lollards. Cobham was tried, convicted, and condemned, but escaped from his prison: he was retaken, and in 1417, executed under the avowed authority of the archbishop and his provincial synod. Soon after passing the sentence, an inflammation in the throat speedily put an end to Arundell's life. This incident, with a pardonable degree of superstition considering the times, the Lollards transformed into a special judgment.

‡ Brayley and Herbert's *Historical and Descriptive account of Lambeth Palace, Lysons's Environs, &c.*

and ninety feet wide; east front one hundred feet wide; the whole is built of Bath stone. The following are the dimensions of some of the principal apartments, which are of fine proportions and richly embellished; entrance hall, twenty-nine feet eight inches, by twenty-five feet ten inches; ante-room, on ground floor, twenty-three feet, by nineteen feet; porch to guard-room, twenty-four feet by eighteen feet; gallery next guard-room, seventy feet, by sixty feet; drawing-room, forty-six feet, by twenty-seven feet; dining-room, twenty-nine feet ten inches, by twenty-three feet five inches; ladies' room, twenty-three feet nine inches, by nineteen feet nine inches; archbishop's bed-room, thirty feet, by twenty-seven feet; private library, forty-four feet, by twenty-five feet; gallery on the principal floor, sixty-seven feet six inches, by eleven feet six inches, and thirty-five feet four inches, by eleven feet six inches. It is observed in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, of August, 1834, that no metropolitan, since the days of Archbishop Juxon, has expended such large sums on this palace as the present excellent archbishop, who has entirely rebuilt the habitable parts, and repaired the hall, the guard-room, and the chapel. These repairs have been effected with great taste, by Edward Blore, Esq., who, with singular skill, has converted the noble hall into the archiepiscopal library.

The books are arranged on the east and west sides, in twelve magnificent oaken book-cases projecting into the room. In the recesses between each book-case are eleven tables of carved oak, of a massive, but elegant design, suited to the architecture of the hall. The library is still lighted by the noble lantern in the centre; on the west side by five pointed windows, and a bay window at each extremity; on the east side by five pointed windows; and on the north and south sides, by a pointed window at each end, under the roof above the fire-places. The room is heated by pipes under the floor, and the warm air is admitted into the room through fourteen brass gratings, between every division of the library.

At each end of the hall is a suitable fire-place: over that on the north side are painted the arms of the See, impaling the arms of Archbishop Juxon; over the fire-place on the south side are painted the arms of the See, impaling the arms of Archbishop Secker.

On the north and south walls, and between the windows on the other sides of the hall, are a number of paintings, including portraits of bishops and eminent divines connected with the See; a portrait of King Charles I.; Sir. R. Walpole; Mr. Secretary Townsend; Dr. Wilkins, librarian; Dr. Peter Du Moulin, chaplain to Archbishop Juxon, &c.; also, a large painting, containing a view of Canterbury Cathedral, brought from Croydon Palace.

The old entrance into the court-yard, at the south-west end of the hall, has been converted into a bay window, and the principal door is now at the north-east. On each side the doorway are Corinthian pilasters, and over the door-case are carved in stone the

arms of the See impaling those of Juxon, with "Anno Domini MDCLXIII."

The large bay window is richly ornamented with painted glass. In the centre of the top division is a very large coat of the arms of the See, impaling those of Archbishop Juxon; and underneath is a splendid recent addition, of a similar size, of the arms of the See, impaling those of Archbishop Howley, "1829." Around are smaller coats of the arms of about twenty-four archbishops, each impaled with the arms of the See, and the date of the year when put up. There are also the arms of Philip II., King of Spain. But, perhaps, the most curious piece of painted glass is a portrait of Archbishop Chicheley.\*

The library of manuscripts is now preserved in a fire-proof room, over a newly-built internal gateway, abutting on the south side of the wall. The gardens and park, which contain nearly thirteen acres, are laid out with great taste. In the gardens are two fig trees of extraordinary size, said to have been planted by Cardinal Pole; they are of the white sort, and bear very fine fruit. In Wat Tyler's rebellion, 1381, the rebels burned or destroyed all the furniture, books, registers and public papers here, and Archbishop Simon, of Sudbury, himself fell a sacrifice to their resentment. During the commotions under Oliver Cromwell, this palace became the first object of popular fury, and in 1648 it was sold to Colonel Scot, (secretary of state to Oliver Cromwell,) and Matthew Handy, for £7073 0s. 8d.†

*The parish church*, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is beside the palace; it was rebuilt between the years 1374 and 1377; the tower yet remains, and the other parts of the present structure appear to be of the time of Henry VII. In one of the windows over the nave is the figure of a pedlar and his dog, painted on glass, which is intended to represent a person of that occupation, who bequeathed a piece of land to the parish, called "Pedlar's Acre," on condition that his picture, with that of his dog, should be perpetually preserved in the window of the church. The land referred to, and named as above stated, is at Lambeth Wall, and contains one acre and nineteen poles; it has belonged to the parish from time immemorial. Under the ancient walls of this church, Mary D'Este, Queen of James II., flying, with her infant son, from the ruin that was then hanging over her family, took shelter from the pouring rain of the inclement night of December the 6th, 1688; where she waited for an hour, a melancholy spectacle of fallen majesty, until a coach, procured from a neighbouring inn, arrived, and conveyed her to Gravesend, on her way to France.

*The New Church of St. Mary*, is a curacy, in the patronage of the rector of the mother church, as are also the four following.

\* Gent. Mag. 1834.

† Scot was executed at Charing Cross, for having sat in judgment on Charles I.

*St. John's Church* is on the eastern side of Waterloo Bridge Road; it was erected in 1824, from designs by Mr. Bedford; the west front is ornamented with a hexastyle Doric portico, and above the pediment is a square tower of two tiers of columns, which support an obelisk-shaped spire crowned with a vane and cross. This church will accommodate two thousand and thirty-two persons, estimated expense £18,333 6s. 8d. The living is a curacy in the county and archdeaconry of Surrey, in the diocese of Winchester, but in the patronage of the rector of Lambeth.

*St. Mark's Church, Kennington*, is a handsome building of the Doric order, with an elegant portico, and tower, erected from designs by D. R. Roper, Esq., estimated cost £15,248, will accommodate two thousand and sixteen persons, erected in 1824.

*The Church of St. Mary, Norwood*, was erected in 1824, will accommodate fourteen hundred and twelve persons, cost £12,387 8s. 3d.

*The Church of St. Mary, Brixton*, is in the Doric style of architecture, with an elegant portico, tower, and spire; cost £15,340, and will accommodate nineteen hundred and twenty-six persons; it was erected in 1824.

There are many other churches and chapels of ease in this extensive district, and also numerous chapels and meeting-houses belonging to dissenters of various denominations.

The church of *St. Mary, Newington-Butts*, on the east side of the high road from the Elephant and Castle, to the Clapham Road, was built from the designs of Mr. Hurlbat. This is the original parish church, and has been considerably enlarged since its erection.

*The Church of the Holy Trinity*, in Trinity Square, Great Suffolk Street, was erected in 1824, from designs by Mr. Bedford, in the Corinthian style of architecture, with portico and tower; it will accommodate two thousand and forty-eight persons: estimated expense, £15,775.

*The Church of St. Peter*, is on the east side of the Walworth Road, and was erected in 1824, from the designs of J. Soane, Esq., R. A.; will accommodate two thousand persons: estimated expense, £18,468.

*Carlisle House* was erected about the year 1197, by Gilbert de Glanville, Bishop of Rochester, on a plot of ground which he had reserved for that purpose, when he exchanged the manor of Lambeth for that of Darent, in Kent, with Hubert Walter, Archbishop of Canterbury: at which time it was called Rochester Place, and was used as an inn or lodging-house by the Bishops of Rochester, whenever they came to London to attend parliament. In consequence of several disputes having arisen between the Archbishops of Canterbury and the Bishops of Rochester, respecting the access to this house from the river, (which Glanville had not taken the precaution to secure), John de Shepey, who was

bishop of the see in 1357, obtained leave from Islip, Archbishop of Canterbury, to erect a bridge at Stangate, for the convenience of himself and family to land from the Thames. The last prelate of the see of Rochester, who resided at Carlisle House, was the unfortunate Bishop Fisher, who was beheaded on Tower Hill, in 1535, for denying the king's supremacy.\* In 1540, Bishop Heath exchanged this house with Henry VIII., for the mansion of the prior of St. Swithin, adjoining Winchester Palace, Southwark, which monarch granted it to Robert Aldridge, Bishop of Carlisle, in exchange for that prelate's inn in the Strand, which was called Carlisle Place.† From that time the mansion obtained the name of Carlisle House; yet it does not appear to have ever been inhabited by the bishops of that see, and from the successive alterations which it underwent in the following century, every trace of its original character was lost. After the abolition of the episcopacy, this estate was sold by the parliamentary trustees, in February, 1647, to Matthew Hardy, for £220, but it reverted to the see of Carlisle at the Restoration. Since that period it has been variously occupied, and progressively used as a pottery, a tavern, a brothel, and a school. In the last occupation, Carlisle House maintained a distinguished reputation for more than thirty years; but was entirely pulled down in 1828, to make room for new dwellings between the Back Lane and Hercules Buildings.‡

*Kennington.* The extensive precinct of Kennington, formerly belonged to the duchy of Cornwall, and was the site of a royal palace, which was the favourite residence of Edward the Black Prince: it was also the occasional residence of the fourth, sixth, and seventh Henries; after which the manor was farmed out by Henry VIII. The palace being pulled down, a manor-house was built on its site, in which Charles I. resided, when Prince of Wales. In the survey in 1656, mention is made of part of the ruin of the palace, beside the manor-house, being a long barn, one hundred and eighty feet in length, built of flint and stone; and this barn, in 1709, was the receptacle of the distressed Palatine protestants; it was pulled down in 1795, and on the site arose Park Place, Kennington Cross. In digging the foundations,

\* In 1531, a most horrid murder was committed at Carlisle House, by Richard Roose, the bishop's cook; "by throwing some poison into a vessel replenished with yeast or barme, standing in the said bishop's kitchen, at his place in Lambeth Marsh, he not only poisoned seventeen persons of his family, but also certain poor people which resorted to the said bishop's place, and were there charitably fed; two of whom died." For which deed, says Hall, he "was boyled in Smithfield, the Teneber Wednesday followyng, to the terrible example of all other." Hall's "Chronicle," xxivth Hen. viii. fol. cc.

† This mansion was afterwards called Worcester House; its site is now occupied by Beaufort Buildings. Strype's Stow, vol. ii. page 114, edit. 1755.

‡ Brayley's *Londiniana*, vol. ii. p. 193.

several spacious arched vaults were discovered. The road from the cross leading to the river, is called Princes Road, from its being the road the prince came when he landed at Lambeth Stairs; in this road is still a public-house, called the Black Prince, formerly much resorted to when it stood alone, in the country, it having then an assembly-room, &c.; it is taken notice of in No. 68 of the Connoisseur, and called Sots Hole, it gave name to the adjacent lane, now become a street, called Regent Street. On Kennington Common are several handsome rows of buildings; the Horns Tavern here has an assembly-room, as commodious as any in London. The Oval, is an inclined pleasure-ground of that form, and considerably extensive, surrounded by capital houses.

*The Vauxhall, or South London Water Works*, are at the back of Kennington Place, Upper Kennington Lane, near Vauxhall Gardens. The company was incorporated in 1805, and the works were opened in 1807. They have also an engine on the river, at the foot of Vauxhall Bridge. They supply the Thames water, and have reservoirs for the service of their upper engine. The number of their tenants is above ten thousand, and the daily consumption of water considerably more than one million of gallons, or about one hundred and sixty thousand cubic feet.

*The Lambeth Water Works* are on the banks of the Thames, between Westminster and Waterloo bridges, and draws the water from the river, immediately opposite the works, which forcing the water immediately from the river into the mains, requires no reservoir. It distributes one million two hundred and forty-four thousand gallons daily, or nearly two hundred thousand cubic feet.

*The Southwark Water Works*, are on the bank of the river, between Southwark and London bridges, and supply above seven thousand tenants with seven hundred and twenty thousand gallons, or one hundred and fifteen thousand cubic feet of water, daily. Each of these establishments has two engines; and the aggregate power of the six may be estimated at about two hundred and thirty-five horses.

*The Royal Vauxhall Gardens*, originally opened, under the name of Spring Gardens, in 1730, by Mr. Jonathan Tyers, are near Vauxhall Bridge. The season commences in May, and closes the latter end of August, during which time it is open every night. The buildings are very handsomely decorated with paintings, originally from the humorous pencil of Hogarth; and all the walks and avenues are brilliantly lighted with variegated lamps and transparencies. In the centre of the gardens is erected an orchestra, where the concert commences at eight in the evening, assisted by the most eminent performers, both vocal and instrumental, and finishes about twelve at night; after which is a display of fire-works. The various other amusements of this place consist of fantocini, pantomimes, cosmoramas, panoramas, slack and tight rope performances, &c.



*The Victoria Theatre* is at the corner of the Waterloo Bridge Road and the New Cut, Lambeth Marsh. It was built in 1816—1818, by a Mr. Glossop, from the designs of Signor Cabanel, an Italian architect of great taste, and is one of the most elegant and best constructed theatres of its size in the metropolis.

*Astley's Amphitheatre* is on the right hand side of the road from Westminster Bridge. Its season commences on Easter Monday, and terminates in November. Its leading attractions are the inimitable performances of graceful and daring horsemanship of Ducrow, the principal proprietor, his beautiful stud of horses, and a series of popular burlettas, and descriptive dramas, principally of celebrated battles. It was originally established by the eccentric Philip Astley, who was a dragoon, and served under the late Duke of York, whose patronage he enjoyed till his death.

*Surrey Zoological Gardens.* The great taste displayed in the arrangement of these gardens, and the careful collection of animals, render it worthy, in every respect, the extensive patronage it has hitherto experienced. The grounds have been laid out under the superintendence of Mr. Phillips, the author of "*Sylvia Florifera*." The avenues to the various buildings are planted with forest trees, and each tree and new plant has its name affixed on a tally. To the right is a semicircular glazed house, containing many beautiful foreign birds. The moveable aviaries are too numerous to describe, but we must notice in one of them a fine pair of great crowned pigeons, from New Guinea. We next pass the circular confectionary, and reach the curvilinear glazed building of three hundred feet in diameter, planned by Mr. Henry Phillips, for the reception of carnivorous quadrupeds, as lions, tigers, &c. To describe all the curiosities, would occupy greater space than can be spared: the whole reflects the greatest credit on Mr. Cross.

*The Universal Infirmary for Children*, in Waterloo Road, was founded, in 1816, by the humane and highly respected Dr. John B. Davis, as a dispensary; and its beneficial effects were made evident by one of the early statements of the committee of directors, according to which, upwards of fifty thousand children had received medical aid. In order to enlarge the sphere of its usefulness, there has been added to this excellent charity, on the suggestion of its benevolent founder, the further advantage of gratuitous surgical aid to the infant poor; and the institution has continued to be liberally supported by the voluntary contributions of the benevolent and humane. The present edifice was erected from designs and under the direction of D. Laing, Esq. It is a plain building, with a square projecting porch, surmounted by a figure of Charity; and a handsome and substantial balustrade separates the area from the road.

*The Benevolent Society of St. Patrick*, Stamford Street, Blackfriars Road, is supported by the voluntary subscriptions of

noblemen and gentlemen, natives or descendants of natives of Ireland, for the relief of poor and distressed Irish, residing in and about London. Of this benevolent establishment, it is observed by Mr. Elmes, "I am happy to say, from my own knowledge, that by the prudent management and exalted patronage which it obtains, there is not a more useful and flourishing institution in the metropolis." The building appropriated to this institution consists of a central edifice, containing the committee-room, office, residence of the master and mistress, and other necessary apartments; and two wings, one of which, the nearest to Waterloo Bridge, is the schoolroom for boys, and the other, the nearest to Blackfriars Bridge, is the schoolroom for girls. The entrance is in the centre, under a portico of the Grecian Doric order, on the acroterium of which are the royal arms. It was erected from the designs and under the superintendence of James Montague, Esq.

*Caron's Alms-houses*, near Vauxhall turnpike were founded by Noel Baron Caron in 1622, for seven poor women of the parish of Lambeth; these women must be upwards of sixty years of age on their admission, and are provided with each a separate detached room, and the allowance of £4 yearly, paid out of an estate left charged with these annuities.

*The Asylum for Female Orphans*, is in the Westminster Bridge Road. This excellent charitable institution was originally established by Sir John Fielding, in 1758, for the purpose of preserving female orphans of a tender age from the miseries and guilt of prostitution. The institution was first commenced in a house and offices of a large inn and stable-yard, called the Hercules; this building becoming old and incommodious for the establishment, it was taken down and rebuilt on its present improved and commodious plan.

*The Bridewell House of Occupations*, is an extensive building, near the hospital in St. George's Fields, built by the governors, with the assistance of the city; it is used in furtherance of the general objects of the establishment—the employment of the idle poor; the instruction in trade of the young of both sexes, and the reform of prisoners acquitted at the sessions, or who having otherwise fallen under the cognizance of the law, are desirous of returning to the path of duty.

*Licensed Victuallers' School*. The Friendly Society of Licensed Victuallers was established in 1794, for raising a fund for the relief of its decayed members and their widows, in sickness and old age, want, and infirmity; and of affording some assistance to their fatherless children and orphans. To accomplish these benevolent objects, the *Morning Advertiser* Newspaper was published in the above year, from which time, one third of its profits, and other aids have formed a permanent fund. In 1803, a school for the education and maintenance of the destitute children was added to this charitable plan; and, about three years afterwards, premises in

Kennington Lane were purchased of the late Sir Joseph Mawbey, and the establishment was removed there. In 1807, additional funds were raised by subscription, and the school was enlarged; and such has been the increase of its patrons and funds, that the amount which, in 1807, was £405 11s.—at the last return, in 1835, had risen to £4,223 3s.

The number of children has, accordingly, increased from twenty to upwards of one hundred and twenty; and the premises above mentioned being found inconvenient and inadequate to the object of this school, they have been taken down, and a structure better adapted to the increased extent of the establishment has been erected on the site of the old schoolhouse.

As an aggregate of the happy results of the Licenced Victualers' School, it is found that since the school was instituted, "it has rescued from poverty and ignorance seven hundred and seventeen orphans and other destitute children of both sexes; and, it may be considered as no slight additions to its advantages, that, of the children who have left it, one hundred and seventy eight of the boys have received £5 each, to place them out as apprentices, and two hundred and twenty-four of the girls, £3 each, to furnish them with suitable clothing on their being placed in respectable situations as servants." It should be remembered also, that much of this good work was effected in days when the facilities for public education were much less advanced than at the present time; for the lapse of upwards of a quarter of a century, (1807 to 1836,) has worked great improvement in the dispositions of the public towards gratuitous education, as well as in the channels, through which its philanthropic object is to be accomplished. In the establishment before us, over-education is carefully avoided: the common rudiments only, as reading, writing, and arithmetic, are set before the scholars; with such general instruction in the useful arts of life as may fit the boys and girls "to get their own living;" the former to become good apprentices, and by industry, good masters; and the latter active servants, and eventually good mistresses.

The foundation stone was laid on the 21st of January, 1836, by Viscount Melbourne, in the name of his majesty, the patron of the school. The ceremony was attractive, and thousands assembled to witness it. There was a procession to the site, an anthem was sung by some of the children, an address, (written by the secretary,) was recited by the senior boy; a brass plate, recording the event, with coins and plans, was deposited, the noble founder spread the mortar with a silver trowel, and the stone was lowered, its accuracy ascertained, and the three blows were struck; the ministers of the parish church then offered up a prayer and thanksgiving, and the children sung a hymn, written by one of the former pupils of the establishment. The event was celebrated by a sumptuous dinner, of which five hundred persons partook.

The new school is of sufficient extent for the complete accommodation of two hundred and fifty children of both sexes.

The principal front, which has a northern aspect, is one hundred and forty feet in length by fifty in height. Over the arcade, to the principal entrance, there is a handsome Corinthian portico, surmounted above the pediment by the king's arms and a group of flags. The arcade and portico project eight feet, and the wings four feet, from the principal front. This front together with the east and west flanks of the principal building, are faced with white Suffolk bricks. On each side the principal entrance, are the boys and girls' entrances, and at each extremity of the principal front is a wall, fifteen feet high, with door-ways for the entrance of tradesmen, &c.

The basement, which is an excavation above twelve feet below the level of the ground, and arched over, is one thousand five hundred square feet, and contains commodious beer, coal, and store cellars on the boys and on the girls' side.

The ground floor, which, including the offices, occupies five thousand square feet, comprises within the principal building, a boys' dining-hall, forty feet by twenty-five, and eighteen feet high; a girls' dining-hall, thirty feet by twenty-five, and eighteen feet high; a sitting room on each side for the master and mistress; a kitchen twenty-seven feet by twenty-four; a scullery, spacious provision rooms, and larder; with bath-rooms, lavatories, and a store-room.

The entrance hall, which is approached by a spacious and handsome flight of stone steps, is twenty-eight feet by twenty, and fifteen feet high, lead to the principal staircase, twenty-five by twenty, lighted from above by a handsome lantern light. On each side this staircase, a private staircase leads to the boys and girls' sides of the building. On either side of the hall, is a waiting-room, twelve feet by eleven.

Behind the main building, is a wing on each side, at right angles with the front. The wing on the east side, appropriated to the boys, contain on the ground floor, a school-room, forty-six feet by thirty-two, and sixteen feet high, with a covered playground forty-four feet long, and of the same height and width. On the west side, appropriated to the girls, is a school-room, thirty-two feet by thirty, and sixteen feet high; a covered playground thirty-two feet by twenty-eight, and of the same height; and a wash-house thirty-two feet by twenty-three, and sixteen feet high, separated from the covered playground by a party wall. A lofty division wall separates the two open playgrounds.

The mezzanine floor contains, on the boys' side, a wardrobe eighteen feet by sixteen, and a work-room, thirty-three feet by ten, each with enclosed closets. On the girls' side, there are corresponding rooms, with a store-room twenty-four feet by seventeen, and a spare-room seventeen feet by sixteen.

On the one-pair floor is the committee room, forty-seven feet by twenty-four, and sixteen feet high, with a lobby on each side of the staircase landing.

On the same floor, on the boys' side, is their principal dormitory, occupying the whole length and width of the east wing, being about ninety feet by thirty-two, and sixteen feet high. In the front, or main building, is another boys' dormitory, twenty-five feet by twenty-four, and of the same height; and adjoining these rooms are the master's bed-room, and two bed-rooms for assistants, overlooking both dormitories.

On the girls' side, within the west wing, the principal dormitory is fifty-eight feet by thirty-two, and sixteen feet high; and in the front is another girls' dormitory, thirty feet by twenty-five, and of the same height; and adjoining these, the bed-rooms of the mistress and assistants, overlooking both dormitories, as on the boys' side.

At the end of the girls' principal dormitory, over the wash-house, is a laundry, twenty-four feet by thirty-two, separated from the dormitory by a party wall, and approached by stairs from the wash-house.

The two-pair floor which is confined to the front, or main building, contains on the east side an infirmary, or sick-ward for the boys, forty-one feet by twenty-four, and eleven feet high; and, on the west side, a girl's infirmary, thirty feet by twenty-four, and of the same height. On the same floor, are the nurse's room, eighteen feet by sixteen, three servants' bed-rooms, approached by a separate staircase from the one-pair floor, and a spare-room eighteen feet by twenty.

The whole site of the building is inclosed on the south, east, and west sides, by a brick wall, ten feet high; and the front, towards the road, has a handsome ornamental iron railing, on granite and Portland curbs. At each end is a pair of folding entrance gates, and a side door, each hung to Portland stone piers, and surmounted by a neat lamp.

The estimated cost of the new school is £14,000. The annual cost of the school and asylum is £7000.

This school is not the only establishment of the Victuallers Society; for, not only have they provided for the parentless child, but they have also reared a substantial asylum for the aged and decayed members of their fraternity; thus furnishing a shelter from misfortune and vicissitude, in the first and last act of the drama of life.

THE END.

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